REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION OF THE PUNJAB

AND ITS DEPENDENCIES,

For the year 1869-70.

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TABLE OF CONTENTS.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

PART I.—PHYSICAL, POLITICAL AND FISCAL GEOGRAPHY.

PART II.—PROTECTION.

PART VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

GENERAL REPORT

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GENERAL SUMMARY.

1. THE RAIN-FALL of the year 1869-70 was unseasonable, and the heat more than ordinarily oppressive—so that, although a greater breadth of land was sown than in any previous year, the yield of the harvest was greatly below the average: accordingly, the scarcity and drought which prevailed in 1868-69 continued with increased severity;—thousands of cattle perished, and measures of relief on a large scale were in operation throughout the year; and, but for a copious fall of rain in September, a famine more terrible than that of 1783 would have desolated the country. But, thanks to the admirable exertions of the District Officers, the timely adoption of measures of relief, and the co-operation of the wealthier classes, the people were saved from death; and the losses of the agriculturists are being rapidly repaired by loans granted by the State without demand of interest.

2. Famine, as usual, was attended with pestilence. Small-pox prevailed in many districts, carrying off 53,195 victims; cholera raged in Amritsar, Peshâwar, and Kohát, and adjacent villages, causing a mortality of 9,258; and at the close of the year 1869 the people were prostrated with malignant fevers, which destroyed in all 272,946 lives.

3. Notwithstanding these adverse circumstances, the revenue increased from £3,434,775 to £3,789,507; while the charges of the Civil administration were reduced from £1,879,996 to £1,839,919, leaving a net surplus of £1,949,588 available for the general purposes of the empire—an increase of £394,809, as compared with 1868-69. The total value of imports and exports rose from £5,268,522 to £5,487,583; and the value of the out-turn of manufactures from £3,773,300 to £3,842,500.

4. As might have been expected, crime against property continued to increase, but offences against the person, offences against public tranquillity, and mischievous offences considerably decreased; and in regard to crime against property, the proportion of thefts and burglaries

to population was little more than one-third of the proportion of such crimes to population in England and Wales; while the number of persons committed to prison was less in proportion to population than in 1861—the last famine year.

5. During the year the Police Force was reduced (owing to financial pressure) by one Deputy Inspector-General, six Assistant District Superintendents, and about 1,000 subordinate officers and men; and the expenditure decreased by nearly one lakh of rupees per annum. The cost of Imperial Police now falls at the annual rate of 3¾d. per head of population, and the number of Imperial Police is in the proportion of one constable to 880 persons, and to about five square miles; and if constables employed on extra Police duties—such as escorting treasure, serving processes, guarding jails and treasuries, &c.—are excluded, the Imperial Force available for the repression and detection of crime is in the proportion of one constable to 2,620 persons and to about 13½ square miles.

6. Notwithstanding the reduction of the Police Force, the Police administration was successful. Of cognizable cases, 47 per cent. were brought to trial; and of persons arrested, about 68 per cent. were convicted. In England the proportions are about 45 and 50 per cent. respectively. Several gangs of burglars were hunted up and convicted; systematic forging of Government stamps was ably detected; and the Police afforded great assistance during the terrible out-breaks of cholera. The decision of the Chief Court releasing thieving tribes from surveillance caused inconvenience; but a Bill has been submitted to the Legislature for re-imposing restrictions on the movements of these classes, and will, it is hoped, shortly become law.

7. The Judicial Department generally worked well; Criminal cases were promptly disposed of, and the pending file at the close of the year was small; while, owing to the close supervision of the Chief Court, there is steady improvement in the care and attention with which cases are enquired into and decided. The Civil Courts continue to be freely resorted to by all classes of the population, not only for the decision of disputed cases, but for the ready enforcement of admitted obligations. In spite of prevailing sickness, scarcity, and enhanced stamp duties, the number of Civil suits increased from 159,950 to 164,595; so that one person out of every 106 had a suit in Court during the year—about four times the proportion obtaining in the North-Western Provinces; while the number of suits in the Punjab exceeds the number in Bengal, Oudh, and the Central Provinces put together. The cases, however, were as a rule disposed of promptly; the general average duration of a suit from date of institution to date of decision was 19 days, and in the case of Small Cause Courts, nine days only. Appeals decreased, and sales of property in execution of decrees were comparatively rare.

8. But complaints are received that the enormous increase of Judicial business, and the elaboration of the Judicial system, seriously

interfere with the important administrative and executive functions of the officers of the Government, and the time seems to have arrived when the Judicial agency must be largely strengthened, and a separation, more or less complete, between the Executive and Judicial agencies must be effected. It is a question, also, whether the existing license of appeals on fact from decisions of Judges who have heard the evidence to Judges who merely read the evidence recorded, should not be considerably restricted. The present system, while it necessitates an expensive appellate machinery and a most elaborate recording of evidence and reasons for decisions, renders the administration of justice in many cases dilatory and uncertain, while it cannot render an inefficient court of justice efficient. If our courts of first instance are not to be trusted to decide facts, the proper course would appear to be to improve them, and not to multiply appeals.

9. Owing to the scarcity, the Jails of the Province were more or less crowded, and many of the prisoners were received in a most emaciated condition; the mortality, in consequence, increased from a rate of 1·29 per cent. in 1868, to 3·37 per cent. in 1869; but the rate of mortality in jails was considerably less than the mortality of the free population in towns—and in the case of those who were received in jail in good health, was only 1 per cent. Owing to sickness and absence of demand for jail manufactures, the earnings of the prisoners fell off from Rs. 19-1-8 per head to Rs. 16-9-0 per head; while, owing to dearness of food, the gross cost per prisoner rose from Rs. 61-10-2 to Rs. 67-6-0.

10. No Legislative Enactments of importance were passed with special reference to the Punjab; but an Ordinance was issued by the Governor-General in Council (afterwards perpetuated by Act III. of 1870) for removing the Agror Valley from the operation of the general laws. The Punjab Tenancy Act worked smoothly.

11. The number of Educational Institutions and of Scholars in 1869-70 was less than in the preceding year, partly owing to the scarcity and sickness of the year, and partly to the policy adopted of reducing the number of schools, and of expending the saving effected in greatly improving the pay and position of school teachers, who have hitherto been so under-paid that efficiency could not be secured. But there are signs of improvement in the quality of education; the success of the College students in the Calcutta University Examinations was satisfactory; and the opening of the Punjab University College in January 1870 marks, it is hoped, an important era in the progress of education in the Province.

12. The progress of Public Works was interfered with by the large reduction of the allotment from the public revenues, owing to the financial crisis, and in the case of municipalities, by the restrictions placed upon the levy of octroi duties. In all, 85½ lakhs of rupees were spent during the year. The construction of barrack accommodation for troops was vigorously pushed on; the jail at Montgomery was half completed;

three court-houses, eight dispensaries, two school-houses, a church, a post-office, and four travellers' rest-houses, were completed; two police stations, four dispensaries, two rest-houses, a general hospital, and several other public edifices, were in progress. Irrigation works were energetically pushed on: the construction of the great weir across the Rávi at Mádhopore made rapid progress; the excavation of the Kasúr Branch of the Bári Doab Canal was commenced, and the remodelling of the Upper Main Branch proceeded. The excavation of the Sirhind Canal was commenced, and the surveys and levelling were nearly completed. The surveys and levelling for the great Sutlej Canals were also commenced. The new metalled roads between Dehli and Mathra, and Ambála and Jagádri, made good progress; the unmetalled hill road from Kálka to Simla was widened and improved; five miles of the Hindustan and Tibet Road were opened out; the Kángra Valley Road made good progress; and 3¾ miles of the Murree and Abbottabad hill road were constructed by European soldiers. In the plains, many miles of unmetalled roads were completed; the Bahádur Khail tunnel, on the Kohát and Bunnoo Road, was completed; the Sohán Bridge, one of the largest in the Punjab, was opened for traffic, and other large bridges were in progress; and numerous minor works in towns—such as paving and draining, town halls, wells, tanks, latrines, &c.—were completed or in hand.

13. One hundred and nineteen miles of the Dehli Railway were opened for traffic, leaving only 8½ miles to be completed; the total receipts for the year increased from £47,785 in 1868-69 to £171,739 in 1869-70, while the working expenses increased from £36,649 to £106,127. The receipts of the Punjab Railway decreased from £116,815 to £104,252.

14. The organization of the Forest Department was nearly completed. Large tracts of selected jungle in the plains were transferred to the care of the department for fuel purposes; upwards of 500,000 cubic feet of timber were supplied from the hill tracts to the sale depôts; and operations commenced for planting 55,000 acres of forest in suitable tracts in the vicinity of the Punjab and Dehli Railways, which, in a few years, will furnish an ample supply of fuel, not only to the Railways, but to the adjacent towns.

15. Great advances were made in the Sanitary Administration of the Province: seven new dispensaries were opened, and the number of patients increased from 471,511 in 1868, to 604,385 in 1869. Registration of deaths was greatly improved in accuracy, and the registration of births has been introduced in some towns. Projects for improved water supply were drawn up for the towns of Dehli, Amritsar, and Peshávar, and are in preparation for the towns of Kohát, Ráwalpindi, Lahore, and Ferozpore. Vaccination was successfully carried on: 277,196 persons were vaccinated, and 88·44 per cent. successfully.

16. Settlement operations were in progress in five districts, and 1,375 square miles were surveyed in British territory and Bháwalpore.

17. The political situation of the Punjab during the year was upon the whole very satisfactory. The relations of Government with the Amír of Afghánistán were of the most cordial character; the Ruler of Yárkand despatched an Ambassador on a friendly mission to the Viceroy; and the Khan of Chitrál sought the good offices of the British Government in the settlement of his disputes with the Maharaja of Kashmír. With the exception of the tribes of the Black Mountain and certain sections of the Wazírís of the Bunnco Frontier, our relations with the border tribes were friendly and peaceful; every one of the warlike Pathán clans encircling the Kohát District has now come to terms; and the Biloch tribes of the South-Western Frontier have, in a marked manner, coöperated with our officers in the maintenance of peace.

18. Of the Feudatory States, those of Bháwalpore, Chamba, and Pataodi have, under the management of British officers, made rapid advances in prosperity and good government. A commercial treaty was concluded with the Maharaja of Kashmír, by which he agrees to abolish all transit duties on goods passing between British India and Eastern Turkistán. Lastly, the dissensions among the members of the Council of Regency in Patiála have, it is hoped, been put an end to by the investiture of the young Chief with full sovereign powers.

19. During the year, the Punjab was honored by a visit from His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh; and His Excellency the Viceroy, late in the year, made a rapid tour through the northern portion of the Punjab

20. On the 1st June 1870, Sir Donald McLeod, after an administration of upwards of five years, retired from the office of Lieutenant-Governor, and was succeeded by Major-General Sir Henry Durand. Some idea of the material progress of the Punjab during the period of Sir Donald McLeod's regimé will be gathered from the statistics given in the last paragraph of this Report.

PART I.

PHYSICAL, POLITICAL, AND FISCAL GEOGRAPHY.

A.—Physical Geography.

21. AREA.—The territories under the Government of the Punjab and its Dependencies include all British India north of the province of Sind, the Rájputána States, and the District of Mattra, in the North-Western Provinces, which lies between the River Jumna on the east and the Sulemáni Hills on the west. The extreme length is about 800 miles, and the extreme width, about 650 miles. The total area included within these limits is over 200,000 square miles, more than half of which is territory of feudatories. The British possessions in the Province are returned as 102,001 square miles; of which, 31,513 square miles, or less than one-third, are cultivated; 25,333 square miles, or about one-fourth, are culturable; and the remainder is unculturable waste. The unappropriated waste at the disposal of Government is returned at 8,331,000 acres; but a very small portion of this area is really available for cultivation. The water communication is entered as 2,902 miles, and the length of roads, metalled and unmetalled, as 19,852 miles. The length of railway communication open within the Province at the end of the year was 412 miles.

Further particulars will be found in Appendix I.A.—1.

22. CHARACTER OF SURFACE.—The topography of the Province was described at some length in last Report, and it has been deemed unnecessary to repeat in this place its well-known features.

Considerable progress has been made in the collection of materials for a complete *Gazetteer* of the Province; but they are not sufficiently advanced to admit of the preparation of the tabular form (I.A.—2) prescribed by the Calcutta Statistical Committee.

23. CLIMATE.—During the year 1869, registers of rain-fall were maintained, as in previous years, at the head-quarters and sub-collectorates of each district; and observations of temperature, barometric pressure, direction of wind, &c., were recorded at the Stations of Syálkot, Lahore, Ráwalpindi, Sháhpore, Multán, Dera Ismail Khan, and Pesháwar, in the Punjab, as well as at Bháwalpore and at Leh, in Ladákh, in foreign territory. The principal results are shown in Appendix I.A.—3.

24. *Rain-fall.*—The following table exhibits the average fall of rain in the province during the three past years :—

Year.		January to May.	June to September.	October to December.	Total.
		Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.
1867	...	5·01	17·40	0·89	23·3
1868	...	8·01	11·89	0·68	20·58
1869	...	7·43	19·44	0·87	27·74

Thus, the average rainfall in 1869 was about 7¼ inches in excess of that of 1868, and about 4½ inches in excess of that of 1867. From January to May 1869, the fall was not equal to that of the same period of the previous year; but during the remaining months it was much greater. March 1869 was an unusually rainy month throughout the Province, while the two succeeding months were very dry. During June the fall was less general in the southern districts than during the same months of the two previous years; but along the western frontier the fall was greater. In July rain became general between the 4th and 6th, but no heavy falls occurred until the 15th, after which the falls were general and copious. In August, the fall was less than that of the corresponding month in the two previous years; while September was an unusually wet month throughout the Province. Little or no rain fell in the last three months of the year, until towards the end of December, when the fall was greater than during the same time in the two preceding years.

25. *Temperature.*—The following table shows the mean temperature of the Province for the past three years :—

Year.		May.	July.	December.
1867	...	81° Fah.	87° Fah.	55° Fah.
1868	...	87° "	86° "	57° "
1869	...	94° "	91° "	56° "

The earlier months of 1869 were much cooler than the corresponding period of the two preceding years; but in April and May, owing to the scanty rain-fall, the temperature rose much above that of the same months of previous years' fall; while the abundant rain of September not only reduced the temperature below the average, but caused the cold weather to set in unusually early.

26. *Winds.*—During the first three months of 1869 the wind blew most frequently from directions lying between north and west: but during barometric pressure it often came from easterly directions. In April it became more variable, but still most frequently westerly,—changing, however, as in the previous months, to an easterly direction during barometric depression. In May it was most frequently northerly, often veering round to eastward. During the following four months easterly currents generally prevailed; while towards the end of the year the currents were from the north and west. In July and September, which were the most rainy months, easterly winds almost constantly prevailed.

B.—Political Relations with Native States.

27. The Native States with which the Government of the Punjab has political relations are of two classes, *viz.*, *Dependent and Feudatory* States, and *Independent* States (including frontier tribes).

The Dependent and Feudatory States are 34 in number, *viz.* :—

Kashmír.	Málér Kotla.	Bhajji.
Patiála.	Farídkot.	Mailog.
Bkáwalpore.	Chamba.	Balsan.
Jínd.	Suket.	Dhámi.
Nábha.	Kalsia.	Kuthár.
Kapúrthalla.	Pataodi.	Kunhiár.
Mandi.	Luháru.	Mangal.
Sarmúr (Náhan).	Dujána.	Bíja.
Kahlúr (Biláspore).	Bhágal.	Bhagát.
Bassáhir.	Jubbal.	Darkuti.
Hindúr (Nálagurh).	Kumhársain.	Taroch.
Keonthal.		

A statement showing their estimated population, revenue, and military resources will be found in Appendix I. B.—1, and an account of the reigning Chiefs will be found in Appendix I. B.—2. It may be here stated that the total area of the Feudatory States attached to the Punjab amounts approximately to 104,000 square miles; their population, to about five millions; their revenues, to about £1,600,000 per annum; their military forces (exclusive of mere armed retainers), to about 50,000 men; the total tribute received from them, to £28,000 per annum.

28. The relations of two of the Dependent and Feudatory States—*viz.*, *Kashmír* and *Bháwalpore*—with the British Government are regulated by treaties; those of *Patiála*, *Jínd*, and *Nábha* by *sannads*, or rescripts of the Governor-General. Kashmír pays an annual tribute of shawls and shawl-goats; Patiála, Jínd, and Nábha furnish a quota of horsemen for general duty in British territory. A *nazzaranah* or relief is payable to the British Government by the last three Chiefs, on succession of collaterals to the Chiefship; and the Chiefs are bound to execute justice, and promote the welfare of their subjects; to prevent *satti*, slavery, and female infanticide; to coöperate with the British Government against an enemy; to furnish supplies to troops; and to grant, free of expense, land required for railroads and imperial lines of road. On the other hand, the British Government guarantees them in full and unreserved possession of their territories. They differ from the remaining feudatories in the fact that they have been granted full powers of life and death over their subjects, and that the Government has undertaken not to receive any complaints from their subjects, whether máfidárs, jágírdárs, relatives, dependents, servants, or other classes.

The remaining feudatories have not full power of life and death over their subjects,—all capital sentences passed by them requiring the

confirmation of a British Officer; they are, moreover, not exempt from enquiry into complaints made by their subjects or dependents; and all but two or three of the minor States pay tribute in cash to the British Government.

29. Of the Chiefs, those of *Bháwalpore, Málér Kotla, Dujána, Luháru*, and *Pataodi* are Mahomedans; those of *Pátiála, Jínd, Nábha, Kapúrthalla, Farídkot*, and *Kalsia* are Sikhs; the rest are Hindus.

Of the Mahomedan Chiefs, the Chief of *Bháwalpore* is of the *Daúdputra* tribe, descendant of Bháwal Khan, who acquired independence at the dismemberment of the Duráni Empire, after the death of Shah Shúja. The Chief of *Málér Kotla* is the head of an Afghan brotherhood, originally natives of Cabul; their ancestors held positions of trust in the Sirhind Province under the Mogul Empire, and gradually became independent as the Mogul dynasty sank into decay. The Chiefs of *Luháru, Dujána*, and *Pataodi* are descendants of Afghan adventurers, on whom the estates were conferred by the British Government in reward for services under Lord Lake, in the beginning of the present century.

The Sikh Chiefs are with one exception of the *Jat* race. The founder of the Farídkot family was one Bhullun, who rose to importance in the time of Akbar. *Thúl*, the founder of the houses of *Patiála, Jínd*, and *Nábha*, carved out for himself a principality a little more than a century ago. The Chief of *Kapúrthalla* is of the Kalál tribe, and his ancestor, Jassa Singh, rose to importance about them iddle of the last century.

The Chief of Kashmír is a Dogra Rájpút, whose father, Guláb Singh, commenced his career as a horseman in Maharaja Ranjít Singh's service. The remaining Chiefs are Rájpúts of ancient lineage.

30. Three of the States—*viz., Bháwalpore, Chamba*, and *Pataodi*—are at present under the management of British officers. The management of the first State was undertaken by the British Government in 1866, on the repeated requisition of the leading men, owing to the anarchy consequent on the death of the late Chief, and the minority of his successor. The management of Chamba was vested in a British officer at the Chief's own request, and that of Pataodi was assumed by the Government in consequence of the minority of the Chief, and the oppressive rule of his uncle, who administered affairs as Regent.

31. In one State (Mandi), a British officer exercises the functions of Councillor to the Chief, and in two, *viz., Kalsia* and *Dhámi*, the Chiefs being minors, the administration is carried on by a Native Council of Regency.

32. It is proposed in the present Report to give, in the first place, a brief narrative of the year's administration of those Feudatory States which are under the management of British officers, and to record what is noteworthy in the history of States not under British management.

33. FEUDATORY STATES UNDER MANAGEMENT OF BRITISH OFFICERS. —*Bháwalpore.*—Notwithstanding drought, high prices, and proximity to the unsettled state of Bíkanér, this State enjoyed perfect tranquillity during the past year, which was unmarked by any political events of importance. The country has prospered, and the people are contented and whereas at the time the State came under British management, the treasury was empty, the Government in debt, the army disorganized, the canals, on which cultivation mainly depends, neglected, while a general sense of insecurity prevailed,—there was at the close of the year a cash balance of 8 lakhs of rupees in hand; the State debts had been paid off, the revenue had reached 20 lakhs per annum (or double what it was three years ago), while the ordinary expenditure is but 16 lakhs,—so that it is calculated that 5 lakhs per annum may be expended on canals and other remunerative public works, and that by the time the young Nawáb comes of age, the annual income will have risen to 30 lakhs. The canals have been greatly increased in number and efficiency,—3 lakhs of rupees having been expended thereon during the last year. Large areas of waste lands have been brought under cultivation; the population has greatly increased from immigration, and, although there is no Arms Law, an armed man is rarely to be met. The army has been re-organized, and the Superintendent's authority completely established.

34. As might have been expected from the prevailing scarcity, there was a slight increase of crime, but the increase was mostly in offences of a petty character. The convictions were about 70 per cent. of persons brought to trial. The amount of Civil litigation is on the increase, as might be expected from the rapid progress of the State in wealth and prosperity. Arrangements have recently been sanctioned whereby there will be a complete separation between the Executive and Judicial Departments,—the latter being supervised by a Sádr Adálat, or Chief Court, consisting of three Judges.

35. The dispensaries at Bháwalpore, Ahmadpore, Khánpore, and Minchinabád are popular, the number of patients treated having increased from 8,332 in 1868 to 16,085 in 1869, of whom 3,168 were females.

The *hakíms*, or physicians of the country, are utilized as far as possible in connexion with these institutions, and vaccination is being extended. The sanitation of the principal towns has also been taken in hand.

36. The jail at Bháwalpore now affords separate sleeping accommodation for 70 per cent. of the prisoners, with marked success both as regards health and discipline; and it is hoped that ere long the whole of the prisoners will be provided with separate night accommodation.

37. The educational arrangements, though as yet primitive, are not unsuited to the condition of the country the *zamíndárs* have consented to pay an educational cess of 8 annas per cent. on the revenue for the support of schools.

38. The State continues under the management of Major Minchin, Political Agent and Superintendent, who was assisted during the last year by Captain Hare, Assistant Political Agent (relieved in September 1869 by Captain S. Beckett), Mr. Barns, C.E., Superintendent of Public Works, and Dr. Deane, Medical Officer.

39. *Chamba.*—The administration was conducted during the year, as before, by Lieutenant-Colonel Blair T. Reid, Superintendent, in communication with the Raja, and assisted by three native officials. A European Assistant Superintendent has recently been sanctioned.

40. During the year, the expenses of the State were kept within the estimate, the income anticipated was realized, and, after providing for the expenses of ordinary administration, admitted of an outlay of upwards of Rs. 30,000 on public works. Good progress has been made in the construction of roads through the State; two large bridges, 165 feet in length, have been constructed across the Ravi, and preparations have been made for the construction of two others. The schools and dispensaries established in previous years continue to thrive, and a general feeling of contentment pervades the population.

41. The estimated income for 1870-71 is Rs. 1,73,168, or nearly double what it was when Colonel Reid was first appointed Superintendent; the estimated expenditure for ordinary administration during the same period is Rs. 1,38,500, so that it is expected that there will be a surplus of nearly Rs. 35,000,—out of which a portion will be spent on public works, and a portion invested in Government securities.

42. Efforts are still being made gradually to abolish the system of *bigári*, or statute labor; but in a country like Chamba, the population of which is wholly agricultural, it is impossible at certain seasons to procure voluntary labor of any kind, and the entire abolition of forced labor, which has prevailed in the country from time immemorial, is therefore a work of both time and difficulty.

43. *Pataodi.*—This State continued during the year under the management of Extra Assistant Commissioner Syad Safdar Hussain, superintended generally by the late Colonel McNeil, C.S.I., Commissioner of Dehli. A census was taken during the year, and showed the population to be 18,564; the revenue (excluding arrears of previous years) amounted to upwards of Rs. 60,000, and the expenditure to Rs. 56,200. There was a cash balance of nearly Rs. 60,000 in hand at the close of the year, of which Rs. 20,000 were invested in Government securities.

44. FEUDATORY STATES NOT UNDER THE MANAGEMENT OF BRITISH OFFICERS. *Kashmír.*—During the year, a commercial treaty was negotiated with the Maharaja by Sir Donald McLeod; its details were further elaborated by Mr. T. D. Forsyth, C.B., and Captain Grey, on the part of the Government of India. It was finally executed by the Maharaja and Mr. Forsyth on the 2nd of May 1870, and ratified by Lord Mayo on the same date. By this treaty the Maharaja engages to abolish all transit duties on goods passing between Eastern Turkistán and British India, and

vice versâ, and consents to the appointment of Joint Commissioners,—one nominated by the British Government, and one by the Maharaja,—with power to arrange for the convenience of travellers on trade routes, settle disputes, and to exercise limited Magisterial jurisdiction;—in return for which, the British Government agrees to abolish the export duty on Kashmir shawls, and to refund the Customs duty levied on all goods imported from British territory into Kashmír, whether for consumption in Kashmír or re-export to Eastern Turkistán. Dr. Cayley, late Agent at Ladákh, was appointed Joint Commissioner on the part of the British Government.

It is, of course, too early to judge of the effects of the treaty upon the trade with Eastern Turkistán; but information has been received that a consignment of goods, far larger than has ever been known heretofore, is on its way to British territory from Yárkand, and that the traders are greatly pleased with the arrangements made.

45. The system of granting passports to travellers in Kashmír was abolished under the orders of the Government of India.

46. *Patiála*.—This State was during the year torn with dissensions between Members of the Council of Regency and their respective partizans, until at length it was deemed advisable, in the interests of peace and good government, to invest the young Chief, who, though slightly under age, evinced intelligence and ability, with sovereign powers in the State. The measure has proved successful. The Maharaja gives promise of being an enlightened ruler, and has already shown himself eminently liberal in the cause of education, while the strife of parties has almost ceased. The vacancy in the Order of Grand Commander of the Star of India, caused by the death of the Raja of Kapúrthalla, has been conferred on the young Chief, and will be formally bestowed in Calcutta in January next.

47. The State of *Nábha* was similarly situated to that of Patiála. Owing to the feeble administration of the present Chief, he had been induced to agree to place the administration in the hands of a Commission or Council, acting under the general control of the Commissioner of Ambála. The plan was for a time successful, but the Councillors could not resist intrigue and discord, and it was at length deemed better to allow the ruler another chance of administering his State. He has accordingly been again invested with full sovereign powers.

48. The dispute between the Raja of *Kapúrthalla* and his brothers having been finally settled, as recorded in last year's Report, the former proposed to carry out a long-cherished desire of visiting England; accordingly, in March he proceeded to Bombay, accompanied by Lieutenant-Colonel Nassau Lees, L.L.D. Before and during the journey he had suffered from derangement of the liver; but his medical advisers considered that the sea voyage would probably be beneficial: he therefore embarked in the P. and O. Steamer *Baroda*; but his health grew worse, and on arrival at Aden he was in a dying state. At the desire of those who were with

him, he was transferred to the P. and O. Steamer *Golconda, en route* for Bombay, and died on board the same day (the 2nd April). His remains were conveyed to Nassick, and burnt on the banks of the Godavery. The Government of India was pleased to express its regret at the public loss sustained by the premature death of His Highness in the following terms :—"The British Government has lost in him an attached and valued friend, and a Chief who, by a vigorous and progressive administration, set an example to other native rulers. The valuable services which he rendered to the British Government in time of trouble and of danger will not be forgotten." Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India was also pleased to transmit a letter of condolence.

49. The late Raja was succeeded by his eldest son, Kharrak Singh, aged 23 years, who was formally installed on the 13th May at Kapúrthalla. On this occasion, it was announced that the people of Kapúrthalla had subscribed the sum of Rs. 1,25,000, for the purpose of founding a memorial in honor of their late Chief; this sum the present Raja has decided to devote to the foundation of a college, to be called *Randhír* College, after the name of his late father.

50. *Mandi.*—Several local improvements were effected in this State during the year, chiefly through the influence of Mr. Clarke, the Raja's Councillor. A dispensary, school-house and two rest-houses were completed, and a good hill road constructed between *Baijnáth*, in the Kángra valley, and the Babbu Pass *en route* to Kullu. Measures were taken for the abolition of statute labor, and at the close of the year there was a surplus of income over expenditure amounting to Rs. 39,836. At the same time, there were defects in the government requiring to be vigorously and carefully dealt with; and seeing that, under the terms of the *sannad* by which the Raja holds his territories, the British Government is responsible for securing a proper administration in the State, it was deemed desirable to supply the young Raja with a more highly-trained English adviser. Accordingly, Mr. Harrison, C.S., was appointed Councillor,—the services of Mr. Clarke being retained in a subordinate post.

51. Amín-ud-dín Khan, Chief of *Luháru*, died on the 30th of December, 1869, and was succeeded by his eldest son, Ala-ud-dín Ahmad Khan. Luháru formed a portion of a fief granted to Ahmad Baksh Khan, Vakíl of the Alwar State, in reward for services to the British Government in the negotiations between the Raja of Alwar and Lord Lake in 1806. Ahmad Baksh Khan was succeeded by Shamsh-ud-dín Khan, who was executed in 1835 for the murder of Mr. Fraser, Resident at Dehli. A portion of the fief was confiscated; but the *Luháru* Pargannah was made over to Amín-ud-dín Khan and his brother, Zía-ud-dín, the Chiefship being vested in the former, who made an annual cash payment from the revenues to the latter.

52. A claim was preferred by the uncles of the young Chief of *Dujána* (a petty State in the Dehli territory, founded with those of Luháru and Pataodi) to an equal share of the revenues of the State.

After full consideration of the case, the terms of the original *sannad* conferring the estate upon Abdul Samand Khan, the founder, the clear intention of the grant to establish a loyal feudatory, capable of assisting the British Government in time of need, and the decisions of the Government of India in the case of similar grantees, it was decided by His Honor that the entire revenues of the estate should vest in the reigning Chief, and that the applicants were only entitled to a suitable maintenance.

53. INDEPENDENT STATES AND FRONTIER TRIBES. *Afghánistán*.—The relations between the Amír of Cábul and the British Government have been throughout the year of the most friendly character. His Highness has kept the Government well informed of political events in his territory, and has sought and deferred to its advice in regulating his conduct towards foreign States; he has further endeavoured to introduce into his administration various reforms, suggested by his observation of the British system of government,—indeed, the innovations upon existing usages have in some cases exceeded the bounds of prudence. The extravagant allowances of the nobles have been reduced; cash payment of land revenue substituted for payment in grain; regular regiments substituted for irregular levies; and the pay of the troops issued in cash, instead of by cheques or *billets*. A regular post has been established between Cábul and Peshá-war, and merchants prohibited from sending letters by private messengers. A Council of State of 15 members has been organized, with power to dispose of ordinary business, referring for the Amír's decision matters of importance and cases where the members disagree in opinion. The book of "Manual and Platoon Exercises" in use in the British army has been translated into *Pushtu*; and lastly, an edict has been issued to the shoemakers to make shoes henceforth on the European pattern only, under a heavy penalty!

54. These measures have tended to make the Amír's Government unpopular, especially among the higher classes; but his authority during the year remained unshaken. The Hotaki and Toki tribes attempted to rebel, but were promptly coerced; and the district of Turkistán was more or less disturbed, owing partly to the severe rule of its Governor, Naib Muhammad Alam Khan, and partly to the influence of Azim Khan's party on the Balkh frontier; but no serious rising took place, and the Amír was able to bring under complete control the dependency of Badakhshán. Perhaps the greatest difficulty the Amír has had to contend with has been the discontent and discord among his nobles, especially the members of his own family.

55. Sardar Muhammad Ismail Khan, the son of Sardar Muhammad Amín Khan, brother of the Amír, being aggrieved at the reduction of his allowances, and at being deprived of his military command, attempted to conspire against the Amír's authority, but was seized and deported to British territory. The Sardar arrived on the frontier of the Kohát District, before intimation had been received by the British authorities, and while

en route to Kohát, effected his escape to the Zaimusht country, whence he proceeded to Badakhshán and Bokhára. Eventually, being reassured by the Amír, he returned to Cábul, and was again deported to British territory, and is now detained, with his two younger brothers, at Lahore. The Amír's two elder sons, Muhammad Ibrahím Khan and Muhammad Yakúb Khan, were also dissatisfied with their treatment; the powers of the latter were reduced, and the former was sent to Turkistán, nominally as Governor, but in reality without power of any kind,—the Amír being apparently anxious to forward the interests of his younger and favorite son, Abdúlla Khan.

56. On the other hand, the Amír was delivered from a dangerous rival by the death of Muhammad Azim Khan, his brother, who died in October at Shah-i-rúd, in Persia.

57. *Yárkand.*—The course of events in Yárkand up to the end of the year 1869 is narrated in the subjoined extracts from Dr. Cayley's report:—

"The course of events in Yárkand, and the changes that have taken place during the last 12 months, may be thus briefly summed up:—

"The Kushbegi, or, as he now styles himself, the 'Atáligh Ghází,' is still in undisputed possession of the throne of Yárkand and all the provinces conquered by him; and no outbreak of any kind has occurred in his dominions to disturb his rule. He still seems to be popular with a large class of his subjects, and especially with the mercantile community, which he encourages and protects. His army keep faithful; but the later accounts describe the troops as unsettled on account of the near approach of the Russians, and the fear of an invasion by that (in their eyes) irresistible power. This feeling has spread through the whole country, and is maintained by the present relations of Russia to the previously independent countries of Bokhára, Kokand, and Andijan, which have, as the people express it, now become Russian; for, although still under their own rulers, and not occupied by Russian troops, these States seem to have entirely submitted to Russian influence and counsels.

"In the autumn of 1868, two Russian officers came to Káshgar, but were stopped before entering the town, and were escorted back again as quick as possible over the frontier. A Russian merchant also arrived, but he too was sent back, and not allowed to trade. The Envoy whom the Kushbegi sent to Russia returned about the same time, without any answer to his requests, and no negotiations were entered on between the two countries.

"On the Narain River, about five marches from Káshgar, in the direction of Almati, the Russians, it is said, have built a fort and a bridge over the river. The Kushbegi has also strengthened and strongly garrisoned his advance post at Artush, and built two or three new forts on the frontier to protect the road to Káshgar,—the two forces being separated by a distance of about two days' march.

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"From the side of Kokand it is reported that Buzrug Khan, Tora, who was formerly Ruler in Yárkand, but was deposed by his own minister, the present Kushbegi, and who, two years ago, came down through Ladákh to the Punjab, has returned to Kokand, and is planning an attempt to recover the throne of Yárkand, and that he is assisted, and, in fact, supplied with troops for this purpose, by Khudayár Khan of Kokand, who is a bitter enemy to the Kushbegi. At present no attack has been made.

"In July or August a large caravan of merchants reached Káshgar from Kokand after an interval of more than a year, during which the road was closed: several Bokhára merchants came by it. All describe the great risk and almost impossibility of trading through Bokhára and Russian Turkistán, owing to the unsettled state of the country and the excessive duties, which on all English goods are quite prohibitive.

"In the east there have been some disturbances among the people of Ili and Rumchi (Orumchi). Both these districts are independent of Yárkand, and were formerly under the Chinese; but in the Tungáni rebellion the Chinese were entirely driven out, and their garrisons generally massacred. In Ili the *Toránchis* are now in power, and the *Tungánis* rule in Rumchi; and they have apparently been fighting among themselves: both these people are Mahomedan, and descendants of the followers of Timúr, who intermixed with the Chinese population,—the Toránchis settling in Ili, while the Tungánis spread over the whole of Eastern Turkistán. It is reported that four Envoys arrived from China, and were presented to the "Daoud Khalífa," the Tungáni Ruler of Rumchi, who has sent back to Pekin to ask if the men were really sent as Envoys, or if they were only come as spies. Since then a Chinese force is said to have reached Rumchi for the purpose of re-taking Yárkand, and that the Tungenis have joined them; this is, however, very improbable. It is true that a *kafila* of China tea has arrived at Yárkand, but in all probability it has only come from Kara Shahar, where it has been in store for several years since the Chinese were driven out. There are said to be enormous stores of tea in the ruined city of Kará Shahar. This city is two marches beyond Koila, the most easterly town of the Kushbegi's dominions, and Rumchi is eight marches further to the east, on the main road to China."

58. In February, an Ambassador from the Atáligh Ghází, by name Mirza Shádi, reached Lahore with letters for the Viceroy and Lieutenant-Governor; he remained at Lahore some days, in order to witness the reception of His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh, after which, in March, he proceeded to Calcutta, where he stayed for upwards of six weeks, and was highly gratified with his reception. The result of his mission was the deputation of Mr. Forsyth, C.B., Commissioner of Jullundhur, to proceed to Yárkand with the returning Envoy, bearing a friendly communication from the Government of India to the Yárkand ruler. Mr. Forsyth left for Yárkand in May last, and was joined by the following officers:—Dr. Henderson; Mr. Shaw, the Yárkand traveller; Syad Mir

Akbar Ali, C.S.I.; and a Native Surveyor employed in the Grand Trigonometrical Survey of India. The history of the expedition appertains to the current year; but it may be here briefly stated that, after suffering considerable difficulties on the journey between Leh and the confines of the Yárkand frontier, owing to the failure of the local Kashmír authorities to provide sufficient food for the baggage animals, the party reached Yárkand in the beginning of September; here they were received and entertained by the Dádkhwah, or Governor of Yárkand, but were unable to have an interview with the Atáligh Gházi, owing to his being engaged on his eastern frontier in resisting an attempted invasion by Tungánis. The party are now on their return from Yárkand.

59. *Chitrál, Yassín,* and *Payál.*—Chitrál is a long and broad valley, branching into numerous glens and defiles, bounded on the north by the Hindoo Kush, on the north-west by Badakshán, on the west and south-west by Káfiristán, on the east by Gilgit, and on the south by the Pranshi mountains. The valley is watered by a river of the same name, flowing from Lake Chittiboi, in the Karakoram, into the Kama and Cábul Rivers. The upper portion of the valley is known as *Chitrál-bála*; the lower portion as *Chitrál-payán. Yassín* and *Payál* are said to have been from ancient times political dependencies of Upper Chitrál; but geographically they appear to form portion of the Gilgit Valley. The population is chiefly Mahomedan, of both sects, Shías and Sunnis; but Káfirs are also found in the lower portion of the valley, bordering on Káfiristán. Káshkár, the capital of Chitrál-payán, is the chief place of commerce. *Mistach* and *Yassín,* in Upper Chitrál, are noted slave marts. The two tracts, Upper and Lower Chitrál, are in the possession of two distinct branches of an ancient family claiming descent from the same ancestor, *Kathor,* and the ancient Greeks, and generally at variance with each other. The former, that is, the Upper Chitrel branch, are known as the *Khush-waktias*; the latter, as *Shah-kathorias.* The present representative of the Shah-kathorias is *Aman-i-Mulk,* Chief of Chitrál-payán, and the representative of the Khush-waktias in Yassín is known as the *Mír-wali.* At the close of 1869, Mr. George Hayward, the enterprising traveller, who had recently returned from Yárkand, proceeded to Yassín, where he stayed the entire winter the guest of Mír-wali, and was able to prepare a valuable map of the country and a detailed statement of routes. In January, a messenger from Aman-i-mulk, the Chief of Lower Chitrál, reached Peshávar with a letter for the Commissioner, praying for the assistance of the British Government in recovering from the Maharajah of Kashmír the territories of Gilgit, Payál, and Yassín, which he alleged had been forcibly seized by the Kashmír ruler. A similar representation from the Mír-wali of Yassín was forwarded in March through Mr. Hayward. In consequence of these representations, his Excellency the Viceroy took occasion, at an interview with the Maharaja of Kashmír at Syálkot, to press strongly upon His Highness the necessity of abstaining from all aggression and encroachment upon his neighbours, and for adopting a conciliatory

policy in dealing with tribes adjacent to his frontier; and a reply was sent to the Chitrál Chief, pointing out that, so far as Gilgit was concerned, the territory was in possession of the Sikh Government at the time of annexation, and included in the territories made over to Guláb Singh in 1846; and that the British Government could not help him to recover territory the right of which had been acknowledged to be vested in the Maharaja. The Khan was at the same time informed of the caution which had been given to the Maharaja regarding the policy to be adopted on his frontier.

60. *Frontier Tribes.*—A detailed account of the names and characteristics of the tribes inhabiting the British frontier from Hazára on the north to Sind on the south-west, will be found in the published report of Mr. (now Sir R.) Temple, showing the relations of the British Government with the tribes on the north-west frontier of the Punjab. It may be here briefly stated that they belong to two distinct races,—from Hazára to Dera Ismail Khan are chiefly Patán; from Dera Ismail Khan to the borders of Sind, they are, with one exception, Biloch. The names of the principal tribes, and the estimated number of their fighting men, are as follows:—

Locality.	Tribe.	Race.	No. of fighting men.
Adjoining Hazára ...	Hassanzais ...	Patán ...	8,000
	Jadúns ...		
" Peshávar,	Bonairwáls ...		
	Swátis ...	Patáns and Swàtis (dependent on Swát) ...	20,000
	Ranizai ...		
	Othmankhail ...		
	Momunds ...	Patán (dependent on Cábul) ...	12,000
" Kohát and Pesháwar ...	Afrídis ...	Patán ...	20,000
	Bezotis ...	" ...	30,000
	Sípahs ...		
	Orakzais ...		
	Zaimusht Afghans,	" ...	20,000
	Turis ..		
" Kohát and Dera Ismail Khan,	Wazíris ...		
" Dera Ismail Khan ...	Astranis ...	Biloch ...	5,000
	Kásranis ...		
	Bozdárs ...		

Locality.	Tribe.	Race.	No. of fighting men.
Adjoining Dera Ghází Khan ...	Khetráns ...	Patán ...	3,000
	Kosahs ...		
	Lágháris ...		
	Gurchánis ...	Biloch ..	12,000
	Marris ...		
	Bugtis ...		
		TOTAL ...	130,000

61. Both races are warlike, revengeful, and predatory; but in some important respects they differ widely. While the Patán is essentially republican, having little reverence for the person of his Chief, the Biloch respects and obeys the Chief of his clan; while the Patán is bigotted and priest-ridden, the Biloch pays scant respect to the Syad, or Maulavi. To conciliate a Biloch Chief, is in most cases to conciliate the whole clan; but the Patán Chief is generally head of a dominant faction only, and friendship with his faction may be enmity with the rest; while priestly influence is at work to undo, perhaps in a few hours, the conciliatory policy of years.

62. The policy pursued by the British Government towards these wild tribes has been, since annexation, a policy of conciliation, backed by power. While a strong Military force has been organized for the defence and pacification of the frontier, it is a standing instruction to officers, Civil and Military, to cultivate friendly relations with the tribes, and, in the event of hostilities, to act in the first instance purely on the defensive, and to strive to conciliate and reason into submission before resort to coercive measures; but there are limits to forbearance, and it is essential, for the maintenance of peace and the protection of the border, that a sense of our generosity should be mingled with respect of our power and fear of our displeasure; and while peaceful relations are the rule, plundering and murderous raids committed against our subjects *must* be severely punished. Unfortunately, while every measure of chastisement is known through the length and breadth of India and England, our moderation, our systematic measures of conciliation, and the philantrophic efforts of our frontier Civil Officers to create a friendly feeling in the minds of the border tribes are known to but a few. The result is, that while the policy of the Government is condemned by the Military residents of the frontier as too lenient, it is condemned by those at a distance as too severe: in reality, it aims at a just medium between weakness and severity. Under these circumstances, it will not be out of place to review briefly the measures of conciliation which have been, and are being, adopted towards these tribes.

63. One of the first measures of the Board of Administration of the Punjab, after annexation, was to encourage and facilitate commercial intercourse between border tribes and the inhabitants of British territory, and with this view, all frontier customs duties were abolished; and to this day no toll or duty of any kind is levied on men, animals, or goods crossing the British border. Two annual fairs are held for the interchange of commodities,—one at *Sukhi Sarwar*, in the Dera Gházi Khan District, and one (recently established) at Pesháwar. Roads have been made, connecting the frontier passes with the nearest commercial towns; steam communication has been established on the Upper Indus; and Povindah traders are beginning freely to avail themselves of it in transporting their goods to Karáchi and Bombay.

64. Dispensaries and hospitals are established along the frontier, at Abbottabad and Harripore, in Hazára; at Mardán, in the Yusufzai country; at Pesháwar; at Kohát; at Hangu, on the extreme north-west border; at Bunnoo; at Dera Ismail Khan; at Koláchi, within a few miles of the Takht-i-Sulimán; at Dera Gházi Khan; at Rájanpore, on the south-west,—at which men of all classes, tribes, and creeds are treated and *fed* at the public expense. *Thousands* of the patients annually treated at these charitable institutions are men from beyond the border, some of whom travel scores of miles, from Swát, from Chitrál, from Bajaur, from Cábul, from Badakshán, and elsewhere, to seek medical advice, or to undergo an operation; while such is their confidence in our generosity, that at the time of the Ambeyla conflict, not a few of the patients in the Mardán Dispensary were suffering from bullet wounds received in action with our troops.

65. The Chiefs and *Jirgahs* of independent tribes are encouraged freely to visit British territory, and during such visits are treated as guests, and hospitably entertained at the public expense; and much of a Frontier District Officer's time is taken up in shownig attention to these deputations, in hearing their representations, and amicably settling their disputes.

66. Waste lands are offered freely to the tribes on liberal terms, and at the present time considerable colonies of hill men, Wazíris, Shambáni Búgtis, Lisháris, Durkanis—once the terror of the border—are settled down as peaceful cultivators in British territory. The land tax on holdings of independent tribes in British territory has been reduced to a nominal sum; the capitation tax formerly levied by the Sikh Government has been abolished, and all allowances made by our predecessors to Frontier Chiefs have been scrupulously maintained.

67. Handsome rewards are offered to Frontier Officers who may obtain a colloquial knowledge of the Pathán language, and many have responded to the invitation; and Native Patháns are educated free of expense in the Lahore Medical School for service on the frontier.

68. The ranks of our Army, and Police, and Civil establishments are open to the frontier tribes, and are largely recruited therefrom; and

one of the ablest of the Native Surveyors in the Punjab Revenue Survey is a member of the Bozdár tribe, one of the most predatory of the tribes of the North-West Frontier.

69. Lastly, in the arrangements for frontier defence, special provision has been made for utilizing and enlisting on the side of the British Government the wild spirits of the frontier. A militia force of 371 horsemen and 197 foot is recruited entirely from the frontier tribes,--the men being placed in charge of minor outposts, and used as *guides* for procuring intelligence for the officers commanding at the larger posts.

70. What, then, it may be asked, has been the result of this policy? Have our relations with the frontier tribes improved; is the border more peaceable; and are there signs of greater confidence in the power and justice of the British Government? To these questions, a reply may be given most decidedly in the affirmative. We have not indeed succeeded in changing the savage nature of these tribes: the Pathán and the Biloch are still warlike, revengeful, and predatory. Our relations with them are not *always* of an amicable character, and raids have not altogether ceased. But a comparison with the state of things for the first few years after annexation and at the present time will at once show that a vast change for the better has taken place. For the first few years after annexation, the relations of the British Government and the frontier tribes may be described as a state of chronic warfare. The Pesháwar valley was harassed by constant incursions from Swáti marauders: Kohát was the scene of frequent outrages by Afrídis, Orakzais, Turis, and Wazíris; the Sheoránis and the Kasránis were the terror of Dera Ismail Khan villagers;—the former attacked in force the town of Draband, the latter made an organized expedition against Dera Fatteh Khan. The Bozdárs plundered the north and the Gúrchanís the south of the Dera Ghází Khan District, and the former even attacked Vidore, a place of some importance opposite Dera Ghází Khan. In short, with two or three exceptions, all the tribes of the North-West Frontier were on the worst of terms with the British Government.

71. What is the case now? The picture is completely reversed. With one or two exceptions,—*viz.*, the tribes of the Black Mountain and certain sections of the Wazíris,—the British Government is on the best of terms with its frontier neighbours. The Pesháwar District is no longer subject to Swáti raids; in Kohát, *every one* of the numerous and powerful surrounding tribes has paid compensation for past offences, and sought the friendship of the British Government; while the Afrídis, formerly described as "notoriously faithless" have become—not, probably, from any change in their nature, but owing to their growing trade in British Territory—the most faithful observers of their engagements. Raids by Sheoránis and Bozdárs are unknown; the Lisháris and Durkhánis are settling as cultivators on British soil; and the Marrís and Búgtis, once the terror of the frontier, now coöperate with the British Government in the prevention of frontier crime; and the latter have gone so far as to

surrender one of their own Chiefs for being concerned some years ago in a raid on the British border. Cultivation, which fifteen years ago in border tracts was carried on only within matchlock range of villages, now extends to the very mouths of the mountain gorges; while such is the respect for our justice, that the wildest frontier tribes will unhesitatingly refer their disputes to the arbitration of a British officer; and some tribes have even prayed for annexation to the British dominions. Lastly, whereas in the old days raids and forays were of such frequent occurrence that they were regarded as ordinary incidents, and disposed of by local authorities; now the pettiest foray, even the theft of a few bullocks by hill thieves, is the subject of voluminous reports to Government. Our danger now is not so much from the hostile disposition of the tribes, as from the fact that, owing to constant demands for reports of various kinds, the large increase of judicial business, and the increased care required in judical procedure, our frontier officers are crushed with office work, and have but little time for friendly personal communication with the border Chiefs.

72. A narrative of events on the frontier, between the 31st March 1869 and the 31st March 1870, is given below.

73. In April 1869, an attack was made on the village of *Thall*, in the Kohát District, by Cábul Khail and Biland Khail Wazíris—the latter, subjects of the Amír of Cábul—and carried off 700 head of cattle, after wounding some of the villagers. A force of regular troops and levies was promptly moved from Kohát to the border, and the sanction of the Amír of Cábul was obtained to our making reprisals, if necessary, on the crops of the Biland Khail. In the course of a few days the representatives of the Cábul Khails submitted to the terms demanded,—having agreed to pay full compensation to the men of Thall, and further to pay a fine of Rs. 2,000 to the British Government. A fine of Rs. 2,000 was also realized through the Amír's officials from the Biland Khails. As it appeared on investigation that the Thall men were not free from blame, some of them having joined the *Turis* in a raid against the Cábul Khails, a fine of Rs. 500 was imposed on the Thall villagers,—a proceeding very gratifying to the Wazíris, who did not fail to express their sense of the justice of the British Government. The proceeds of the fines were devoted to the construction of a good road from Kohát to the River Kuram. Later in the year, the dispute between the Wazíris and the Turís (independent tribes) was enquired into by the District Officer (Captain Cavagnari), and adjusted to the satisfaction of both parties.

74. In March and April 1869, two raids were made on the frontier of our subject the Nawáb of Tánk by Mahsúd Wazíris. One resulted in the assassination of the Thanahdar of the Nawáb; the latter was directed against the village of Fatteh Naring, and the raiders, after killing one woman and wounding five men, carried off 400 head of cattle. In consequence of this and other minor raids on this portion of the frontier, it was determined in the Military Department to establish three

advanced Military posts on the Tánk border, at Tánk, Zamand, and Kot Kirghi.

75. In July 1869, two hamlets in Agror, Barchar and Guldéri, were burnt by a party of raiders, consisting of Hassanzais, Purári Syads and Akazais, partizans of Atta Muhammad Khan, the ex-Khan of Agror, and four of the villagers killed and 17 wounded; the raiders were gallantly driven off with loss by the men of Jaskot, a neighbouring village. In August, Jaskot was attacked, and several of the villagers and a Police Constable killed.

In consequence of this outrage, a force of 800 foot, with a mountain battery and detachment of cavalry, were moved into the Agror Valley, a blockade established against the offending tribes, and the Akazai village of Sháhtut, which had been used as a rendezvous by the raiders, was destroyed by our troops; while an ordinance was passed by the Governor-General, removing the Agror Valley from the jurisdiction of the ordinary Courts and the operation of the general laws. On the 5th April 1870, the village of Barchar was again attacked by a party of Akazai, and the head-man killed; on the 15th, the village of Sambalbút was burnt by Akazais and Khan Khail Hassanzais; and on the 23rd the village of Balu shared the same fate. As the villages were all situated on the slopes of the Black Mountain, our troops, which were encamped in the valley, were powerless to prevent these outrages; nor could they avenge them without crossing the border, and committing the Government to the probability of a frontier expedition; but the presence of the troops undoubtedly prevented more extensive outrages, and secured the safety of the villages in the valley. Meanwhile, Captain Wace, the Settlement Officer of Hazára, had been engaged in the preparation of the "record of rights" for the Agror Valley, and had instituted a close enquiry into the nature and history of the landed rights of Atta Muhammad Khan, the ex-Khan of Agror. The result of his enquiries was to show that from the time of annexation, the position of Atta Muhammad Khan in the Agror Valley had been misunderstood by the able officers who had successively been in charge of the Hazára District: that, while Atta Muhammad Khan was in fact full proprietor of 7-10ths of the Agror Valley, he was allowed to exercise proprietary rights in only 17 out of 51 villages. Five villages were assigned in jagir to his Vakíl, and in 29 villages the Settlement had been made with the cultivators, who were thus elevated from their proper position as tenants-at-will to that of proprietors. Meanwhile, the Khan's petitions for redress had been systematically postponed until the next Settlement. Taking these facts into consideration, and the punishment already undergone by Atta Muhammad Khan, His Excellency the Viceroy, after visiting the locality, and personally discussing the question with the local officers, determined, on the recommendation of Sir Donald McLeod, to grant Atta Muhammad Khan a free pardon, and permit his return to Agror. This decision has been carried out, and, since the restoration of the Khan raids have ceased.

76. In July 1869, a raid was made by a body of Kasránis and Oshteránis (residents of British territory) on the Bozdárs beyond the frontier, in revenge for the murder of three Kasránis by men of the Bozdár tribe in a locality beyond the British frontier, and for an outrage committed in British territory against the mother of the Kasráni Chief. The Chiefs of the Kasránis and Oshteránis, who had thus violated the stringent rule of the British Government that British subjects, or foreign residents in British territory, are on no account to take the law into their own hands, nor make reprisals for injuries by frontier tribes, were fined. They were further required to pay the Bozdárs compensation for the raid, while the Bozdárs made amends for the injuries inflicted on the Kasránis ; and the dispute was thus satisfactorily adjusted.

77. In December 1869, one Khattu Khan, a Massóri Búgti, formerly an officer of the Frontier Militia, but who had fled beyond the border with his brothers, Batil Khan and Lalu Khan, to escape punishment for complicity in the Harrand raid of 1867, was delivered up to justice. He fled first to the Marri tribe ; but that tribe, on the requisition of Captain Sandeman, the District Officer of Dera Gházi Khan, refused him an asylum ; he then sought refuge with his own tribe, the Búgtis. But Gholám Murtaza Khan, the Chief, instead of receiving him into favor, as would have been the case a few years back, not only refused him protection, but surrendered him and his followers to the British Government,—a striking proof of the great improvement recently effected in our relations with these border tribes. A handsome reward was granted to the Marri and Búgti Chiefs, and Khattu Khan and his followers duly punished.

78. In March 1870, the Ali Sherzais (a branch of the great Orakzai tribe occupying the hills north of Kohát), who had been for years past debarred from trade with British territory on account of thefts and murders committed by them, made their submission, and were re-admitted to favor on payment of a fine of Rs. 1,100, giving security for future good behaviour, and executing a formal agreement to be on friendly terms with the British Government.

The submission of the Ali Sherzai completed the political adjustment of our differences with the tribes of the Kohát border, every one of which is now on good terms with the British Government, and bound by written engagements and security bonds to abstain from and prevent the commission of outrages in British territory.

79. On the 16th March, a body of Povindahs, encamped in British territory, made an incursion into the Wazíri hills near the Tánk border, and carried off hostages and cattle from the Alizais, in revenge for the plunder of their cattle beyond British territory by the latter. The Povindahs were promptly called to account, fined Rs. 1,000 for violation of the rule against reprisals, and made to pay full compensation to the Alizais, who have expressed themselves fully satisfied.

C.—Civil Divisions of British Territory.

80. THE Punjab and its Dependencies were constituted a Lieutenant-Governorship in January 1859. It is divided for administrative purposes into ten divisions, with an average area of 10,200 square miles;—these comprise 32 districts, with an average area of 3,188 square miles, which are again sub-divided into 132 tahsils, or revenue and judicial sub-divisions, with an average area of 772 square miles. There are 451 Magistrates of all grades, most of them exercising civil and revenue powers, and 15,218 Police, to a population of upwards of 17½ millions. There are 34,462 villages, at an average distance of 14 miles from the nearest Court. The principal towns of the Province are—

	Population.
Dehli	154,417
Amritsar	135,813
Lahore	98,924
Pesháwar	58,555
Multán	56,826

The revenue derived from the Land Tax in 1869-70 was Rs. 2,00,25,489 and the gross revenue was Rs. 3,54,53,065.

D.—Population.

81. THE return given in Appendix I.D.—which is identical with that furnished with last Report, except that the column showing emigration and immigration has been omitted—is of course based on the last Census, taken in January 1868. From the return it appears that on the latter date the total population of the province was 17,596,752 souls, giving an average of 173 per square mile. The districts of Amritsar, Ambála, Syálkot, and Hushiárpore contained the largest population,—the number in each of the three first being over a million, and in the last nearly a million. Omitting Simla, the circumstances of which are exceptional, the most thickly-populated districts were—

Jullundhur	586	per square mile.
Amritsar	532	" " "
Syálkot	512	" " "
Dehli	490	" " "
Gurdáspore	488	" " "
Hushiárpore	450	" " "
Ludiana	429	" " "

Of the total population, 9,581,292 were males, and 8,015,460 were females;—10,210,805 were adults, 1,137,505 were youths and young women, and 6,248,442 were children under 12 years of age;—17,411 were Europeans, 2,044 were Eurasians, 2,513 were Native Christians, 1,141,848 were Sikhs, 6,094,759 were Hindus, 9,331,367 were Mahomedans, and 1,006,810 were of other classes;—9,430,868 were agriculturists, and 8,165,884 were non-agriculturists.

E.—Fiscal.

82. SURVEYS.—The prescribed statistics will be found in Appendix I. E.—1, except as regards Trigonometrical Surveys, information as to which is not available.

83. Two survey parties were at work in the Punjab during 1869-70,—one, under Lieutenant-Colonel H. C. Johnstone, C.B., was employed on the survey of the North-West Frontier; the other, under Mr. E. T. S. Johnson, having completed the Cantonment Survey (comprising 20 square miles of the Philor Cantonment), proceeded to Bháwalpore. Two other survey parties have since been appointed to the Punjab,—one, under Captain Macdonald, to be employed in the re-survey of the Dehli and Hissár Divisions; the other, under Captain Tanner, to be employed, in conjunction with Mr. Johnson's party, in the survey of Bháwalpore.

84. *North-West Frontier Survey.*—The topographical survey of the Hazára District was completed during the past year, including all the computations, calculations, and detailed maps. The actual area surveyed during the season was 515½ square miles of hill topography. The village Boundary Survey in the Peshávar District was also vigorously proceeded with, and was nearly completed; 775·73 square miles were surveyed on a scale of four inches to the mile, and 176 miles of levels were run through the Mardán and Hashtnaggar Tahsils. The average cost per square mile of area surveyed was approximately Rs. 57-12-9.

85. *Bháwalpore Survey.*—This survey was undertaken partly with the view of obtaining a better geographical knowledge of the country, but chiefly for the fiscal purposes of the Bhâwalpore State. One-third of the cost will accordingly be paid by the British Governmet, and two-thirds will be defrayed from the revenues of Bháwalpore. Mr. Johnson's party was employed during the past year in surveying the north-east portion of the State, comprising the tahsils Peshgári, Minchinabád, Bháwalgurh, McLeodganj, and Rahmuki. About 600 square miles were surveyed, at an average cost of Rs. 38-10-11 per mile, and 396 miles of levels were taken.

86. SETTLEMENTS.—During the year, Settlement operations were in progress in the districts of Hazára, Montgomery, Dera Ghází Khan, Peshávar, and parts of Hushiárpore and Gurdáspore.

87. The Settlement of portion of the Dehli District expired during the year; also of a great portion of the Rohtak District. The Settlements of the Districts of Bunnoo, Kohát, Dera Ismail Khan, Multán, and Mozuffurgurh had previously expired, and are being continued from year to year, until new Settlements can be effected.

88. The following table shows the dates of expiry of existing Settlements, and the periods for which they were made :—

Year in which Settlement expires.	District.	Term of years for which Settlement was made.
1870	Hissár ...	30 years.
	Part of Rohtak ...	
	Do. of Dehli ...	
1871	A small part of Syálkot ...	10 years.
	Jhung ...	
	Part of Dera Ismail Khan ...	
	Do. of Dehli ...	30 years.
	Do. do. ...	10 "
1872	Gurgaon ...	30 "
	Part of Karnál ...	
	Do. of do. ...	10 years.
1873	Jhelum ...	
1874	Ráwalpindi ...	
1876	Greater part of Sirsa ...	Under 30 years.
1880	Ambála ...	30 years.
1881	Jullundhur ...	
	Part of Karnál ...	
	Greater part of Ludiana ...	
1882	Simla ...	Under 30 years.
	Hushiárpore ...	30 years.
	Kángra ...	
1883	Ferozpore ...	
1885	Amritsar ...	20 years.
	Syálkot ...	
1888	A small part of Sirsa ...	30 years.
1893	Part of Sirsa ...	

89. *Punjab Tenancy Act.*—Some delay took place in completing the arrangements for carrying the Act into effect, but it is now in full operation. Up to the present time it has worked smoothly. The tenants who lost status under the operation of the recent Settlements have been very active in suing to recover their lost position; but the proprietors have been singularly apathetic, and the provisions enabling them to evict occupancy tenants on payment of compensation are most rarely put in force. In forwarding the monthly returns of tenancy cases for April 1870, the Financial Commissioner remarked,—"No excitement whatever has occurred from the introduction of the Act in any class of people connected with the land; nor do I anticipate that any excitement or difficulty will occur in working the Act."

90. *Surveyed and Assessed Area.*—The statistics given in Appendix I. E.—2 are identical with those given in the last year,—it having been determined, pending the approval of the Supreme Government, to revise this statement only once in five years, as the variations from year to year are inconsiderable.

The total assessed area is returned as 65,283,050 acres, of which 20,171,558 acres are cultivated and 45,111,492 are uncultivated. Of the cultivated area, 5,984,891 acres are shown as irrigated, and 14,186,667 as unirrigated. Of the uncultivated area, 3,665,618 acres are entered as grazing lands, 14,017,793 as culturable, 27,428,081 as unculturable. The gross amount of assessment is Rs. 2,17,09,288, and the average rates are Rs. 1-1-3 per acre on cultivation, Rs. 0-10-2 on culturable land, and Rs. 0-5-4 on total area.

91. VARIETIES OF LAND TENURE.—Very complete and elaborate statements of the several descriptions of tenure prevailing in the province (with the exception of those in the districts of Kohát and Hazára, in respect to which reliable information is not at present procurable) have been prepared in the Office of the Financial Commissioner; but they are too voluminous for inclusion in this report. The salient points are as follows :—

I.—*Tenures held direct from Government,*—that is, estates, the holders whereof are liable (unless specially exempted) to pay land revenue to Government, but are not liable to pay rent to a landlord.—Omitting Hazára and Kohát, the total number of such estates is 57,983, comprising 56,312 villages and 2,139,912 holders, and covering an area of 52,904,238 acres, which gives an average of 912 acres for each estate. The details are shown in the following table :—

Nature of Tenure.	No. of estates.	No. of villages.	No. of holders or share-holders.	Gross area in acres.
1. *Zamindári estates*—comprising :—				
(1.)—Large Zamindáris (*i. e.*, estates owned by one or more individuals) paying more than Rs. 50,000 per annum revenue ...	...	...	...	...
(2.)—Medium Zamindáris, paying more than Rs. 5,000, but less than 50,000 per annum ...	4	37	44	294,405

Nature of Tenure.	No. of estates.	No. of villages.	No. of holders or share-holders.	Gross area in acres.
(3.)—Small Zamindáris (other than those of cultivating communities), paying Rs. 5,000 per annum or less,	851	1,286	3,617	2,572,970
(4.)—Village Zamindáris (estates held by proprietary cultivating communities, sharing expenses and profits, and paying revenue in common) ...	1,522	3,426	37,781	3,536,393
2. *Estates* held by proprietary cultivating communities, providing expenses of cultivation, and paying revenue in whole, or in part, *separately*, or *by sections*, with joint responsibility in case of default of any member of community; including:—				
(1.)—*Pattidári estates*—(where the property is territorially divided into main divisions, or into sub-divisions, or into both, and further into fractional shares in each sub-division, according to a known law deduced from ancestral or customary right)...	4,237	9,372	4,72,720	10,125,869
(2.)—*Bhayachára estates*—(where the property is divided into greater or smaller holdings, and a measured area, based on actual possession, represents the interest of each share-holder,—possession from a time beyond the law of limitation having trodden down all claims founded on ancestral or customary right) ...	7,332	12,652	1,075,464	21,456,442
(3.)—*Mixed Pattidári and Bhayachára* ...	3,843	5,290	397,675	8,808,987

Nature of Tenure.	No. of estates.	No. of villages.	No. of holders or share-holders.	Gross area in acres.
3. *Taluqdári estates* (estates of superior land-owners, receiving the gross revenue from the occupant proprietors, and, after deducting their own allowance, paying the balance to Government) ...	115	435	5,760	5,011,202
4. *Revenue-free tenures*—(comprising (1) *jagírs* or assignments of Government land revenue in favor of individuals or institutions in lieu of service, or in support of such institutions for life, for a term of years, or in perpetuity; and (2) *máfis* or plots of land belonging to individuals or institutions, which are exempt from payment of revenue for life, years, or in perpetuity) ...	39,826	20,573	139,063	5,011,202
5. *Estates of grantees* of the British Government :—				
(1.)—Holding on lease ...	60	1,961	6,399	625,614
(2.)—Holding in freehold ...	140	234	1,082	101,225
6. *Estates of land-holders* who have redeemed the revenue,	32	22	80	18,846
7. *Purchasers of waste land* ...	21	24	230	23,022
TOTAL ...	57,983	55,312	2,139,912	52,904,238

II.—*Tenures not held direct from Government*—that is, estates, the holders whereof pay, or are liable to pay, rent to a landlord or superior land-owner, or are mere recipients of rent charges from proprietors. The total number of these, omitting Kohát and Hazára, is 1,712,492, comprising the following varieties :—

1. Estates of intermediate holders between full propietors and tenant-cultivators—
   (1.)—*Taluqdárs*—receiving a fixed allowance from proprietors in commutation of proprietary rights, but having no share in the management of the village 13,162

(2.)—Holders of farming leases ... 3,242
2. *Ryots* (tenant-cultivators)—
(1.)—With rights of occupancy ... 3,78,397
(2.)—Holding conditionally ... 50,685
(3.)—With no permanent rights ... 12,32,467
3. Holders of service grants ... 33,932

92. TRANSFERS OF LAND.—The prescribed Register is given in Appendix I. E.—5; but the figures are only approximately correct. The subjoined statement shows the number of transfers recorded during the past two years, with the average area of each description:—

	1868-69.		1869-70.	
	Number.	*Average area in acres.*	*Number.*	*Average area in acres.*
By voluntary sale or gift ...	9,082	83	7,470	35
By compulsory sale ...	792	21	122	54
By inheritance ...	31,835	72	34,540	20
TOTAL ...	41,709	73	42,132	25

93. Grouping the transfers according to the nature of the holdings in the case of the commonest forms of tenure, we have the following result:—

NATURE OF HOLDING.	*No. of holdings according to Census of 1868.*	PERCENTAGE OF	
		Voluntary transfers by sale or gift.	*Compulsory.*
Shares in village zamindáries,	37,781	0·9	·004
Holdings of proprietary cultivators ...	1,945,856	0·2	·000003

which shows (if, indeed, the statistics be reliable) that transfers of shares in zamindári villages—*i. e.*, in villages in the communal stage, where the

expenses and profits of cultivators are shared—are considerably more frequent than transfers of proprietary holdings in villages where the expenses and profits of cultivation are borne and enjoyed by the holder.

94. Another feature in the return deserving notice is the great increase in the number of transfers by sale or gift of holdings of tenants with rights of occupancy,—the result, probably, of the operation of the Punjab Treasury Act. In 1868-69, the number was 19; in 1869-70, it rose to 212: of these 52 occurred in Dehli, one in Ambála, three in Ráwalpindi, 13 in Jhelum, and 143 in Multán.

95. LAND REVENUE.—The usual particulars will be found in Appendix I. E.—6.

96. *Assessment.*—The land revenue demand rose from Rs. 1,84,85,483 in 1868-69 to Rs. 1,86,43,755 in 1869-70,—making an increase of Rs. 1,58,272, of which the following is the detail:—

	Increase.	*Decrease.*	*Net increase or decrease.*
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Lapse or grant of rent-free estates ...	38,270	8,175	+30,095
Revision of assessment ...	1,19,475	22,809	+96,666
Alluvion and diluvion ...	79,431	56,555	+22,876
Assessment of wastes ...	8,853	...	+8,853
Other items ...	2,733	2,951	−218
TOTAL ...	2,48,762	90,490	+1,58,272

It will be seen from the above that the principal source of increase was in the item of revision of assessment: this occurred mainly in the Lahore and Gujeránwála Districts, and was the result of the recent Settlements. The items next in importance are lapses of revenue-free grants and results of river action.

97. *Collections.*—The collections during the year were as follows:—

		Rs.
Regular land revenue	...	1,85,87,624
Tributes	...	2,85,725
Miscellaneous	...	11,52,140
Total	...	2,00,25,489
Deduct cost of collection	...	20,59,459
Net collections during the year	...	1,79,66,030

Of the collections of regular land revenue, Rs. 1,84,06,990, or 99 per cent. of the demand, were the realizations belonging to the year 1869-70; and Rs. 1,80,634 were realizations of previous years: these occurred principally in the Ambála, Sirsa, and Hissár Districts, which were largely in balance, owing to the drought of 1868-69.

98. Tribute is paid by 20 Chiefs. The entire demand is Rs. 2,80,1[illegible]5, the whole of which was collected, as well as Rs. 5,620, the balance of the previous year.

99. The following is the detail of miscellaneous land revenue:—

		Rs.
Fluctuating revenue,—*viz.*, from lands summarily assessed, and not brought on the revenue roll	...	2,21,864
Water-advantage revenue	...	2,98,301
Grazing dues	...	3,95,204
Sale proceeds of fuel	...	77,080
Lease of gardens and groves	...	13,523
Proprietary dues	...	9,281
Tax on Barilla	...	36,195
" Saltpetre	...	4,304
" Alum	...	7,345
" Fisheries	...	5,483
" Water-mills	...	4,696
Other items	...	47,287
		11,20,563
Realizations of balances of previous years	...	31,577
TOTAL	...	11,52,140

100. The item "water-advantage revenue" appears for the first time in the accounts, and occurs in the districts affected by canals which have recently come under revision of Settlement, *viz.*, Gurdáspore, Amritsar, Lahore, and Montgomery. These districts were settled on the principle that the regular land revenue should be calculated at unirrigated rates, and that the Government share of the increased productiveness of lands irrigated by canals should be assessed at a certain rate per acre, varying according to the locality. This rate is quite distinct from the water-rate proper, imposed by the canal authorities as the price of the water supplied for irrigation; thus all canal-irrigated lands have to pay three rates of assessment, *viz.*,—(1) the regular land revenue, (2) water-advantage revenue, and (3) the canal water-rate. The water-advantage assessments were not imposed simultaneously with the revised land revenue assessments; but they were legally due from the same date; consequently, large arrears were claimable from the canal villages of the Amritsar and Gurdáspore Districts. As the collection of these arrears in one sum would have caused much hardship to the people, arrangements were made to spread the demand for arrears over several years,—

two instalments being payable in each year in addition to the current demand. The figures given above include both arrear instalments and current collections.

There is a falling-off in the revenue from grazing dues and sale proceeds of fuel, owing to the transfer of large tracts of fuel-bearing lands to the Forest Department, and the decrease will, from the same cause, be much greater during the current year; but the revenue under Forests is, of course, proportionately increased.

101. *Outstanding balances.*—The outstanding balances at the end of the year 1869-70 aggregated Rs. 4,24,296, of which sum Rs. 2,36,765 belonged to that year, and Rs. 1,87,531 to previous years. The balances are classified as follows:—

		Rs.
In train of liquidation	...	1,14,420
Nominal	...	95,158
Doubtful or undetermined	...	1,07,824
Irrecoverable	...	1,06,894
Total	...	4,24,296

The districts most largely in balance at the close of the year were,—Rohtak, Rs. 89,390; and Gurdáspore, Rs. 72,507. Nearly the whole of the former sum must be considered as irrecoverable, owing to failure of the harvest of 1868-69. Of the latter sum, the greater part is nominal, in connexion with the recent Settlements, and the remainder is in train of liquidation.

PART II.

PROTECTION.

A.—Legislative.

102. OF the three tables under this head prescribed by the Statistical Committee, the first two (Statements of Acts and Bills) are inapplicable to the Punjab, which has no local legislature; the third (Statement of Draft Bills) will be found in Appendix II. A—3.

103. It includes one entry, *viz.*, a Bill for enabling the Local Government to invest the Assistant Commissioner in charge of the outlying and distant province of Kullu, in the Kángra District, with power to hear appeals in Civil cases from the decisions of certain Tahsildars and other inferior Judges, so as to obviate the necessity of obliging the parties to proceed for the purpose of appeal to the head-quarters of the district,—a necessity which was found in practice to amount almost to the denial of an appeal. The Bill subsequently became law, as Act IV. of 1870.

104. With the view of preserving the masonry platforms constructed at theodolite stations, and other permanent marks set up by the Survey Department, the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor, at the suggestion of the Supreme Government, extended Act I. of 1847 *(for the establishment and maintenance of boundary-marks)* to the Punjab and its Dependencies.

105. Several outrages having occurred of late years in the Bunnoo District and in other parts of the Deraját, including one of recent occurrence, Act XXIII. of 1867 *(for the suppression of murderous outrages)* was extended, with the sanction of the Government of India, to the districts of Bunnoo, Dera Ismail Khan, and Dera Gházi Khan, so as to bring it into operation along the entire western hill frontier line. This measure was subsequently approved by the Secretary of State.

106. By an Ordinance of the Governor-General in Council dated 4th October 1869, the Agror Valley, in the Hazára District, which has for some time past been in a disturbed condition, was removed from the jurisdiction of the tribunals established under General Regulations and Acts—the administration of Civil and Criminal justice, the superintendence of the Settlement and realisation of the public revenue, and of all matters relating to the peace and good government of the tract, being vested in officers specially appointed by the Local Government. The territory included in the term "Agror Valley" was defined in the Ordinance, to be such portions of the districts of Hazára, Attok, and Ráwalpindi as the said Lieutenant-Governor, shall from time to time

appoint in this behalf. His Honor accordingly, under the power thus conferred on him, declared the ordinance to be applicable to the whole district of Hazára. The Ordinance was afterwards perpetuated by Act III. of 1870, and two brief codes of rules for regulating the administration of the tract, and conducting the Settlement operations in progress, have been issued. In the rules care has been taken to deviate as little as possible from the general law of the province,—only such portions of the latter being modified as were found in practice to be inapplicable.

D.—Police.

107. As the history of the state of crime and the working of the Police logically precedes that of the disposal of accused persons by the Judiciary, it has been thought advisable in this Report to transfer Section D., so as to precede the sections relating to Criminal Justice and Jails.

108. STRENGTH AND COST OF POLICE.—The Police Force of the Province is divided into two bodies, *viz.*, the Trans-Indus Police, including the six districts comprised in the Peshâwar and Derajât Divisions, and the Cis-Indus Police, comprising the remaining 26 districts of the Province. The Trans-Indus Police is constituted on the old system, and is under the immediate control of the Deputy Commissioners of the several districts, subject to the inspection, but not the control, of the Inspector-General of Police. The Cis-Indus Police is organized under Act V. of 1861. The whole force is under the direction of an Inspector-General (who is *ex-officio* also Under-Secretary to the Government), assisted by three Deputy Inspectors-General. The force in each district is under the control of a European Officer (aided in most cases by a European Assistant) whose whole time is devoted to Police duties, which he carries on under the general control of the Deputy Commissioner. During the year under report, a special Railway Police was organized, under an Assistant Inspector-General, and commenced work on the 1st January 1869.

109. During 1869 the number of Deputy Inspectors-General of Police was reduced from four to three; the number of Assistant District Superintendents from 29 to 23; the number of Mounted Police from 1,840 to 1,410; the number of Foot Police from 13,271 to 12,705.

110. The average strength of the Police was 20,069, (exclusive of Railway Police), as compared with 21,000 in 1868. The reductions of the Imperial Police Force were necessitated by financial pressure; those of the Municipal Police, by the reductions of Municipal revenues, consequent on the Resolution of the Government of India placing restrictions on the levy of octroi duties.

The strength of the several grades of the force thus reduced (including Imperial Police, Municipal Police, Railway Police, Cantonment and Ferry Police, Jail Guards, &c.) was as follows:—

Inspector-General, Police	All Europeans	1
Deputy Inspectors-General, Police		3
District Superintendents		28*
Assistant Superintendents ...	European ...	22
	Native ...	1

* Including Personal Assistant to Inspector-General, and Assistant Inspector-General, Railway Police.

Inspectors	...	European ...	12
		Native ...	38
Deputy Inspectors	...	European ...	7
		Native ...	481
Men { Mounted	...	All Natives....	1,701
Men { Foot	...		18,034

111. There was thus one policeman to 880 persons, and to a little less than 5 square miles; but if the Police employed in extra Police duties—such as escorting treasure, guarding jails, acting as personal guards to officers—be excluded, the proportion of Imperial Police available for the prevention and detection of crime was that of one policeman to 2,620 persons, and to 13½ square miles. In Ireland the proportion of Police to population is 1 to 420 persons.

112. Of the Constables, 51·1 per cent. were Mahomedans; 17·8 per cent. Sikhs; 7·7 per cent. Brahmins; 7·9 per cent. Rajputs; 12 per cent. Hindus of other castes. 1,058 were foreigners, of whom 215 belonged to tribes of the Trans-Indus Frontier.

113. The total cost of Police of all kinds was reduced from Rs. 30,05,508, to 29,12,411, of which Rs. 24,23,572 were defrayed from Imperial, and Rs. 4,46,784 from Municipal Funds, and Rs. 42,054 from other sources.

The total cost of the Police was thus at the rate of a little less than 2 annas 8 pie, or 3¾*d.*, per head of population. In England and Wales it exceeds 2*s.* per head of population.

114. State of Crime.—The number of non-bailable offences ascertained to have been committed in 1869 was 36,168,—an increase of 20 per cent. as compared with 1868. The number of bailable offences decreased from 39,911 in 1868 to 37,207 in 1869. Grouping the offences of the year into the four principal classes of—

I.—Offences against public tranquillity,

II.—Against the person,

III.—Against property,

IV.—Malicious offences,

we find that the increase of crime is confined to offences against property, which rose from 30,303 to 36,088. Offences against public tranquillity decreased from 1,194 to 1,051; against the person, from 10,942 to 10,575; malicious offences, from 528 to 490. As regards offences against property, the increase occurred chiefly in cases of theft and house-breaking, which rose from 26,320 in 1868 to 30,734 in 1869. The increase in these crimes is the natural result of the terrible scarcity which prevailed When it is considered that the average price of wheat, which in 1867 was 20½ seers per rupee, and in 1868 was 16¼ seers per rupee, rose in 1869 to 11¾ seers per rupee; while the southern districts of the Punjab were swarming with starving

immigrants from Rájputána, where the famine was greater than the Punjab,—the wonder is, not that theft and house-breaking should increase, but that the increase should not have been greater. Even under the distressing circumstances of the year, the number of these offences, in proportion to the population, was little more than *one-third* of the number annually occurring in England and Wales; and it is gratifying to note that, notwithstanding the enormous increase in the price of food, which in many countries would have driven the people to riot and disorder, the number of offences against public tranquillity was *less* than in 1868.

115. The decrease in the number of bailable offences is attributed partly to the scarcity, which discouraged in some measure private prosecutions in petty offences, which have to be commenced on stamped petitions; partly to the more rigid enforcement of the law awarding punishment for false or frivolous complaints, and amends to parties wrongfully accused; and partly to increased care in the preliminary examination of complaints before issue of summons,—the result of instructions issued by the Chief Court. While, however, bailable offences generally show a decrease, offences against the Salt, Customs, Excise, and Canal Laws considerably increased,—the result, doubtless, of the scarcity and drought, which stimulated smuggling and theft of water.

116. POLICE ADMINISTRATION.—Out of 73,056 crimes of every kind, 49,572 were brought to trial, and in 36,580 cases convictions were obtained; and out of 115,233 persons arrested or summoned, 66,747 were convicted. In the case of non-bailable offences cognizable by the Police (which include all the more serious forms of crime), out of 36,089 cases, 17,105, or 47 per cent., were brought to trial; and of 31,619 persons apprehended, 68 per cent. were convicted—a great improvement upon last year's returns, where 65 per cent. of persons apprehended were convicted. In England and Wales, about 45 per cent. of indictable offences ascertained to have been committed are brought to trial, and little more than 50 per cent. of persons apprehended are convicted. Sub-dividing the province into—

I.—Frontier Districts, where the old system of Police is maintained; and

II.—Cis-Indus Districts, where the organized Constabulary under Act V. of 1861 is in force,

we have the following results:—

Percentage of convictions to arrests	In Frontier Districts ...	45·5
	In Cis-Indus Districts,	73·1

a striking proof of the greater care evinced by the new Police, in the preparation of cases, as compared with the Police under the old system.

117. At the end of the year the new system of Police, in a somewhat modified form, was introduced into the Peshawar District, and the

Police Force considerably strengthened, and measures have been recently taken for improving and reorganizing the Police of the remaining frontier districts.

118. As above stated, a special Railway Police Force was started from the 1st of January 1869. The force consists of 204 men, under an Assistant Inspector-General. It has already done valuable service in protecting the property of the public; claims for loss of goods by theft amount, last year, to only Rs. 400. It has also detected and brought to justice 35 Railway servants for theft of the Company's property.

119. In addition to purely Police duties, the Police furnished 338 guards for 30 jails, containing a daily average of 12,668 prisoners, of whom only 20 escaped; furnished treasure escorts, aggregating 8,865 men; and collected the vital statistics of the province.

120. The conduct of the Police during the year—a very trying one, owing to cholera and scarcity—was generally satisfactory; out of a force of 20,069 men, 1·5 per cent. were punished judicially, and 20 per cent. departmentally, *viz.*, by extra drill, fine, or dismissal. Resignations amounted to 5·6 per cent., and recruiting is yearly becoming more difficult, partly owing to the inadequacy of the pay of the Police in the lower grades, consequent on the high price of food, and partly owing to the arduousness of the duty, the increased strictness of supervision, and the superior attainments required in a Police constable under the present more elaborate judicial system.

121. During the year the Police Superannuation Fund was abolished, and the funds appropriated by the Supreme Government, which has now become responsible for the payment of Police pensions.

B.—Judicial.

122. COURTS OF JUSTICE.—From Appendix II. B—1 it will be seen that at the close of the year 1869 there were, exclusive of Settlement Courts, 540 tribunals of various kinds for the disposal of Criminal, Civil, or Revenue cases, or one tribunal to 32,400 persons. The above tribunals include:—

(1). The Chief Court, consisting of three Judges (one of them a Barrister), the final appellate authority in Civil and Criminal cases, and exercising the powers of a Court of original jurisdiction in cases where European British subjects are charged with serious offences.

(2). The Court of the Financial Commissioner, exercising final appellate jurisdiction in Civil suits regarding land in districts where a Settlement is in progress.

(3). Twelve Divisional Courts of Session and Appeal.

(4). Thirty-two Courts of District Officers.

(5). One hundred and nineteen Courts of Assistants to District Officers, Native and European.

(6). Eight District Small Cause Courts.

(7). Eight Cantonment Courts.

(8). Seven boards of Honorary Magistrates in towns.

(9.) Two hundred and six Courts of Tehsildars and Naib Tehsildars.

(10). Twenty-two District Honorary Magistrates, known as "Jagirdar Magistrates."

The remainder includes the Courts of Canal, Forest, and Customs officers and officers in charge of Jails, who are invested with Magisterial powers for limited and specific purposes.

Of the Judges, one was a Barrister, 49 were Covenanted Civil Servants (of whom two are Barristers), 91 were Military Officers (of whom one is a Barrister), 89 were Uncovenanted English Civil Servants, and 358 were Natives.

123. ADMINISTRATION OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE.—The prescribed statistics of Criminal Justice will be found in Appendices II. B.—2 to 5, and 11.

124. *Number of Cases.*—The number of Criminal cases coming under Judicial cognizance in 1869 was 54,631, of which 19,809 were non-

bailable—an increase of 3,017 as compared with last year; and 34,822 bailable,—a decrease of 2,855 as compared with last year.

The causes of increase and decrease in these classes of offences have been considered in the section on Police. Of the cases, eight were disposed of by the Chief Court; 408 by Sessions Courts; 766 by district officers exercising enhanced powers under Section 445A. of Act VIII. of 1869; 26,947 by Magistrates with full powers; the remainder by Subordinate Magistrates of the 1st or 2nd class;—5,110 cases, or nearly 10 per cent., were decided by unpaid Judges, and 48,949 by paid Judges;—33,085, or 61 per cent., by Native, and 20,994, or 38 per cent., by European Agency.

Of the cases under trial, all were disposed of within the year but 552 cases, or less than one per cent.

125. The average duration of trials (counting from the date of the formal charge to the date of the decision, and including remands) was eight days, one day more than in 1868; and of preliminary enquiries, 15 days, also one day more than in the previous year.

126. Of 154,626 witnesses summoned, 90 per cent. were discharged on the first day, 7 per cent. on the second day, 1·5 per cent. on the third day of attendance; one per cent. were detained from 14 to 15 days. This is an improvement on last year's return, when 88 per cent. only were discharged after one day's attendance.

127. Of persons tried for non-bailable offences, 66 per cent. were convicted or committed,—the largest proportion ever obtained since the introduction of the Penal Code. Of persons charged with bailable offences, 55 per cent. were convicted, to 57 per cent. in 1868.

128. *Sessions Cases.*—Of 442 cases committed to the Sessions, all but 34 were disposed of by the end of the year, at an average duration of 39 days—one day less than in 1868; and of persons committed, 59·7 per cent. were convicted (a falling off as compared with 1868), the percentage varying from 28 and 49 per cent. in the Peshâwar and Derajât Divisions to 77 and 89 per cent. in the Amritsar and Jullundhur Divisions.

129. *Punishments.*—Of persons convicted by Magistrates, two were sentenced to transportation, and 16,370 to various terms of imprisonment, either as a sole punishment, or in combination with fine or whipping.

130. The following table shows the terms of imprisonment to which persons were sentenced, as compared with 1868 :—

TERM OF IMPRISONMENT.	1868.		1869.	
	Number of persons imprisoned.	Percentage to whole.	Number of persons imprisoned.	Percentage to whole.
For 15 days and under	1,229	8·4	1,325	8·1
Above 15 days, and not exceeding six months,	8,382	57·5	9,619	58·7
Above six months, and not exceeding one year,	2,475	16·9	2,512	15·3
" one year do. two years,	2,074	14·2	2,440	14·9
" two years do. five "	291	1·9	378	2·3
" five " do. seven "	43	0·8	28	0·6
For seven years	40		68	
Transportation for seven years	35		2	

The average term of sentence was seven months.

131. The total number of persons fined was 51,421, or 5,537 less than the last year; but the average incidence of fine was Rs. 11-9-5, to Rs. 9-12-11 in 1868. The increase in 1869 was owing to instructions having been issued to Magistrates to substitute fine largely for imprisonment, in order to prevent crowding in Jails.

Of the fines imposed, 57 per cent., or 1 per cent. *less* than last year, was realized; and of the amount realized, Rs. 28,682 were paid as compensation.

132. Of 19,474 persons liable to whipping, 3,136 were so punished, of whom 2,926 were adults and 273 juveniles; and of these, 556 were whipped, in addition to other punishment, on second conviction.

133. 1,898 persons were called on to enter into recognizances, and 1,573 persons to give security to keep the peace; 649 persons were required to find security for good behaviour for six months, and 649 persons for a

year, and 106 persons for upwards of a year. On the whole, there was a slight increase in these cases as compared with 1868.

134. In 456 cases—or more than double the number in 1868—amends were awarded to defendants for frivolous and vexatious complaints, and Rs. 2,094 so awarded were paid.

135. Cases of "maintenance" continue to increase: in 1868, the number was 1,577; in 1869, 1786. In only 22 per cent. of the cases was an order for maintenance granted.

136. The following statement shows the punishments inflicted by Sessions Courts:—

NATURE OF PUNISHMENT.	Number.	Percentage.
Sentenced to death, subject to confirmation by Chief Court,	81	17·5
" to transportation for life	117	25·3
" " exceeding 10 but not exceeding 14 years,	1	0·2
" " " 7 but not " 10 "	1	0·2
" to penal servitude under Section 56, Indian Penal Code,	29	6·2
" to imprisonment above 10 to 14 years...	4	1·0
" " " 7 to 10 "	15	3·2
" " for 7 years	29	6·2
" " above 5 and under 7 years ...	10	2·3
" " " 2 to 5 years	68	14·7
" " not more than 2 years	82	17·8
" to fine alone	24	5·2
" to whipping alone	1	0·2

137. *Appeals.*—Of 25,564 cases decided by Subordinate Magistrates, 6 per cent. were appealed to Magistrates. In appealed cases, in 15 per cent. orders were modified, in 20 per cent. orders were reversed, in 63 per cent. the orders were not interfered with,—a result less favorable to the Courts appealed from than in 1868. The average duration of appeals to Magistrates (from date of appeal to order on appeal) was eight days, or two days less than in 1868. Only seven appeals were pending at the close of the year.

138. Out of 26,433 cases decided by full-power Magistrates, 2,982, or 11 per cent., were appealed to Sessions Courts. In six per cent. of appealed cases, the orders of the lower Court were reversed, in 12 per cent. modified, in two per cent. re-trials were ordered, and in 80 per cent. the orders were not interfered with,—an improvement of one per cent. upon the results of 1868. The average duration of appeals was 15 days, one day less than last year. These results are satisfactory.

139. *The Chief Court* held six Criminal Sessions in the exercise of its original Criminal jurisdiction,—five at Lahore, and one at Dehli. Eleven European subjects were committed for trial, of whom eight were convicted,—three of criminal breach of trust, one of cheating, one of fabricating false evidence, and two of causing grievous hurt. Including pending cases, 65 cases, involving 85 persons, were referred to the Chief Court for confirmation of sentence of death passed by the Sessions Courts. In the case of 56 persons, sentence of death was confirmed, and in the case of 21, modified, and in four cases the prisoners were acquitted.

140. The number of appeals to the Chief Court increased from 394 cases to 538. Of the cases for disposal, 510 were disposed of, at an average duration of 30 days from date of appeal. In 94 per cent. of the cases appealed, the orders of the lower Court were not interfered with, and in only 4 per cent. were the orders of the lower Court reversed.

141. As a Court of Revision, the Chief Court called for the record of 277 cases. In 41 per cent. of the cases, the original orders were upheld, in 23 per cent. modified, in 7 per cent. reversed, in 29 per cent. a new trial was ordered. These results are much more favorable to the lower Courts than last year.

142. The following are the principal circular orders relating to the Criminal Department issued by the Chief Court in 1869:—

No. III., dated 15*th February.*—Procedure in cases of criminal lunatics.

No. V., dated 3*rd March.*—Fees to Medical Officers giving professional evidence in Criminal Courts.

No. XVI., dated 5th August.—Additional Commissioners to hold their Courts at head-quarters station of division, with a two months' vacation on the Civil side, during which they are permitted to dispose of their Criminal work at a hill station.

No. XVII., dated 6th August.—Prohibiting the summoning of high Railway officials to give evidence on points of Railway practice, custom, or order, when the necessary evidence can be given by a subordinate official on the spot.

No. XVIII., dated 28th October.—Petitions of appeal from prisoners in jail to be accompanied by copy of sentence or order appealed against.

No. XX., dated 22nd December.—The practice of signing Judicial orders and processes by means of a stamp interdicted.

No. XXI., dated 22nd December.—Recommendations to Government for remission of sentence to be forwarded through Chief Court.

No. XXII., dated 22nd December.—Applications for transfer or withdrawal of a case to be accompanied by a short statement of the case, and reason for the application.

143. *General Results.*—Upon the whole, it may be asserted that, notwithstanding the great strain upon the energies of the officers of the administration, owing to scarcity, sickness, and the increase of non-bailable crime,—the invariable result of high prices,—there has been a steady and satisfactory improvement in the administration of Criminal justice,—a fact highly creditable to the magistracy and the careful supervision exercised by the Chief Court.

144. ADMINISTRATION OF CIVIL JUSTICE.—The statistics of Civil Justice are given in the usual form in Appendices II. B—6 to 10; but they do not include suits for land instituted in the Courts of Settlement Officers, of which no returns have again been received.

145. *Original Suits.*—Notwithstanding depression of trade (the result of continued scarcity), and the prevailing unhealthiness of the year, the number of Civil suits instituted in 1869 in the Courts of the Punjab was 164,595, being 3 per cent. in excess of the institutions of 1868. The increase occurred in 20 out of 32 districts, and was greatest in the case of suits for goods sold (37 per cent.), debts on bond (25 per cent.), simple debt (13 per cent.), debt on account (12 per cent.), and suits for land (4 per cent.). On the other hand, suits for real property other than land, for damages, for breach of betrothal, for custody of wives, and for rent, show a decrease.

146. The total number of suits was in the proportion of one suit to 106 persons, which is about four times the proportion of suits to population in the North-Western Provinces, and more than the total number of Civil suits in Bengal, Oudh, and the Central Provinces put together. The bulk of the cases was, however, of very small monetary value: of cases decided, only 1,616 involved sums of more than Rs. 500, while 15,246 were for sums of Rs. 5 and under; 73,371 were for sums exceeding Rs. 5 but not exceeding Rs. 20; and 64,056 for sums exceeding Rs. 20, but not exceeding Rs. 100. The average value of each suit was Rs. 59,—a slight increase as compared with last year; and the total amount under litigation was about one million sterling.

147. Of the original suits on the files of the different Courts, aggregating (with suits pending from last year) 177,615, all but 7,700, or 4 per cent., were disposed of within the year, at an average duration of 19 days from date of institution to date of final order. In Small Cause Courts, the average duration was only nine days.

148. Of the cases decided, 25 per cent. were decided by Deputy Commissioners, 32 in number, and their Assistants (English and Native), 118 in number, for the most part at the head-quarters stations of districts; 51 per cent. in Tahsil Courts (Courts of sub-divisions of districts), 126 in number, by Tahsildars and Naib Tahsildars (Sub-Collectors of Revenue and their deputies); 21 per cent. in eight district and eight cantonment Small Cause Courts; and 3·2 per cent. by honorary agency.

149. Of the decisions, 32 per cent. were on the merits, 25 per cent. on confession of judgment, 20 per cent. were adjusted by the parties, 13 per cent. were struck off in default of appearance of plaintiffs, 5·8 per cent. were decided *ex-parte*, and 3 per cent. by arbitration.

150. The percentage of costs to value was Rs. 11-15-0, and the average cost of each suit was Rs. 7-0-10.

151. There were 1,674 petitions for review of judgment, and 78,828 applications for execution of decrees, involving a total sum of Rs. 50,22,516. In 31,984 cases, the decree was fully executed, in 16,624 partially executed, and 21,375 cases were struck off by default of the decree-holders. Of the amount realized by the Courts, aggregating Rs. 17,54,003, 16 per cent. was paid into Court before application for execution; 29 per cent. after application for execution, but without resort to coercive process; 13 per cent. by auction sale; 635 persons were imprisoned for debt—a decrease of 212 as compared with 1868. Hereditary or joint-acquired property in land was sold in only 22 cases; real property other than the above was sold in 734 cases; and in 55 cases, arrangements were made under Sections 243 and 244 of Act VIII. of 1859 for temporary alienation of lands in payment of debts.

152. *Appeals.*—There were 6,349 appeals from the decisions of subordinate Courts to Deputy Commissioners,—a slight decrease as compared with the previous year. Of these, all but 325 were disposed of within the year, at an average duration of 26 days from date on which appeal was lodged to date of decision. In 57 per cent. of the cases appealed, the original decision was upheld; in 6 per cent., modified; in 13 per cent., reversed; and in 17 per cent. the case was remanded for further enquiry. The average cost of an appeal was Rs. 6-7-7. No less than 440 of the appeals were for sums of Rs. 5 and under.

153. There were 4,504 appeals to Commissioners from the decisions of Deputy Commissioners and Assistant Commissioners with full powers,—a decrease of 273 as compared with 1868. Of these, all but 458 were disposed of within the year, at an average duration of 68 days. In 14 per cent. of the cases, the appeals were wholly, and in 4·5 per cent. partially, successful.

154. There were 1,281 appeals to the Chief Court, including regular appeals from the decisions of Commissioners and special appeals on points of law,—an increase of 135 cases as compared with 1868,—making, with cases pending, a total of 1,525 cases. Of these, 1,179 cases were disposed of within the year, at an average duration of 50 days. In 12 per cent. of the cases the appeals were wholly, and in 2·7 per cent. partially successful. In 5·3 per cent. a reinvestigation was ordered. The average value of cases appealed was Rs. 367, and 46 appeals were in cases involving the sum of Rs. 5 or less. The average cost of an appeal to the Chief Court was Rs. 38-4.

155. *General Results.*—The above statistics are not unsatisfactory in a judicial point of view. It is clear that the Courts are freely resorted to by people of all classes, and are used largely, not only for the decision of disputed claims, but as an easy way of enforcing admitted obligations; cases are promptly decided; appeals are decreasing; sale of property in execution has seldom to be resorted to.

156. But this result has been obtained, it is feared, at the expense of other branches of the administration. Every one of the officers employed in the decision of Civil suits and appeals, save the eight Small Cause Court Judges and the Judges of the Chief Court, discharge the duties of Civil Judge in addition to important magisterial and administrative functions. The strength of the administrative staff was fixed nearly ten years ago, when Judicial and Executive business was far less than it is at present, and procedure was comparatively lax; and it stands to reason that a complement of officers which barely sufficed to discharge combined Executive and Judicial functions in 1860 should be utterly inadequate to dispose of the increased amount of business in 1869. The result is, that from one end of the Province to the other, complaints are received that officers are overworked; that while district officers and their subordinates (Native and European) are pre-occupied in the disposal of petty Civil suits and appeals, the Revenue, the Political, the Educational branches of the Administration are being more and more neglected, while important measures of material and social improvement have to be thrown aside or perfunctorily performed, from sheer want of time. Some idea of the terrible pressure of the increasing Judicial business of the Province may be formed from the fact that some of the Commissioners of the Punjab have, in addition to their important duties as Commissioners of Revenue and Circuit, to decide more Judicial cases than the hardest-worked Judge in the North-Western Provinces, who has no additional duties to perform. Every year it becomes more apparent that the Judicial agency of the Province requires considerable strengthening, and that the combination of Executive and Judicial functions, however suitable it may have been in times gone by, is becoming more and more unsuitable now,—the result being that Administrative duties are sacrificed to Judicial duties, or *vice versâ*, or that *both* are indifferently performed. It

is believed that it is quite possible to increase the number of our Judges, and effect a separation, more or less complete, between the Administrative and the Judicial agencies without much additional outlay; but even if such outlay were required, the Province would appear to have a fair claim thereto, seeing that the Imperial Exchequer is at the present time making a net profit (after defraying the entire cost of Civil Justice) of upwards of three lakhs of rupees per annum from the fees of suitors.

A scheme for partially effecting the above object was submitted to the Supreme Government upwards of a year ago, but as yet no reply has been received.

157. *Circular Orders of the Chief Court.*—The following are the principal Circular Orders issued in 1869 by the Chief Court on matters relative to Civil Justice:—

No. IV., dated 3rd March.—Suits to be decided as far as possible by the officer in whose Court they were first instituted.

No. VI., dated 14th April.—The Courts enjoined to a strict compliance with Section 313 of the Civil Procedure Code, before reference to arbitration is allowed.

No. VIII., dated 10th May.—Appellate Courts not to use the expressions "appellant" and "respondent" in their proceedings, but "plaintiff" and "defendant."

No. IX., dated 10th May.—Attention called to the changes effected by the Punjab Appeals Act.

No. XV., dated 31st July.—Petitions for the enforcement of obligations specially registered under Act XX. of 1866 not to be heard by the same officer who registered the obligation.

158. REGISTRATION.—The prescribed statistical return is given in Appendix II. B—12. The total number of documents of all kinds registered in 1869-70 was 115,681, against 130,199 in the previous year. Of instruments the registration of which is compulsory, 35,800 were registered,—an increase of 3,155 as compared with the number registered in 1868-69. On the other hand, the number of instruments registered of which registration is optional, including documents specially registered, decreased from 97,472 to 79,793. This decrease is ascribed in part to the fact that the people are becoming better acquainted with the state of the present law, which, unlike the older registration rules, leaves it optional with parties to register or not obligations for the payment of money, of whatever amount; and it is probably in part the result of a diminution in the number of transactions consequent on the scarcity and sickness of the year, and diminished confidence in personal security, owing to depression of trade and failure of the harvests for two successive years. Another reason assigned by some Registrars, regarding which special enquiries have been ordered, is that little weight is attached by the Civil Courts to registered documents. It is asserted that if the receipt of the consideration in a

contract is denied by the obligor, it is the practice of the Courts, even though fraud or intimidation be not pleaded, to require the obligee to furnish special proof of payment, although the latter is suing on a registered document in which the receipt of the consideration is expressly set forth. Should this practice on enquiry be found to prevail, it may be necessary to apply to the Legislature for an alteration of the law whereby the Courts would be estopped from admitting a plea of non-payment of the consideration, if the fact of such payment is set out in a registered instrument, unless a distinct plea of fraud or intimidation is put forward.

159. The total receipts of the Registration Department during 1869-70, exclusive of copying fees, amounted to Rs. 1,72,980, or less by Rs. 695 than the receipts of the previous year; while the charges (also exclusive of copying fees, which amounted to Rs. 36,113) were Rs. 1,06,647, or Rs. 22,382 less than in the previous year. This decrease of expenditure is partly owing to the fact that exceptional charges were incurred in 1868-69 in the purchase of iron safes, &c., and partly to a reduction in the remuneration of Sub-Registrars. The nett receipts for the year,—*i. e.*, the balance of receipts after deducting all charges,—were Rs. 66,334, or Rs. 21,687 more than the nett receipts of the year 1868-69.

C.—Prisons.

160. THE subjoined abstract gives the principal statistics of Jail Administration for the past seven years.—(*Vide* next page.)

161. ACCOMMODATION.—During the year under report, the number of jails was increased by *three*, but the increase was more nominal than real. The *lock-ups* of Karnál and Gurgaon were raised to the rank of jails, and placed under the control of the Inspector-General of Prisons, and a new temporary jail was started at Rúpar, for the employment of prisoners on the canal works, in lieu of the temporary jail at the *Gaggar*, which was treated as belonging to the Ambála Jail. Good progress was made in the construction of the new jails at Montgomery and Dera Gházi Khan, and a commencement was made with the new jail at Amritsar; on the other hand, the construction of a jail for European prisoners at Jullundhur, noticed in last year's report, has been abandoned, and in lieu thereof, cells are to be provided for European prisoners from the Punjab in the new jail to be erected at Rání Khét, in the North-Western Provinces.

162. In consequence of the great increase of prisoners, owing to the continued scarcity, the jail accommodation of the province was considerably below the requirements,—so that 16 jails were more or less overcrowded,—the average cubic space allowed each prisoner being 619 cubic feet instead of 648, the prescribed amount; but the overcrowding cannot be considered to have materially affected the health of the prisoners, seeing that *nine* of the healthiest jails of the province, where the percentage of mortality was less than two per cent., *were* overcrowded, while ten of the most unhealthy jails, where upwards of 3·5 per cent. of the prisoners died, were *not* overcrowded. With a view of still further increasing the jail accommodation, it has been determined to construct new buildings at Gurgaon and Hushiárpore; and other temporary jails will be erected for the employment of prisoners on public works.

163. JAIL POPULATION.—The total Jail population was 40,880, as compared with 36,394 in the preceding year; and the daily average number of prisoners increased from 10,883 to 12,668. Of the total number of prisoners, 8,248 were released on acquittal or appeal, 511 for good conduct, 2,826 on payment of fine, 76 on account of sickness, 16,597 on expiry of sentence, 85 were transported, 29 sent to Lunatic Asylum; 419 died, 9 escaped and were not re-captured, and 52 were executed.

The causes of the increase of jail population are fully considered in the chapter on Police.

164. HEALTH.—The mortality in the jails of the Punjab in 1869, calculated on the daily average strength, was 3·37 per cent.,—a considerable

Statement alluded to in para. 160, preceding page.

Year.	Number of jails.	Total number of prisoners.	Daily average number of prisoners.	Conduct and Discipline.		Number of escapes.	Health.			Cost per prisoner per annum.	Earning per prisoner per annum.
				Percentage of re-convicted prisoners to total number on 31st December.	Percentage of punishments for breach of Jail Rules to total number of prisoners during the year.		Daily average percentage of sick to strength.	Mortality for the year, calculated on the total prison population.	Mortality for the year, calculated on the daily average number of prisoners.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
1863 ...	26	28,771	9,834	10·4	6·3	17	4·34	2·29	6·71	37 11 6	14 2 9
1864 ...	26	30,213	9,502	10·6	6·4	8	4·76	2·7	8·67	48 9 6	15 10 0
1865 ...	26	31,424	10,308	11·6	8·9	10	2·89	1·39	3·56	51 13 10	16 10 0
1866 ...	26	31,578	10,292	13·3	8·7	4	2·51	0·74	1·78	50 6 2	17 5 0
1867 ...	26	32,696	9,989	14·1	8·2	15	2·86	0·77	2·53	54 8 3	17 4 1
1868 ...	27	36,394	10,883	13·78	9·4	14	2·28	0·36	1·29	61 10 2	19 1 8
1869 ...	30	40,880	12,669	14·67	5·8	20	3·14	0·97	3·37	67 6 0	16 9 0

increase as compared with the year 1868, when only 1·29 per cent. died. This large increase is attributable partly to an outbreak of cholera in the jails of Amritsar and Peshâwar, which carried off 22 prisoners; partly to an outbreak of typhus fever in the Râwalpindi Jail, caught from the free population by prisoners employed on the Sohân Bridge works, which carried off 84 prisoners; but chiefly to the general unhealthiness of the year, and the wide-spread distress among the lower orders, owing to the continued scarcity. Large numbers of the Jail population were admitted in a state of utter destitution and emaciation from long privation, insomuch that, out of 30,940 admitted persons, 4,649 were entered on admission as being in bad or indifferent health.

165. That the high rate of mortality was not the result of the treatment of the prisoners in jail, is satisfactorily proved by the fact that,—(1) the mortality *outside* the jail walls was considerably greater than *inside* the jails; for while the mortality in jails was at the rate of 3·37 per cent. on the daily average number of prisoners (a system of calculation which exaggerates the rate of mortality, as compared with the Army or Civil population), the Mortuary Returns of the town populations (which notoriously *under-state* the truth) show a mortality of 3·6 per cent. Again, a great portion of the mortality occurred in the case of prisoners who were on admission in a bad state of health, while the rate of deaths amongst the prisoners who were in good health on admission was *less than one per cent.* Lastly, while the average weight of prisoners on admission was lbs. 116·3, the average weight of prisoners in jail at the end of the year was lbs. 117·7.

166. Of the deaths which occurred, 22 were due to cholera, 84 to contagious fever, 94 to ordinary malarious fever, 93 to diseases of the stomach and bowels, and 57 to diseases of the lungs, chiefly pleuro-pneumonia, which in some jails assumed an epidemic form.

167. CONDUCT AND DISCIPLINE.—There were no emeutes.

The total number of punishments for breaches of Jail discipline was 5·85 per cent. of the total number of prisoners—nearly 4 per cent. less than last year. Of the total number of prisoners punished (2,519), 1,442 were flogged, 680 were imprisoned in solitary cells, 354 were handcuffed, and 43 were punished by reduced diet. The latter punishment has recently been sanctioned under certain restrictions, and promises to prove to a great extent an effective substitute for flogging. Of the daily average number of prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment (11,759), 5,211 were daily employed on the *hardest* forms of labor, 4,680 on medium, and 1,278 on light labor.

The percentage of re-convicted persons on the last day of the year was 14·63,—less than half the percentage in England.

168. *The system of ticket-of-leave* continues to work satisfactorily in the two jails in which it is in force, *viz.*, the Central Jail and Female Penitentiary. None of the prisoners released on ticket-of-leave have broken its conditions. There are now 19 prisoners in the former and 6 in the

latter jail undergoing the first or second of the stages preparatory to release. The system of estimating a prisoner's conduct by marks is in force in all jails with European officers in special charge: so far as it can be carried out, it is beneficial, and aids in the maintenance of discipline; but, under present circumstances, it cannot be carried out so completely as could be wished,—seeing that even in jails where European officers are in special charge, they have not sufficient time to award the marks to each individual prisoner *themselves*, and cannot confidently trust their ill-paid native subordinates.

169. Up to the close of the year under report, no orders had been received from the Supreme Government on the subject of granting remissions to prisoners for good conduct; but they have lately been received. Their nature and working will be considered in the report for the current year.

170. JUVENILE PRISONERS.—There were at the close of the year 15 prisoners under 12, and 128 over 12 and under 16 years of age,—an increase of 28 as compared with 1868. Of these, 59, whose sentences were of sufficiently long periods, were confined in the *Gurdáspore Jail*, where special attention is paid to their discipline and instruction; the remaining juvenile prisoners in different jails in the province are kept separate from other prisoners, and taught trades and reading. It is now in contemplation to transfer the Juvenile Reformatory from Gurdáspore to Lahore, to which lines of Railway are converging from all parts of the province, and where it will be superintended by an officer who has more time to devote to its management.

171. FEMALE PRISONERS.—The daily average number of female prisoners was 343,—a decrease of three as compared with 1868. Of these, 150 (chiefly long-term prisoners) were imprisoned in the Lahore Female Penitentiary, which is superintended by an Eurasian Matron and a staff of female warders; the remainder are confined in separate wards in district jails, all of which are in charge of Native Matrons. The conduct of the prisoners in the Penitentiary during the year was excellent. The profits of their labor (weaving, knitting, and spinning) were Rs. 1,501,—a greater amount than has been ever realized heretofore. 68 of the prisoners attended school, and some of them made fair progress in reading and writing. The health of the prisoners was unsatisfactory, notwithstanding the most scrupulous attention to cleanliness and conservancy. The mortality was chiefly from diarrhœa, dysentery and fever; there were also several deaths from cholera. Arrangements are in train for removing the Penitentiary to another site.

172. EDUCATION.—Out of 11,510 prisoners at the close of the year, 6,072 could neither read nor write; 4,622 were under instruction. Arrangements have been made for improving the class of Jail teachers.

173. MANUFACTURES.—The following statement exhibits the *earnings* of prisoners, whether cash or *pro formâ* :—

	Rs.	A.	P.
Cash profits made in the manufactory ...	59,337	12	10
Value of articles manufactured for prison use ...	25,737	1	7
Value of prisoners' labor employed in constructing jail buildings ...	65,564	6	9
Value of vegetables grown in jail garden ...	9,677	6	3
Miscellaneous ...	497	9	10
Estimated value of convict labor employed on menial jail duties ...	49,177	6	10
Total Rs.,	2,09,991	12	1

The total amount (Rs. 2,09,991-12-1) was slightly in excess of the amount shown in 1868; but the earnings from prisoners sentenced to labor fell off from Rs. 20-14-0 to Rs. 17-6-0, owing to (1) the sickliness of the season, and (2) absence of demand for prison manufactures, owing to the general scarcity and drought.

174. EXPENDITURE.—The total expenditure on jails amounted to Rs. 8,37,847-11-3, against Rs. 6,70,859-3-9 in the previous year. This large increase of expenditure was owing,—*first*, to the large increase in the number of prisoners; *secondly*, to the high cost of rations,—the average price of wheat having risen since 1868 from 16 seers 12 chuttacks to 11 seers 15 chuttacks per rupee; *thirdly*, the general prevalence of sickness, which raised the charge for medical contingencies; and *fourthly*, the conversion of two lock-ups into jails. It is to be noted, however, that while the average number of prisoners increased by nearly 20 per cent., and the price of grain by nearly 50 per cent., the expenditure for rations was increased by 45 per cent. only,—a satisfactory proof of the exercise of economy. The average cost per prisoner increased from Rs. 61-10-2 to Rs. 67-6-3.

175. During the year under report, the following important measures affecting prison management were carried out:—

(1.) A change was introduced into the dietary of prisoners by substituting inferior grains (such as *bájra, jowár*, &c.,) for wheat, five days in the week; and making it no longer optional with officers in charge of jails to give *dáhi* (curds) or meat three times a week, but confining them to the use of the former, except in frontier jails. The above change was introduced from motives of economy; but a large number of medical officers, after having watched the effects of the diet for three months, are of opinion that no injurious effect on the health of the prisoners has resulted.

(2). With a view to diminish the frequency of resort to flogging for breaches of Jail Rules, permission has been given to officers in charge of jails to reduce the diet of refractory prisoners, subject to certain rules and restrictions. The practice was formerly absolutely prohibited; but in those days the dietary of the prisoners was far less liberal. The form of punishment, so far as it has been tried, has proved to be very effective.

(3). Detailed rules have been issued for regulating the duties of jail visitors; and

(4). For the regulation of extra-mural gangs employed on public works.

176. Lahore Thuggee School of Industry.—The number of inmates at the beginning of the year was 114, consisting of 33 approvers, 31 women, and 50 children. One child was born during the year; three men and four women died; and three women and four children left the institution; reducing the number of inmates at the close of the year to 101. The deaths all occurred in the early part of the year; during the rest of the year, the health of the school inmates was very good, and though the death-rate on the whole is high, yet it must be borne in mind that the men and women are mostly of a very advanced age, and in the natural course of things the institution must in a very few years cease to exist altogether.

177. The approvers feed and clothe themselves out of the monthly salary allowed them, and are well nourished and sufficiently clothed. Most of the grown lads work in the manufactory, and receive a salary in proportion to their age and work. A small sum is also put by as a widow's fund from each married person's salary: two widows are now receiving a pension of Rs. 2 per mensem each from this fund. All the children attend school regularly. The senior boys are taught history, geography, and arithmetic, and have made fair progress. They are also taught trades: four are under instruction in carpentry, and four are being brought up as gardeners in the Agri-Horticultural Society's Gardens. The younger boys assist their parents by making *nawár* (coarse tape), spinning thread, and such like occupations.

The approvers have, on the whole, been well conducted during the year,—only three having been punished for petty offences.

178. The following statement shows the financial position of the institution:—

Expenditure.		*Rs.*
Rations and pay of approvers	... ...	1,696
Pay of Police guard	... ...	1,236
" of fixed establishment	... ...	2,892
Clothing, repairs, and miscellaneous	... ...	605
Tent Manufactory ...	Purchase of raw materials,	17,020
	Establishment ...	337
	Wages to boys ...	458
	Contingent charges ...	2,921
Total expenditure	...	27,165
Total receipts from sale of tents	...	23,223
Difference	...	3,942

From this it appears that, from a financial point of view, the institution was far less prosperous than in the previous year. In 1868, the Industrial School receipts more than covered the entire outlay by Rs. 164; in 1869, there is a loss of Rs. 3,942. This is in part due to the high prices of raw material, but chiefly to there having been a much smaller demand for tents, the manufacture of which is the only industrial occupation pursued by the approvers. In 1868, the supply of tents amounted to 216, while in 1869, only 136 were supplied. This was chiefly owing to the fact that public departments were prohibited last year from buying new tents, from financial considerations. The average cost of maintaining each approver during the year 1869 was Rs. 206-4. Efforts will be made to reduce this high charge, by reducing the guard establishment.

	Raids.	Murders.	Wounding.	Cases of cattle-thefts.
Bunnoo	...	...	...	9
Dera Ismail Khan ...	2	5	15	48
Dera Ghází Khan ...	...	...	...	2
Rájanpore	...	...	...	1
Total, 1869-70,	2	5	15	60
Total, 1868-69,	...	8	11	96

184. *Hazára.*—In Agror, Hazára border, some slight disturbances have taken place. In the Political section of this report the causes of these attacks on the outlying villages on the spurs of the Black Mountain have been described.

185. The first attempt was made on the 9th July; but the attack was prevented by the men of Shahtút and Chorkalán. On the following morning, however, a body of 80 or 100 marauders came down upon the village of Barcha and the hamlet of Gulderi, both of which places were fired. On this occasion the villagers of Jaskot at once moved out and drove off the marauders, and wounded two men. This raid was committed by Khan Khail Hassanzais under Atta Muhammad Khan, of Kohání, brother-in-law of Atta Muhammad Khan, of Agror; Akazais under Sharíf Khan; and Purári Syads under Kudrat Shah, who is supposed to have been the chief instigator.

186. Again, at midnight on the 24th August, a large body of Khan Khail Hassanzaies and Akazais made an attack on the village of Jaskot. The cattle found in the village were destroyed; eight men were killed, one mortally wounded, and 14 men were wounded. This attack was made in revenge for the action taken by the villagers of Jaskot in resisting the attack on Barcha.

A force as per margin, under the command of Colonel Rothney, was directed to proceed to Agror. At the same time, Hazára was strengthened by the 23rd Pioneers and one squadron of the 16th Bengal Cavalry.

Hazára Mountain Battery,	72	men.
4th Punjab Cavalry, ...	27	,,
3rd Punjab Infantry, ...	282	,,
5th Goorkha Regiment, ...	296	,,
Total, ...	677	,,

The villages in the valley of Agror were free from insult and attack: it was only those villages on the difficult spurs of the Black Mountain, easily assailed from above, and with diffi-

culty protected from the valley, which were actually attacked or threatened.

187. On the 7th October the village belonging to the Akazais, but situated in British territory, was destroyed under the direction of Colonel Rothney, C.S.I. It was intended to surprise this village, which had been used by the raiders on the occasion of the attack on Jaskot; but the villagers had just time to remove their cattle and property. No opposition was offered, and the troops carried out the work of demolition without any interference.

188. VOLUNTEERS.—The 1st Punjab Volunteer Rifles (Lahore) were inspected on 16th March 1870 by Major-General Hughes, together with the Punjab Light Horse; the number on the rolls on that date was 42 of the Cavalry and 73 of the Infantry Corps. General Hughes reports that the drill of both Cavalry and Infantry is, in his opinion, sufficient to enable both corps to take their place in line with regular troops in time of emergency.

189. The 2nd (Simla) Rifle Volunteers, commanded by Captain F. Peterson, were inspected by Major-General Beatson on the 28th June 1869, and again at target-practice on 9th October 1869. The men mustered 90 of all ranks, and were remarkably well turned-out in their clothing and appointments, and had a smart, soldier-like appearance.

190. HORSE-BREEDING.—The number of stallions distributed over the Province on 31st March 1870 was 51, or ten fewer than last year.

During the year no stallions were received from the Stud Department, although a batch of 11 colts and 4 stallions have been since received, and will be made use of during the covering season of 1870.

The 51 stallions above referred to are:—

Arabs	24
Stud bred	23
Australian	3
Cape	1

The District Officers generally report that the Government stallions are now largely resorted to, and appreciated.

191. *Ráwalpindi Horse Fair.*—The usual prizes were given at the Horse Fair at Ráwalpindi, and officers who had been absent for some years from the Punjab were struck by the marked improvement in the classes of animals exhibited, although, owing to dearness of grain and scarcity of fodder, the show was less numerous than on some previous occasions. For the same reason, no fair was held at Multán this year.

192. It is in contemplation, should funds be available, to give as prizes this year to the best breeders a few good colonial mares, and this, it is

hoped, will give an impetus to the work, as it is certainly in accordance with old Sikh traditions.

193. Efforts are being made by giving prizes for geldings at the fairs, to induce attention to the great advantages of the practice, and to accustom native *salotris* (veterinary surgeons) to the operation. Many officers interested in the production of sound remounts have urged very frequently the policy of levying a tax on all entire horses. It has not, however, appeared feasible to introduce any such measure, although the Government are quite sensible of the evils which arise from promiscuous breeding, and from the system of tying up young stock at an early age.

F.—Marine.

194. VESSELS.—The following vessels were attached to the Punjab Government Flotilla during the year 1869-70 :—

Steamer *Napier*, 90 H. P.
„ *Jhelum*, 60 „
„ *Chenáb*, 60 „
„ *Byás* (stern-wheel) 30 H. P. (nominal).
„ *Rávi* (do.) 100 H. P. (do.).

with seven flats and barges.

195. The *Napier* is still retained as a reserve vessel, and was so employed during the year for three voyages in place of the *Byás*, while the latter vessel was under repair.

196. The *Jhelum* having accidentally struck a ridge in the Indus below Kálabágh in June 1869, which fractured one of her plates, had to be sent to Karáchi for repair, from which cause her services were lost to the Flotilla for about six weeks.

197. The boiler of the *Chenáb* had become so worn, that for the last seven or eight months of the year it was considered unsafe longer to use it; and the vessel was accordingly placed out of commission. A new boiler has recently arrived from England at Karáchi for this steamer.

198. The services of the *Byás* were lost for nearly eight months by an accident to her paddle shaft, which had to be entirely renewed.

199. The *Rávi* is a new vessel, constructed at Liverpool on the stern-wheel principle for the Punjab Flotilla, on the model of the *Byás*, but with improvements suggested by experience of the practical defects of the latter vessel. She is nominally of 100 horse-power, but is capable of steaming up to more than four times that power. She arrived, with two barges, at Karáchi towards the close of last official year; having there been fitted together, and made a trial trip in Karáchi Harbour, she proceeded up-river, and arrived at the head-quarters of the Flotilla, at Sakkar, at the end of September 1869, and shortly afterwards proceeded up river for Makhad with her two barges in tow. She could not proceed, however, further than Dera Fatteh Khan, owing to defects in her fittings; so, making over her cargo to the *Napier*, she returned to Sakkar, and her machinery was taken to pieces and entirely re-fitted. On the 12th of March 1870 this vessel started on her second trip, and successfully performed her voyage to Makhad and back to Sakkar in 58 days.

The Superintendent of the Punjab Flotilla pronounces this to be the best vessel plying on the Indus, and in every respect but one admirably adapted for river navigation. That one defect is her draught, which is 2 feet 6 inches—a defect which is serious on such a shallow river as the Upper Indus.

200. VOYAGES.—During the year the *Napier* made three trips up and down river, while the *Byás* was, as above stated, undergoing repair, at an average duration of 69 days; the *Jhelum*, four trips, at an average of 47 days; the *Chenáb* three trips, when she was put out of commission on account of the state of her boiler—average, 43 days; the *Byás*, three trips, average 56 days,—during the second of these an accident happened to her paddle shaft as before explained, so that she was unable to ply from July 1869 until February 1870; the *Rávi* made two trips, the first being unsuccessful, and the second occupying 58 days.

201. The fuel arrangements for the steamers are still defective; but the attention of the Commissioner, Deraját, has been directed to the subject.

202. EARNINGS.—The following statement shows the earnings of the vessels for the last three years:—

	Cash.	*Pro formâ.*	*Total.*
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1867-68...	10,465	75,488	85,953
1868-69...	17,320	66,247	83,567
1869-70...	14,856	67,505	82,361

The decrease in the earnings of 1869-70, as compared with the previous years, is due to some extent to the numerous accidents to the vessels above described, which arose from the unusual shallowness of the river; but it is principally caused by the fact that the *pro formâ* rate of charge for conveyance of malt liquor for troops was reduced during the year from Rs. 24 per hogshead to Rs. 16 in the high season and Rs. 20 in the low season. The reduction of earnings due to this cause alone was Rs. 10,100. On the other hand, the saving to Government, by adopting the Upper Indus route for the conveyance of beer to Peshάwar, in preference to the route by Multán and Lahore, was Rs. 4,063-8-8, which can be fairly claimed as an *earning* by the Upper Indus Flotilla,—so that in point of fact the earnings may be said to have amounted to Rs. 86,424, a larger amount than has ever been obtained, and this under the most disadvantageous circumstances.

203. INCOME AND EXPENDITURE.—The following statement shows the income and expenditure of the Flotilla for 1869-70, compared with the previous year:—

Income.	1868-69.			1869-70.		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Cash Receipts.						
Earnings of Vessels, ...	17,320	6	3	14,856	1	0
Factory out-door earnings,	520	0	2	153	11	0
Sale of old stores, ...	49	3	8	628	15	0
Miscellaneous, ...	193	4	0	206	5	8
Pro Formâ Receipts.						
Earnings of vessels, ...	66,248	8	0	67,505	3	7
Factory out-door work, ...	1,153	2	11	0	0	0
Total, ...	85,484	9	0	83,350	4	3

Expenditure.	1868-69.			1869-70.		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Establishment of Vessels,	1,21,119	5	9	1,23,945	1	6
Iron and Wood Departments, ...	17,168	7	4	17,105	4	4
Fuel, ...	47,295	2	4	44,002	5	9
Stores and Contingencies,	8,078	12	0	17,265	3	4
Travelling and Deputation allowances, ...	1,017	7	9	1,281	8	0
Putting together, re-fitting, and repairing vessels, ...	15,851	13	7	46,277	10	7
Construction of slip at Sakkar, ...	29	8	11	0	0	0
River Conservancy, ...	11,925	1	3	12,068	8	6
Pro Formâ Charges.						
Stores received on indent from Bombay, ...	21,861	14	10	0	0	0
Total ...	2,44,347	9	9	2,61,945	10	0

PART III.

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

A.—Finance.

204. IMPERIAL REVENUES AND EXPENDITURE.—The Financial Statement furnished by the Accountant-General in the usual form is given in Appendix III. A. The general result is as follows:—

	Civil Receipts.	Civil Disbursements, exclusive of expenditure in Public Works Department.	Surplus.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1868-69 ...	3,28,97,358	1,43,66,791	1,85,30,567
1869-70 ...	3;57,18,874	1,47,27,520	2,09,91,354
Difference ...	+28,21,516	+3,60,729	+24,60,787

205. It will thus be seen that the increase of the revenue of 1869-70 over that of 1868-69 amounted to nearly nine per cent; and of this increase, the whole is *real*, with the exception of about 4¼ lakhs of rupees of unclaimed bills of more than three years' standing, which were credited to Revenue during the past year; but against this amount may perhaps be set the Police Superannuation Fund, which, though fairly a source of local income, has been carried in the accounts to credit of the Government of India. The remaining sources of increased income are, roughly, as follows:—

		Rs.
Land Revenue	...	7½ lakhs.
Income Tax	...	3¾ "
Customs and Salt	...	11½ "
Miscellaneous	...	1¼ "
	Total ...	24 "

206. The increase of disbursements in 1869-70 over those of 1868-69 amounts to about 3½ lakhs; but, as was explained in last Report, there was an exceptional charge for official postage in the accounts of 1868-69,—the postage of two years being brought to account in that year,—so that

there is a nominal decrease in the item of official postage in 1869-70 to the amount of about two lakhs of rupees. Taking this into account, the net increase of expenditure in 1869-70 may be set down at about 5½ lakhs, made up thus :—

Adjustments of account (mostly nominal)	...	1 lakh.
Extension of operations of Forest Department	...	4 lakhs.
Increased Jail charges, owing to scarcity	...	1 lakh.
Do. direct famine charges	...	1 "
Do. political charges	...	1½ lakhs.
		8½

Deduct—

Decrease in charges for pensions	...	2 lakhs.	
Bonâ fide reduction of expenditure, resulting from economy	...	1 lakh.	
			3 lakhs.
Net excess		...	5½ "

207. Contrasting, then, the general results of the two years, and omitting exceptional items from both, as well as Forest charges, which are of the nature of an investment, it appears that in 1869-70 there was an *increase* of *bonâ fide* revenue of 24 lakhs, accompanied by a *reduction* of *bonâ fide* expenditure of one lakh of rupees, making together a net increase to the Imperial Exchequer equal to a quarter of a million sterling. These results will, it is hoped, be regarded as satisfactory.

The causes of increase and decrease under each head of account will now be examined more particularly.

208. *Receipts.*—Of the increase of Rs. 7,49,897 in *Land Revenue,* about two lakhs are due to "water-advantage" revenue levied in the Amritsar Division ; the remainder represents the increased collections of fixed land revenue, including balances of past years, as already explained in the Fiscal Section. The increased *Forest* Revenue is on account of the value of timber and fuel made over to the State Railways.

209. The decrease in the *Abkári* revenue may be ascribed to the continued high prices of articles of prime necessity prevailing, especially in the earlier part of the year, and to the excessive sickness of the latter part.

210. The increase of 3¾ lakhs under *Assessed Taxes* is partly due to the greater productiveness of the Income Tax of 1869, as compared with the Certificate Tax of 1868 ; but it is also due in some measure to greater care in the assessments. The cost of collecting this tax amounted to the very moderate sum of 12 annas per cent.

211. The aggregate increase under *Customs and Salt* is Rs. 11,46,318, of which about seven lakhs are in the item of Sháhpore salt, three lakhs

on salt collections on the Dehli line, and the remainder on duty on saccharine produce. This large increase of revenue may to a great extent be ascribed to the reaction towards the close of the year, when all apprehensions of famine had ceased, and carriage which had been employed for transport of grain was set free for conveyance of salt and sugar. The extension of the Dehli Railway has also, no doubt, had some effect on the increased demand for Sháhpore salt.

212. The *Stamp* Revenue has increased from Rs. 19,98,073 in 1868-69 to Rs. 20,86,203 in 1869-70; but it is too early to say whether this has resulted from the operation of the General Stamp Act, or from a general expansion of revenue. There has been, however, a decrease in the issue of judicial, and increase in the issue of non-judicial, stamps.

213. Under *Law and Justice,* there was an increase in *talabana* receipts and registration fees; but a decrease in the receipts from profits of jail manufactures, unclaimed property, and fines. The decrease of jail profits appears to have been owing to a diminution of demand for jail manufactures, arising from high prices and the depressed state of trade, as well as to the prevalence of sickness amongst the prisoners, and to the high prices of raw materials.

214. Under *Education,* there was an increase of revenue, partly from schooling fees, and partly from a greater sale of books from the Central Book Depôt. The increase under *Miscellaneous* is chiefly nominal, being the amount of unclaimed bills of more than three years' standing, as already explained.

215. *Disbursements.*—The increased debits under the head of *Refunds* are mainly the result of book adjustments, but include a cash payment, under the orders of the Government of India, of Rs. 88,000 to the heirs of Atta Muhammad Khan, of Pesháwar. Under *Land Revenue,* there is a nominal saving of Rs. 28,000 on account of official postage, and a real saving of Rs. 22,000 in contingent charges, the result of economy. Settlement and Survey charges increased, but were met by reduction of Irrigation charges,—*viz.,* Patwáris and Lumberdars' fees. The large increase of *Forest* charges arose from increase of establishments and extension of operations in connection with the State Railways, as will be explained more fully further on, in the Public Works section.

216. The increase of *Salt and Stamp* charges was the natural result of increased revenue.

217. There was a large reduction under the head of *Administration and Public Departments*; but of this, about one lakh on account of official postage was nominal. Under Tour and Secretariat Charges, the reduction was about Rs. 17,000.

218. Under *Law and Justice,* there was a nominal saving in official posage of Rs. 28,000, and a real saving in the Registration Department of Rs. 17,000; there was also a considerable saving in contingent charges. On the other hand, there were increased charges on account of the 3rd Judge of the Chief Court (Rs. 19,000), of jail expenditure (Rs. 84,500),

and of salaries,—the whole resulting in a net increase of Rs. 67,484. Of the saving under *Police*, Rs. 12,000 are due to official postage, Rs. 32,000 to petty constructions and repairs, and the remainder to the reduction of the Police Force under the orders of Government of India.

219. Under *Marine* the increase of half a lakh arose from the expense of fitting up the new Steamer, the *Rávi*, and her two barges, and of supplying crews and stores for these vessels.

220. Under *Education*, there was a reduction of Rs. 8,000 for official postage; diminished grants-in-aid account for the remainder of the saving under this head.

221. The excess under *Ecclesiastical* is explained by the fact that, of the number of Chaplains employed in the Punjab, there were more of the grade of Senior Chaplain in 1869-70 than in the previous year. That under *Medical* is chiefly due to the appointment of an additional Superintendent of Vaccination.

222. The *Printing* charges show an increase of Rs. 28,057. This is mostly due to Secretariat charges,—the establishment and materials of the Secretariat Press being utterly inadequate,—and, under the orders of the Government of India, printing was much more largely used in the Secretariat in 1869-70 than in the previous year.

223. *Political* charges were more by about a lakh and a half in 1869-70 than in 1868-69: of this excess, Rs. 65,000 were in connection with the Amír of Cábul; Rs. 30,000 were on account of Darbar presents and toshekana's contingencies, arising out of the visits of His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh and of His Highness the Amír; and the remainder in connection with the deputation on special duty of Captain Grey and Mr. Forsyth, and for the maintenance and expenses of refugee Cábul Sardárs, the Yárkand and Bokhára Envoys, &c.

224. Under the head *Allowances under Treaty*, there was a reduction of expenditure in 1869-70, as compared with 1868-69, of nearly two lakhs of rupees. In both years there were extraordinary charges on account of purchase of pensions; but the charges on this account in the latter year were nearly a lakh in excess of those in the former. The remainder of the decrease is due to lapses.

225. Under *Miscellaneous*, notwithstanding increased charges in connection with the famine of about Rs. 1,04,000 (which were balanced, however, by extraordinary charges in 1868-69 for payments of Rao Tulla Ram's debts, and of compensation to the heirs of Moti Begam for house property taken up by Government in the city of Dehli), there was a net decrease of over Rs. 90,000. About half of this was nominal,—district dâk charges having in 1869-70 been met from the Bullock Train Fund,—but the bulk of the remainder was real, the result of economy.

226. LOCAL FUNDS.—The following statement shows the receipts and disbursements of the principal Local Funds for the past two years :—

Funds.	Income.		Expenditure.	
	1868-69.	1869-70.	1868-69.	1869-70.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ferries, Imperial ...	1,96,835	2,57,408	2,51,361	2,51,321
Ditto, Minor ...	4,05,193	4,71,877	3,72,761	4,24,810
Road Fund ...	2,36,314	3,11,093	2,57,771	2,49,036
Local Agency Fund,	1,19,330	1,45,799	1,31,542	1,36,021
Municipal Fund ...	16,08,806	14,37,462	17,40,839	13,86,014
Staging Bungalows...	32,794	31,020	92,354	47,161
Educational Cess ...	2,12,085	2,19,367	2,23,515	2,00,002

The above will show that in all the principal Local Funds, excepting Municipal Funds, there has been a satisfactory increase of income, while the expenditure has been kept in each case well within the revenue. The income of Municipalities has, however, fallen by Rs. 1,71,344, and the expenditure, by Rs. 3,54,825; this has been the result of the Rules of 6th November 1868, which restrict the levy of town duties to certain specified articles.

B.—Public Works.

227. STAFF.—During the past year, the Engineering Staff of the Public Works Department in the Punjab, exclusive of the Irrigation, Railway, and Forest Departments, consisted of—

1 Chief Engineer,
1 Assistant to Ditto,
3 Superintending Engineers,
1 Assistant to Superintending Engineer,
22 Executive Engineers, and
25 Assistant Engineers.

The Engineering Staff of the Irrigation Department comprised—

1 Chief Engineer,
3 Superintending Engineers,
26 Executive Engineers, and
48 Assistant Engineers.

The Staff of the Forest Department consisted of—

1 Conservator,
5 Deputy Conservators,
14 Assistant Conservators, and
4 Sub-Assistant Conservators, or Forest Rangers.

228. EXPENDITURE.—The following is an abstract of the expenditure incurred on Public Works (including Forests, but excluding Railways) during 1869-70 :—

	From Imperial Revenues.	From Local Funds.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Military Works	38,92,669	...	38,92,669
Civil Buildings	5,49,295	29,400	5,78,695
Irrigation Works	15,34,056	...	15,34,056
Communications	14,37,656	2,75,400	17,13,056
Miscellaneous Public Improvements	91,090	28,304	1,19,394
Forests	7,13,660	...	7,13,660
TOTAL ...	82,18,426	3,33,104	85,51,530

For further statistical information, see Appendices III.B.—1 and 2.

229. MILITARY WORKS. *Fortifications.*—The glacis round the Fort at Dehli, the demolition of the southern wall of Fort Selimgurh, and the filling in of the ground north of the Railway platform were completed, as was also the bridge connecting the Selimgurh fort and the Palace. The levelling of the ground round the Kohát Fort was completed, and materials were collected for a new fortified post at Adhammi.

230. *Accommodation for Troops.*—Considerable progress was made during the year in the construction of barracks for Europeans at the stations of Dehli, Ambála, Dagshai, Sabáthu, Kassaoli, Jullundhur, Balún, Mían Mír, Ferozpore, Multán, Ráwalpindi, Murree, and Pesháwar; 23 barracks in all were completed, and 19 were in progress, some being near completion; 20 blocks for accommodation of families were completed, and 20 blocks were in various stages of advancement; nearly all the required alterations and additions were made to the buildings in the Palace at Dehli to adapt them for the accommodation of the garrison; 5 barracks were re-roofed and improved at Mían Mír; work was executed on quarters for officers at the Forts of Akálgurh, Dalípgurh, Mardán, and Michni, as well as at Pesháwar; huts were constructed for the accommodation of 650 men at Balún and Banni Khet, for the European soldiers' working parties; those at Khaira Galli and Changla Galli were renewed; subsidiary buildings, such as orderly and court-martial rooms, guard-houses and cells, Staff Sergeants' quarters, magazines and bells of arms, regimental store-rooms and workshops, Sergeants' messes and libraries, quarters for Public Works Overseers, canteens, plunge-baths and wash-houses, wells, latrines, and urinaries, cook-houses, skittle-alleys, gymnasia, servants' houses, &c., &c., were completed or in progress at several stations. A rest-house for troops travelling by rail, to accommodate 80 men, was nearly completed at Ambála, and another was in progress; the officers' rest-house and some of the subsidiary buildings were finished.

231. Considerable progress was made in the construction of hospital accommodation for the British Infantry at Ráwalpindi, and the garrison hospital at Dehli was finished; the Native Infantry hospital at Bakloh was in progress, and that at Tallagang was nearly finished; the hospital for the Native Cavalry at Ráwalpindi was completed, and that at Edwardesabad was in progress.

232. Stabling was provided for artillery horses at Mían Mír, Ráwalpindi, Pesháwar and Kohát; and sheds for the mules of the Mountain Battery at Jatog.

233. *Commissariat.*—Of commissariat buildings, bakeries were either provided or in progress during the year at Kassaoli, Jullundhur, Mían Mír and Syálkot; as were slaughter-yards and cattle-sheds at Jullundhur, Kángra, and Dera Ismail Khan; elephant sheds were constructed at Mían Mír; and rum, beer and other godowns at Dera Ismail Khan.

234. *Cantonments.*—Considerable progress was made with the arrangements for the supply of gas to the Military buildings and station of

Rawalpindi, the whole of the plant received from England was arranged and cleaned, and placed at the site of the works; the masonry of one gas-holder tank and of a dry well was completed; a water-well, with masonry cylinder, was sunk to a depth of 76 feet; a plant-shed was erected, and a meter-house constructed, and the meter fixed; one of the retort benches was completed, and the retorts fixed in it, and two washers were placed in position; condensers were completed and fixed; the water tank was put together and fixed in position on iron standards supported on blocks of masonry; main pipes were placed ready for laying along the roads and in the lines of British troops, and pipes and burners were fitted and placed in position in most of the barracks. The pressure-governor-house was erected, and a bungalow built near it for the Gas Engineer. Efforts were continued during the year to obtain supplies of petroleum.

Spurs were constructed to protect the cantonment of Dera Ismail Khan from the encroachment of the river Indus; the measure was successful in checking the further advance of the river.

235. CIVIL BUILDINGS. *Revenue.*—The new district court-house at Lahore was nearly completed, and had been occupied, and additions were made to the court-houses at Kohát and Edwardesabad. Tahsil and thana buildings were in progress at Harripore and Leia.

236. *Post Office.*—The Post office at Bakloh was completed, and that at Lahore was enlarged and improved. A combined Post and Telegraph Office was commenced at Abbottabad.

237. *General.*—Dispensary buildings were completed during the year Ambála, Ferozpore, Mozuffurgurh, Gujeránwála, Wazírabád, Pesháwar, Shekh Budín, and Kunjpura (Karnál District); and were in progress at Ajnála and Tarn Tárn, in the Amritsar District, and at Khangurh, in the Mozuffurgurh District. Additions and improvements were made to the dispensary buildings at Gurgaon, Pánipat and Multán, as well as to the Lunatic Asylum at Dehli. A building was purchased as a lock hospital at Pind Dádan Khan.

238. A small office was built for the Public Works Secretariat of the Government of India at Simla; the block of city buildings at Amritsar was nearly completed; improvements were made to Government House at Lahore, and additions to the buildings occupied by the Government Presses attached to the Civil and Public Works Secretariats, and by the Controller of Public Works Accounts at Lahore.

239. *Ecclesiastical.*—The Roman Catholic Chaplain's house at Kassaoli and the Roman Catholic Chapel at Pesháwar were re-roofed. A small church containing 24 sittings was constructed at Hushiárpore, partly from private contributions. The temporary church at Dalhousie was removed, and the site cleared to afford space for the permanent church, the temporary structure being re-erected on another site.

240. *Educational.*—Improvements and additions were made to the zilla school-houses at Sirsa and Ferozpore, and to the Lawrence Alsyum

buildings at Sanawar; new school-houses were built at Sháhpore Jájan in the Gurdáspore District, and at Sháhpore in the Ráwalpindi District; the main building of the Lahore Medical School Hospital is very nearly completed.

241. *Judicial.*—The buildings for the new jail at Montgomery are about half completed; additions and alterations were made to the prisons at Dehli, Hissár, Dharmsála, Multán, and Peshâwar. A court-house was constructed for the Commissioner at Dharmsála, and a sessions-house at Mardán. Additions were made to the present Chief Court building, to provide accommodation for juries and for the third Judge; and a new pent roof was put over the temporary court-room attached to the main building. Accommodation was provided for Municipal police at Gurdáspore and Abbottabad. A new thana at Khánpore, in Hazára, and a new combined thana and tahsil at Mardán were in progress.

242. IRRIGATION WORKS. *Bári Doab Canal.*—The Sháhpore water-course for the supply of motive power to the Mádhopore workshops, and for affording irrigation to the gardens and fields in the vicinity, was completed early in the year under review. Owing to the porous nature of the soil, there was at first much leakage, but this has subsequently diminished by silt deposits along the bed and banks, and it is believed that the channel will eventually be quite water-tight. The masonry works in the upper portion of the canal were much injured by a heavy flood in July 1869; the necessary repairs have been effected, as well as the usual annual clearance of silt from the channels. The weir across the Rávi, 2,800 feet long, was vigorously proceeded with; three-fourths of the inlet, and all the piers were finished. The remodelling of the upper main branch proceeded; the channel was widened by removing the tow-path on both banks to the level of the full water-supply; the unsound portion of a lock on the Dínanaggar navigation channel was demolished, and its re-construction was in progress; and other minor works were proceeded with. The Kassúr and Sabraon branches of the original Bári Doáb Canal project have again been taken in hand; the work during the year for the most part consisted of surveying and preparing designs and estimates;—the excavation of the Kassúr branch was commenced.

243. *Inundation Canals.*—These irrigation works are for administrative purposes separated into three divisions, comprising respectively those in the central portion of the Bári Doáb, *viz.*, the *Katóra*, *Upper Sohág*, and *Khánwáh* Canals, drawn from the Sutlej; those situated in the lower extremity of the same Doáb, drawn frow the Sutlej and Chenáb Rivers; and those in the Dera Gházi Khan District, drawn from the Indus.

244. In the Upper Sutlej Division, the execution of a new head for the *Katóra* was in progress; 35 masonry outlets were constructed on the *Upper Soház* and *Khánwáh*; a bridge at Ganda Singh to carry the Lahore and Ferozpore road across the *Katóra* Canal was completed; new

railings and planks were put up on three bridges, and the usual annual silt and jungle clearances were effected.

245. The annual silt clearances were made of the channels of the Lower Sutlej and Chenáb Canals, and new heads were excavated where necessary. From local funds, five bridges were finished or nearly so, and one was commenced; six rest-houses were completed, and one was in progress; the improvement of the right bank of the *Durána Langána* Canal was brought to a completion; and extensive improvements and repairs were carried out from a local fund known as *zarnágah*, the most important being the straightening of the *Muhammadwáh* Canal, and the construction of new heads for the *Gajjuhatta* and *Sakandarwáh* Canals.

246. On the Indus Canals, petty repairs were given to masonry regulators, rest-houses, bunds, roadways and banks; 541 miles of channels were cleared of silt; a bridge for the Hájipore road was completed; the Bahárshâh Bund, which was made in July 1869, to preserve the country between Dera Ghâzi Khan and Jámpore from the overflow of the Indus, was breached in September, but the flood lasting only three days, little damage was done; an additional embankment, two miles long, was commenced, and is in progress.

247. *Sirhind Canal.*—In the first division, temporary quarters were built at Rúpar for three Assistant Engineers and four Overseers, and permanent quarters for the Executive Engineer's office were in progress; a cut ten feet wide at bottom, with side slopes of 1½ to 1, and an average depth of 7 feet was excavated in the main channel for a length of 7,500 feet, and another similar cut was made near the head of the canal; a road 20 feet wide was made on the right bank of the canal throughout the length of the division; some trial wells were sunk, and borings taken. Two barracks for the temporary jail at Rúpar were finished, and the rest of the buildings were in course of construction. The detailed surveys were finished.

248. In the second division, three sets of temporary quarters for Assistant Engineers, and nine sets for Overseers were finished; materials were collected in considerable quantities; the detailed surveys were nearly complete.

249. The establishment of the third division was employed in surveying and levelling for various projected lines of canal below the 37th mile; 120,000 lineal feet of drainage lines, with 28,000 lineal feet of cross sections, were surveyed and levelled; sketch designs were prepared for a number of masonry works, and information regarding cost of labor and materials within ten miles of the canal was obtained; the water-way of all the bridges and culverts on the Grand Trunk Road from Duráha-ki-sarai to the Márkanda bridge was ascertained and tabulated; the surveys for the Abohar and Bhatinda branches of the canal were vigorously carried on; and 777 miles of minor drainages were surveyed and plotted.

250. *Western Jumna Canal.*—The work on the Rer escape in the Karnál Division was carried on throughout the year, and seven-eighths of

it were finished—the regulator was repaired and the bays fitted with planks; the flooring of the Dadúpore Dam was repaired; the Khandra and Juah drainage works, in the Dehli Division were completed, and the bridges at Palri and Khání Kheri thoroughly repaired; some new masonry rájbuha heads were built, and others repaired; the usual repairs to rest-houses, roadways, banks, and bunds, and silt and jungle clearances on the main and distributing channels, were effected.

251. Surveys were in progres and nearly complete for line of canal from Indri to Sufedon, as well as for a channel from Indri towards Sirsa.

252. *Dehli and Gurgaon Irrigation Works.*—Four bunds were breached during the year, three of which have been repaired; the Najafgurh Jheel channel was cleared of silt, and its roadway and banks, which had been much injured by the rains, were repaired. Some other minor works were executed.

253. *Mádhopore Workshops.*—The foundry building was completed—it is said to be cool and suitable for a foundry; a small turbine was set up, and the necessary connexion made with a pair of fanners. The machinery continues to work well.

254. *Sutlej Survey Operations.*—On the right bank of the Sutlej 892 miles, and on the left bank 47 miles of cross sections were levelled; 55 miles of the old channel of the Byás were surveyed, with cross sections at every thousand feet; two lines for rájbuhas from the *Katora* Canal, of an aggregate length of about 47 miles, were surveyed and levelled, as was also a trial line, 28 miles long, for a main canal from Hussain Khan towards Changa Manga.

255. *Income.*—The canal income for the year 1869-70, exclusive of indirect revenue from "water advantage rates," was as follows:—

Bári Doáb Canal	...	...	Rs.	7,73,378
Inundation Canals	...	...	"	86,766
Sirhind Canal	...	...	"	1,585
Western Jumna Canal	...	...	"	11,23,606
	Total	...	Rs.	19,85,335

256. Communications. *Metalled roads.*—The works for the completion of the Dehli and Mathura road were resumed, and 8 of the stone bridges were completed. The Grand Trunk Road from Dehli, *viá* Lahore, to Peshwáar was maintained in good order; towards the close of the year, the charge of the portion between Lahore and Jhelum was made over to the officers of the Northern State Railway. The road from Ambála to Jagádri was nearly completed. Diversions and metalled depressions were made in places on the Ambála and Kálka road, to facilitate the trial of Thomson's "Road Steamer" for traffic on this line.

257. *Unmetalled roads.*—The most important ofthese are roads in the hills. The cutting on the widening and improvement of the line from Kálka to Simla was completed, and about six miles of walling and

parapet were executed; the solid roadway across the Tára Debi cliffs was about three-fourths finished. About five miles of the Hindustán and Tibet road beyond Rárang were opened out, and a substantial bridge was constructed across the Kashang torrent. Of the Kángra Valley road, the section from Núrpore to the Bher Khad was made passable, and the minor bridges, culverts, and drains between these two points were nearly all completed. Of the section between Bandarghat and Baijnáth, the portion from Paror to the Boner stream was made passable for carts; the road from the Boner to Kàngra was cut to easier gradients, and a through line of communication was thus opened for carts from Jullundhur to within 7½ miles of Pálampore. The earthwork of 7½ miles of the new cart-road from the cantonment of Balún, near Dalhousie, to Dhanéra and the plains was executed by a workng party of European soldiers during last hot season; a mule-road between these two points was opened out. New railings were put up in all the dangerous places on the road from Ráwalpindi to Murree. Seven new masonry arched bridges were constructed during the season in place of old temporary wooden ones; and two large and some small culverts were constructed. A working party of European soldiers was employed during the summer, as in previous years, on the Abbottabad and Murree road; about 3¾ miles were completed, one mile of the portion remaining to be done was partially executed, and the widening of 12¼ miles of the lower part of the road remains yet to be completed.

258. Of roads in the plains, progress was made during the early part of the year in the improvement of the roads between Hissár and Hánsi, Hissár and Bhiwáni, and Amritsar and Syálkot, as famine relief works. Six miles of the line between Amritsar and Harri-ki-ghat were completed. In the Deraját, 18 miles of the Dera Ismail Khan and Dera Ghâzi Khan road were completed, as well as the bridging of the irrigation stream between Bunnoo and Dera Ismail Khan. The metalling of a sandy portion of the road from Attok to Makhad was in progress. The tunnel works at Bahadur-Khail, on the Kohát and Bunnoo road, were finished.

259. *District Roads.*—New roads were either completed or in an advanced state of progress between the following places:—

Noh and Ferozpore Jhirki, in the Gurgaon District: Naulta and Alupore, and Pundri and Rajound, in the Karnál District: Ludiana and Dehlon; Ludiana and Kannah Railway station; roads leading to the five railway stations in the Jullundhur District; 17 miles of road through the low hills of the Hushiárpore District: Atari to Railway station and Jhandiála to Railway station, in the Amritsar District; Shah Kot to Chiniot in the Jhung District; Soháwa to Gagádri, Mathrola to Dhok Pathán, and Sháhpore to Saiwál, in the Jhelum District; and the Ráwalpindi section of the road between Jhelum and Dewal. The road from Paizu leading up to the sanitarium of Shekh Buddín was widened out to 14 feet throughout. Raising, widening, bridging, and

otherwise improving existing roads was effected in nearly every district of the Province.

260. *Bridges.*—The construction of the minor bridges on the Ambála and Kálka road was in progress; the railings to the approach of the Gaggar bridge were completed; the bridge over the West Bain between Jullundhur and Amritsar was built up to the springing of the arches, and the centerings were commenced; that over the Budha Sutlej near Ludiana was completed; good progress was made on the bridges on the Kángra Valley road; the large bridges over the Sohan and Leh streams, near Ráwalpindi, were opened for traffic early in the year; the masonry bridge over the Leh, on the road from the town of Ráwalpindi to Murree was well advanced; progress was made on the suspension bridge over the Jhelum at Kohála, connecting Kashmír territory with British Hazára—the work is being executed, half from local funds, and half at the expense of the Maharaja; the bridge over the Budni stream, between Pesháwar and Fort Shabkadr, was completed.

261. *Boat Bridges and Ferries.*—New superstructures were given to the bridges of boats across the Sutlej at Philor, the Rávi near Lahore, the Chenáb at Wazírabád, and the Jhelum at Jhelum and Pind Dádan Khan; additions were made to the superstructure of that over the Sutlej near Ferozpore. The Railway bridge over the Byás at Wazír Bhular having been opened for traffic, the boat bridge will no longer be maintained there, but a ferry will be kept up in its place. One thousand running feet of planked roadway were laid down in the sandy approach to the Koreshi ferry at Dera Ghází Khan; an iron boat for this ferry has arrived from England. In all, 340 ferries and 12 boat bridges were maintained by the district authorities.

262. *River Improvements.*—The Indus Conservancy establishment was employed during the working season on the removal of snags and other obstructions in the river between Kálabágh and Sheru, a distance of more than 250 miles. Between Kálabágh and Rokri, above Dera Ismail Khan, a tree, 21 feet in girth and 32 feet in length, was removed—it was destroyed by a charge of 245 lbs. of gunpowder, and furnished about 100 maunds of firewood; between Rokri and Kenjar below Dera Ghází Khan, the wreck of a large native boat, the works of two wells, and 158 snags were removed, at an expenditure of 3,023 lbs. of gunpowder. The upper portion of the Indus was unusually shallow during the low season of 1869, owing to the want of rain in the cold season; at Kálabágh, where a gauge was fixed by the Conservancy establishment in 1866, it was found that the river fell during the season to 30 inches below the zero of 1866; and several bars and shoals were formed at various distances almost down to Dera Ghází Khan.

263. *Accommodation for Travellers.*—Travellers' bungalows were in progress at Kotla, in the Kángra Valley, and on the encamping-grounds along the new roads in the Deraját; others were completed at Harrand,

in the Dera Gházi Khan District; at Khushálgurh in the Kohát District, and at Mánsera in Hazára; a temporary one was established at Philor; a building was purchased at Ráwalpindi, which is being enlarged and fitted up as a travellers' bungalow; additions and alterations have been made to the bungalows at Multán, Kureshi, and at some places in the Sirsa District. Considerable progress has also been made in the construction and improvement of sarais, supply-houses, and encamping-grounds.

264. MISCELLANEOUS PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS.—The restoration of the *Diwán-i-Khás* and *Samman Burj* in the palace of Dehli was nearly completed. The shaft of the Dehli Memorial Monument was finished; a considerable portion of the work on the marble cross was executed, and an iron railing was put up. The renovation of the *Rámbágh* at Amritsar was in progress. The monuments on the battle-field of Ferozsháh, Mudki, and Sobraon were completed; that at Aliwál was in progress.

265. A clock-tower for the city of Dehli was commenced, and will soon be completed; the Amritsar clock-tower is nearly finished, and the building of the Háthi gate was completed. Committee-rooms were erected or in progress for the Municipalities of Najjafgurh, Shahabád, Kahror, Dera Gházi Khan, and Jalálpore. Further progress was made in the removal of the old bazar at Simla, and arrangements were in progress for improving the water-supply of the station. The improvements of the Tera Mall at Dalhousie was in progress, and a water-course from the church to the bazar was nearly completed. The main drainage channel for the city of Amritsar, the new reduced city wall, and the filling in of the city ditch, were in progress, but work was suspended during the year for want of funds. The Multán Museum was nearly completed. A retaining wall at the Khewra gorge near the Salt depôt was constructed for the preservation of the bank. Numerous other works of improvement, such as paving and draining streets, water-supply works, improving town halls and gates, metalling roads, planting trees, constructing wells, tanks, water-courses, bridges, bathing-places for women, latrines and conservancy works, cattle pounds, &c., were executed in various places; ten rest-houses and 29 masonry wells for travellers, besides eight other works of public utility, were constructed during the year at the expense of private persons.

266. FORESTS.—The forests and woodlands now under the charge of the Forest Department (which is under the control of the Public Works Department) comprise—

I. The more important forests and rukhs, the property of Government, or in which the Government has paramount forest rights;

II. Forests leased by the British Government in Native States.

267. The first class includes—

(1) The forests of the Hazára District, in the course of transfer, consisting of cedar and various conifers;

(2) The forests of the Ráwalpindi district, consisting of *chíl (Pinus longifolia)* and deciduous trees, including fuel brushwood;

(3) The forests of Kángra, consisting of *chíl* and deciduous trees, with fuel brushwood and a little *sál (Shorea robusta)*, in course of transfer;

(4) Tracts of *chíl* in Gurdáspore.

(5) *Chíl* forests and bamboo jungles in Hushiárpore;

(6) The cedar and coniferous forests of Kullu;

(7) The small *sál* forests of the Kalesar Dhun (Ambála District);

(8) The *shísham (Sissu Dalbergia)* forests of the Kachi on the Indus (in course of transfer);

(9) The fuel and timber forests, known as the *rukhs* of the plain districts (some transferred, others in course of transfer).

268. The leased forests are—

(1) Those of the Chamba State on the rivers Chenáb and Rávi, consisting mainly of *deodar* (cedar) with various other conifers and some deciduous trees—these are fully described in a report of Dr. J. L. Stewart, Conservator of Forests, of 1865-66. The forests of the Chenáb included in this lease have extended over 48 miles of the main river from Sansai to Odapore, and in some of the tributaries, notably the Braknai and Sách Nala, covering 13 miles. On the Rávi, the Chamba forests extend for 68 miles and over 86 miles on the large tributaries, the Seul and Bhándal, the Bádal, Belj and Túna.

(2) The forests of Bassáhir and Puri in the valley of the Sutlej and its tributaries.

269. Besides these forests, the Department has charge of a large division formed of extensive fuel plantations extending along the lines of railway from Changa Manga, in the Montgomery District, to Delhi.

270. The work of forest conservancy is thus distributed :—

The general control and direction are vested in a Conservator of Forests, aided by an Assistant Conservator, who superintends the office while on tour, and has charge of the office of Forest Accounts.

The forests are divided for administrative purposes into the following Divisions " and Ranges :"—

(1) A "Special Works Division" of one Deputy Conservator and one Assistant, whose services are employed, as their name indicates, on special forest service;

(2) A "Fuel Plantation Division," presided over by a Deputy Conservator and five Assistants and Forest Rangers;

(3) A "Fuel Reserve Division" consisting of—

Central Range.	Lahore, Amritsar, Montgomery and the Chíl tracts of Gurdáspore;
Northern Range.	Jhelum, Sháhpore, Gujerát, Kachi forest;
Multán Range.	Multán, Mozuffurgurh, Jhung;

A fourth, "Deraját Range" will be added on transfer of the Deraját rukhs.

(4) Sutlej Division—Deputy Conservator and Assistant;

(5) Byás Division (Kángra, Kullu and Hushiárpore forests, and Byás Depôt)—Senior Assistant and Forest Ranger;

(6) Upper and Lower Chenáb Divisions—2 Assistants;

(7) Upper and Lower Rávi Divisions—2 Assistants;

(8) Jhelum Division (Hazára and Ráwalpindi Forests)—2 Assistants.

The Lower River Divisions are charged with the care of the Timber Depôts, and all operations for floating and rafting timber to such depôts.

271. The *modus operandi* is as follows:—The timber is felled in the upper forests, where it is cut into convenient logs, and carefully marked by branding or by deeply-incised marks; after which, by means of artificially made roads or "slides," the logs are launched with the aid of levers into the river, and are borne about along the boiling and tumultuous current until they reach some place where the river debouches on the plains. Logs are frequently caught upon rocks, and formed by accumulation into "jams," which have to be set free by the labor of "tárus," or swimmers provided with inflated skins. So soon as the logs reach smooth waters, they are caught, counted, and formed into rafts, which are gradually conveyed to the lowest depôt, called a "sub-depôt."

Complete rules for the management of depôts and sales have been issued during the year, having received sanction on the 1st day of the official year 1870-71.

The principal work of the officers of Upper River Divisions, besides mere felling, is the custody and conservancy of the forests, the prevention of grazing, the firing of forests, &c., and the securing reproduction, which is generally effected by protecting the growth of the seedlings, which spring up by thousands in most places so soon as the primal forest is cleared.

272. The rukhs, or plain forests above referred to, consist for the most part of brushwood, or rather a thick stunted growth of various species of *acacia, prosopis (Jhand), karīl (* leafless caper*)* and other kinds; but in places more valuable growths of *Kīkar (Acacia Arabica), Shīsham (Sissu Dalbergia),* and in the Salt Ranges *olive* and *box* are met with.

During the year under report the following area of selected rukhs has been actually transferred :—

Amritsar...	2,202 acres.
Lahore	41,824 „
Montgomery	59,300 „
Multán	162,714 „
Mozuffurgurh	125,668 „

But much more work was done in selecting and transferring rukhs, preparations being made for assuming charge of the whole of the rukhs likely to be available for the supply of the Northern State and Indus Valley Railways ; the formal orders for the transfer of these having reached in April 1870,—the final record of the transfer will properly belong to the Report of 1870-71.

273. Settlement operations in Hazára, the Gurdáspore *tálukas,* and Hushiárpore have been in progress, and the consolidation and transfer of the forests thereby put on a fair way of speedy accomplishment. A certain degree of control and protection has already been extended to these tracts by the Department ; but the scattered nature of some of the forests, and the conflict of rights and tenures thence resulting, have rendered the arrangement of boundaries and consolidation of forest area matter of urgent necessity.

274. The operations of the Department in felling timber for the supply of Public Works and the market generally may now be noticed. Before doing so, it should be remarked that the entire supply of fuel and timber for the Northern State Railway has been entrusted to the Forest Department, and the powers of the officers of the Jhelum, Rávi, and Chenáb Divisions, as well as the Fuel Reserve Division, have been taxed to their utmost.

As, however, it was wisely deemed that the increased demand should not subject the already exhausted hill forests to a severer tax on their supply than true conservancy principles would warrant, recourse was had to the forests of Kashmír, and arrangements have been entered into, with the representatives of His Highness the Maharaja to supply deodar and pine logs as follows :—

Chenáb—30,000 logs annually.

Rávi—12,000 logs ; but uncertain, owing to great difficulty of floating.

Jhelum—10,000 logs.

Experience has up to date shown that the entire quantity promised is not likely to be received; but even if two-thirds (a fair estimate) are received in the year 1870-71, a very important aid will have been secured.

The greatly increased demand has caused a considerable rise in the prices of both deodar timber and fuel.

275. The fellings, &c., of 1869-70, are shown inthe following table:—

	Jhelum.	Chenáb.	Rvái.	Byás.	Sutlej.
Deodar felled ...	1,113 trees.	797 trees 4,246 logs, leaving 93 trees unlogged.	155 trees, 594 logs.	3,373 logs of which 2,464 since put in the river.	237 trees, 1,891 logs.
Pinus Excelsa felled ...	666 do. 6,139 logs.	...	...	...	...
Pinus Longifolia felled ...	1,523 trees.	...	...	...	...
Abies Smithiana felled ...	...	2,211 trees* 11,499 logs.	...	...	...
Fancy wood (various) ...	377 trees	...	...	...	...
Logs launched from former years' fellings ...	...	23,308 windfalls, 560 old logs.	8,376 logs.	...	695 logs.

276. A brief return showing what were the receipts of timber in the various Depôts, may appropriately follow :—

Rivers.	Description of timber.	Pieces.	Cubic feet.	TOTAL OF EACH RIVER.	
				Pieces.	Cubic feet.
Sutlej ...	Deodar,	833	13,693	833	13,693
Byás ...	Do. Pines,	1,852 270	32,034	2,122	32,034

* An experimental felling. A special report on this subject has been submitted by the Conservator in the Public Works Department.

Rivers.	Description of timber.	Pieces.	Cubic feet.	Total of each River. Pieces.	Total of each River. Cubic feet.
Rávi ...	Deodar,	3,298	56,113	7,673	91,629
	Pines,	1,826	29,062		
	Sleepers,	1,052	3,156		
	Double do.	18	108		
	Beams,	1,479	3,190		
Chenáb ...	Deodar,	12,020	201,564	13,679	219,782
	Pines,	1,659	18,218		
Jhelum ...	Deodar,	1,128	31,029	4,965	143,921
	Pines,	270	3,869		
	Purchases,	3,567	109,023		

277. In the Fuel Plantation divisions an additional area of 1,590 acres has been planted, the area previously planted up to 1st April 1869 being 6,275 acres. The cost of maintenance and improvement of the existing plantations, and that of planting the new area, came to Rs. 77,828.

278. The general financial result of the work of the Department is shown in the following table :—

Assets at the beginning of the year :—			
Value of timber and other stock...	83,892		
Outstandings on account of sales and excess payments to contractors ...	1,50,546		
		2,34,438	
Expenditure during the year		7,13,660	
			9,48,098
Receipts during the year		3,94,131	
Assets at the end of the year :—			
Value of timber, &c.	3,40,596		
Outstandings	2,03,828		
		5,44,424	
			9,38,555
Loss on year's operations			9,543

Besides the above sums, which show the actual transactions in timber brought into the depôts, the value of timber in various states in the forests is very much in excess of what it was at the commencement of the year, and the purchase of some of the stock has swelled the expenditure.

C.—Railways.

279. GUARANTEED RAILWAYS. *Dehli Railway.*—An important section of this line, 70 miles in length, between Ludiana and Ambála Cantonment, was opened for public traffic on the 1st October 1869; and another section, 25 miles long, between the Byás River and Jullundhur Cantonment, was opened on the 15th November; on the 31st March 1870, a further length of 24 miles between Jullundhur and Philor was ready for opening on the following day. At the close of the year, therefore, there remained a break in the through railway communication between the Punjab and Calcutta of only 8½ miles, over which special arrangements had been organized for the transport of merchandize booked through.

280. Extraordinary progress has been made by the contractors, Messrs. Brassey, Wythes, and Henfry, towards the completion of the 20 additional spans by which it was determined last year to extend the Sutlej Bridge, in order to follow the shifting course of the river. No doubt is now entertained that this magnificent bridge, which will be among the longest in the world, will be ready for traffic before the end of 1870, or about six months sooner than was at first anticipated.

281. The agreement with the East Indian Railway for working the traffic between Gháziabád and Dehli has been shown to cause a considerable loss to the Dehli Railway Company; the amount payable to the East India Railway for haulage charges alone being nearly as much as the whole earnings of the Dehli Railway from the traffic passing over the section. It has accordingly been proposed that the system of the Dehli Railway terminate at Gháziabád, and that its railway station buildings at Dehli be made over as a terminus for the Rájputána State Railway.

282. *Punjab Railway.*—The Sher Shah section, abandoned some years ago in favor of a branch line to Ráj Ghát, on the Chenáb changing its course, will in all probability be utilized as a portion of the through line to Karáchi, the Indus Valley Railway having been aligned with this view.

283. The construction of extensive workshops, fitted with all the machinery and appliances necessary for the construction and repair of rolling stock, has been commenced at Lahore to meet the joint requirements of the Punjab and Dehli Railways.

284. *Traffic.*—The following table shows the traffic of the Punjab and Dehli Railways for the past two years, with the amount of earnings and working expenses :—

	Punjab Railway.		Dehli Railway.	
	1868-69.	1869-70.	1868-69.	1869-70.
No. of miles open ...	246	246	174	284
No. of passengers ...	691,344	695,975	400,362	833,972
Receipts for passengers ... ... Rs.	4,46,787	4,24,356	2,96,692	9,42,777
Ditto for goods &c. „	7,21,365	6,18,160	1,81,160	7,74,615
Total receipts ... „	11,68,152	10,42,516	4,77,852	17,17,392
Working expenses „	9,40,273	10,70,421	3,66,495	10,61,274

Thus, while the traffic on the Dehli Line has steadily increased, that on the Punjab Line has fallen off considerably—the result, it is supposed, of the goods traffic between the Punjab and the sea-board being diverted from the Karáchi to the Calcutta route on the opening of the several sections of the Dehli Railway. To encourage the traffic *viâ* the Indus Valley, arrangements have lately been made for adopting *fixed* rates for through traffic on the Indus Steam Flotilla, the fluctuating rates previously in force having been found to act prejudicially in the development of traffic over the route; and to give a further impetus, a proposal is now under consideration for reducing the goods rates over the several guaranteed undertakings of the Sind Railway Company.

285. The attention directed by the Government to the interchange of rolling-stock between the Indian Railway Companies has resulted, after much discussion, in the acceptance by all the Companies concerned of a free and unlimited interchange under regulations similar to those of the English clearing-house.

286. Considerable attention has been given during the year to the provision of more suitable accommodation and arrangements in trains for native passengers, more particularly for native ladies. Opinions on the subject were invited from a number of native gentlemen, and, from the replies received, it has been inferred that the existing arrangements are considered by the native public generally as inadequate: orders have consequently been given for running a special carriage at intermediate fares, offering to the native public the reserved accommodation required.

287. *Sind Railway Company.*—A Bill for the amalgamation of the four guaranteed undertakings* of this Company was filed in Parliament during the year, with the approval of the Secretary of State. It is expected that this measure, when carried, will lead to much economy in the cost of the general controlling and supervising establishments of the four Companies concerned.

* Sind Railway.
Punjab Railway.
Dehli Railway.
Indus Steam Flotilla.

288. STATE RAILWAYS. *Punjab Northern Railway.*—At the close of 1868-69, a practical start had been made with this work, and the Chief Engineer, Mr. Lee Smith, and his staff were actively engaged in surveying operations, and more especially in prospecting the courses and sectioning the beds of the great rivers Rávi, Chenáb, and Jhelum, the bridging of which constitutes the heavy works of the line between Lahore and the Salt Range.

289. The guiding rule of "economy combined with practical efficiency" had already suggested the expediency of absorbing one-half of the Lahore and Pesháwar Road into the Railway, and laying the permanent way on the well-consolidated bank. Much difference of opinion existed on the propriety of this measure, but it was ultimately adopted by the Supreme Government. This practically determined the location of the line, and fixed the sites of the large bridges at Lahore, Wazírabád, and Jhelum; it also shaped the course of Mr. Lee Smith's operations into a more defined channel, and his efforts were concentrated on the collection of data for the preparation of the necessary estimates. The latter were laid before the Supreme Government in October 1869, when orders were issued for the work being at once set in hand, a sum of Rs. 19,00,000 being made available for this purpose for the year 1869-70.

290. From various causes, however, it was not until February 1870 that the work passed beyond the initiative stage; since then good progress has been made, and in addition to great efforts in the preparation of materials, designs for small girders, as well as detailed drawings of the ironwork in the girders for spanning the three large rivers, were laid before the Government of India; and at the close of the year, Mr. Lee Smith was deputed to England, to see to their timely preparation and despatch.

291. As yet no part of the surface of the road has been occupied by the rail, as it would clearly have been uselessly obstructive to ordinary traffic to have laid down the ballast on any part until the whole permanent way was on the spot; the ballast is being collected and stacked in convenient places, and will be laid down with the minimum of obstruction to the road traffic, when the requirements of the railway demand it.

292. *Indus Valley Railway.*—Almost simultaneously with the orders for the prosecution of work on the Punjab Northern (State) Railway, orders were received to commence the survey of the upper portion of

the Indus Valley Railway, extending from Multán to Rori, on the left bank of the Indus, opposite Sakkar. This distance is about 300 miles, and is divided into two Superintending Engineer's charges. The staff selected for this survey was composed chiefly of transfers from other Provinces, and the late date at which many of them joined militated a good deal against the active prosecution of work during the cold season. The Multán District was first placed on a working footing, and, as a necessary consequence, has advanced the survey and trial sections further than the Rori District, which, however, has done its utmost in a short time with the limited means at command. Up to date the surveys have disclosed no formidable difficulty. As yet the investigations into the extent of the Indus floods north of Rori are incomplete, but they do not appear to be difficult of management, and it is believed will not require works of cost or magnitude to control them. The Sutlej Bridge at Bháwalpore is the one great work of the line, and after the experience gained in the Upper Punjab rivers, it is hoped that the difficulty of this will be quickly vanquished.

293. STAFF.—The Engineering (Government) Staff of the Railway Department consisted of—

1 Chief Engineer,	19 Executive Engineers,
5 Superintending Engineers,	22 Assistant Engineers.

294. EXPENDITURE.—The expenditure on Railways from Imperial Revenues during the year 1869-70, was as follows:—

	Rs.
Punjab Northern Railway	3,21,014
Indus Valley Railway	42,908
Guaranteed Railways	62,629
TOTAL	4,26,551

For further statistical information *vide* Appendix III. C.

D.—Agricultural.

295. CROPS.—The prescribed statistics will be found in Appendix III. D.—1. The subjoined table will show, as might have been expected from the character of the seasons, that the breadth of land under cultivation was considerably more in 1869-70 than in the previous year :—

	1868-69.	1869-70.
	Acres.	*Acres.*
Spring Crop	9,255,314	9,422,361
Autumn Crop ...	7,631,204	8,862,491
TOTAL ...	16,886,518	18,284,852

The principal increase was in the inferior food grains, the cultivation of which was greater in 1869-70 by more than a million acres than in 1868-69; but there was also a considerable increase in the cultivation of wheat and cotton.

The principal products of the Spring crop are wheat, oil-seeds, vegetables, tobacco, peas, and opium; and of the Autumn crop, rice, the inferior grains, cotton and other fibres, sugar-cane, and indigo.

296. *Rice* was sown most largely in the districts of Ambála, Gurdáspore, Kángra, and Syálkot; *wheat* was grown largely in all districts; *sugar-cane* was under cultivation most largely in the districts of Syálkot, Jullundhur, Dehli, Hushiárpore, and Gurdáspore; *indigo* cultivation is almost confined to the three districts of Multán, Mozuffurgurh, and Dera Ghází Khan.

297. *Cotton.*—From a separate return, furnished by the Financial Commissioner (which differs somewhat from the particulars given in Appendix III. D.—1., but which is probably more accurate), it appears that the area in the Punjab under cotton cultivation in 1869 was 811,794 acres, while in the two previous years the area was only about 680,000 acres. In the Gurgaon and Hissár Districts, which together made up more than one-tenth of the total area sown with cotton, the crop was, owing to the unfavorable season, almost an entire failure. The out-turn is estimated at 618,900 maunds of cleaned cotton, which gives an average of about 61lbs per acre; this indicates that the yield in the Punjab is very small compared with that of countries where the cultivation is more carefully carried on,—in Egypt the yield being 500lbs per acre. The highest yield was in the Dera Ismail Khan District, where it amounted to nearly 217lbs per acre; but the area under cotton cultivation was small. In Jullundhur the yield was 126lbs per acre.

298. The average wholesale price of cotton was about Rs. 18-8 per maund of 80lbs, which is somewhat higher than the price of the previous year. In the following important marts the price was particularly high :—

Ferozpore,	Rs. 23 per maund.
Sháhpore,	„ 23 „
Mozuffurgurh,	„ 24-8 „
Dera Gházi Khan	„ 25-8 „

A comparatively small proportion of the cotton produced in the Province appears to have been exported,—the bulk being retained for home consumption.

299. Hinghanghát cotton-seed was sown in a large number of plots in all parts of the Province during the last year; but it appears the experiment was for the most part a failure. The plant is not so hardy as the indigenous cotton, and has a tendency to run to leaf and wood; in no case has the yield been equal to that of the common cotton of the country.

300. STOCK.—The statement given in Appendix III.D.—2 is identical with that furnished with last report. Accurate information on such subjects can be procured only with great difficulty and labor, and it is proposed to prosecute enquiries on this head but once in five years, giving meanwhile the latest information available.

According to the return, the number of horned cattle in the Province is about 6¾ millions; the number of horses and ponies about 150,000; camels, about the same number; donkeys, a quarter of a million; sheep and goats, close upon 4 millions; and 70,000 pigs. Carts are returned as 100,000 in number; ploughs, as more than 1½ millions; and boats, as 3,300.

301. Two destructive murrains prevailed in the Gujeránwála District and in the Chiniot Tahsíl of the Jhung District during the past year, and also, though in a very much smaller degree, in one or two other places. One took the form of genuine rinderpest, the other that of pleuro-pneumonia, and both of these fatal disorders were raging at the same time. The deaths from rinderpest were most numerous, and amounted to about 80 per cent. of the number attacked; those from pleuro-pneumonia were from 30 to 40 per cent. A third description of murrain, known as the "foot-and-mouth disease," also prevailed; but the deaths from this cause were few, probably not exceeding 1 or 2 per cent. The total loss of cattle from disease in the Gujeránwála District during the past season is estimated at about 45,000, and in the Jhung District at nearly 15,000. From enquiries instituted by the Cattle Plague Commission recently appointed by the Government of India, there is reason to believe that rinderpest is endemic in parts of the Punjab, particularly in the *bár*, but ordinarily in a mild form, the deaths being about 10 per cent.

302. Owing to the drought which prevailed in the early part of the year, the herbage of the southern districts was to a great extent burnt up, and there was a great scarcity of water,—the wells and tanks having

mostly dried up; thousands of oxen in consequence perished from sheer starvation.

303. RATES OF RENT AND PRODUCE.—The statement prescribed by the Calcutta Statistical Committee is given for the first time, and will be found in Appendix III. D.—3; but the figures are not very reliable.

The following is a summary of the averages :—

Lands suited for cultivation of—	Per acre.	
	Rent.	Produce.
	Rs. A. P.	lbs.
Rice	6 8 9	690
Wheat	5 2 6	624
Inferior Grains	3 9 10	521
Indigo	7 2 11	59
Cotton	5 2 2	73
Other Fibres	3 7 2	233
Opium	7 4 9	12
Oil-seeds	3 9 2	346
Sugar	15 6 4	1,199
Tobacco	7 13 4	711

As explained in the foot-note to the statement, the average produce of sugar per acre returned is incorrect,—the produce of *cane* instead of *sugar* having been given in a great many district returns.

304. FAMINE RELIEF.—In the last Annual Report the accounts of Famine Relief were carried to June 1869. Distress had not, however, at that time ceased. During July rain fell in many districts, but not sufficient for the crops, which were withering away; and the month of August was one of the greatest anxiety and distress. On the 1st of September, the Central Relief Committee found it necessary again to appeal to the public for subscriptions.

305. On the 4th and 5th of September abundant rain fell, and in a great part of the Punjab the harvest was saved. To the south of the Sutlej the rain had come too late to make the harvest other than a bad one; but the danger of a terrible famine had passed away. The operations of the Central Famine Committee were ostensibly closed by the beginning of December 1869; but in reality relief operations in the districts of Gurgaon, Karnál, Hissár, and Sirsa could not be brought to a conclusion till late in the year 1870. A separate report on the famine has been published, so there is no necessity here to do more than state the general results.

306. The sum of Rs. 4,21,674-2-11 was spent, under the general control of the Central Committee, on the relief of those paupers who, from age, sex, or infirmity, were unable to work,—the number receiving one day's rations being over six millions (6,160,045), comprising 1,954,224 men, 2,393,895 women, and 1,811,926 children.

307. The number of paupers employed on relief works under the District Officers on special or ordinary works was 2,583,990, being 1,177,206 men, 900,718 women, and 506,066 children.

308. In addition to this, a very large number of persons were employed under the Department of Public Works, on special or ordinary works.

309. Large advances were, moreover, made to zamindars for the sinking and repairing of wells and the construction of tanks; and large remissions of revenue were necessary in some districts.

310. The temper of the people throughout the trying period of distress has been admirable in the extreme. They have understood that the Government was doing everything possible in their behalf, and have borne the sufferings, which the earnest efforts of the Government could not do more than lessen, with the utmost courage and patience.

311. The officers of the Government in whose districts the distress has been most severe have merited the warmest acknowledgments for the energy, prudence and devotion which they have displayed. Their exertions have been eminently successful, and have saved the Punjab from the worst horrors of famine.

E.—Prices of Produce and Labor.

312. PRODUCE.—In Appendix III. E.—1 will be found a table showing the current prices of the chief articles of produce at the six principal places in the Province, *viz.*,—Dehli, Ambála, Lahore, Syálkot, Multán, and Pesháwar. It will be perceived that prices have again risen as compared with the averages of the previous year. The following table shows the prices of wheat per rupee during the past two years:—

	SEERS OF 2 lbs.			
	On 1st June 1868.	On 1st January 1869.	On 1st June 1869.	On 1st January 1870.
Dehli	26	11¼	15	9
Ambála	24	9¼	13¼	9
Lahore ...	18	9¾	13½	9½
Syálkot	19	10¾	13¼	10½
Multán	17	11¼	12½	9¾
Pesháwar	20½	14 and 5 chittacks	17⅞	17⅞

The rise of prices at Pesháwar and on the frontier generally has been, as in the previous year, less marked than in other parts of the Province: on the 1st January 1870, the selling price of wheat at Peshwwar was about Rs. 2-4 per maund of 80lbs, while in other parts of the Province it ranged from Rs. 3-13 to Rs. 4-7 per maund.

313. LABOR.—Wages have varied little, if at all, from those prevailing in the previous year, and the table given in Appendix III. E.—2 is a mere repetition of that given in the Report for 1868-69. It is clear from the above that the rate of wages in the Punjab is not readily adjusted according to the price of food; hence the pressure of scarcity is more severely felt by the laboring classes here than in countries where wages are less regulated by custom.

F.—Mines and Quarries.

314. THE following summary of the metallic and mineral resources of the Province is for the most part repeated from last Report.

315. METALS AND ORES.—The principal metallic products of the Punjab are *iron, copper, antimony, lead,* and *gold.*

316. *Iron.*—The iron ores of the Punjab are produced along its north-eastern mountain frontier, as well as in the low hills of the Suleméni Range, and those to the south-east of the Bunnoo District, and to some extent in the Salt Range and in the hilly portions of the Gurgaon District. Along the Himalayan frontier, the principal places of production are, the Simla Hill States of Júbal, Dhámi, Bassáhir and Rámpore; the independent States of Mandi and Suket, Trans-Sutlej; Kot Khai, Fattehpore, and Bír Bangál, in the Kángra District; the hills of Chamba; Reyasi, Sauf, Kutyár, and Púnch, in the territories of the Maharaja of Kashmír; and Bakót, in Hazára. The ore is also obtained at Bajaur, in the hills north of Pesháwar, and at Kánigoram, in the Wazírí hills. The selling price of native manufactured iron varies from Rs. 5 to Rs. 8 per maund of 80 lbs., according to quality.

317. *Copper* ore is found in small quantities in the hilly portions of the Gurgaon and Hissàr Districts, and in the Salt Range; it also exists in Kullu and Spitti, but has not heretofore been worked. Some copper and lead mines have recently been examined in the Kullu Sub-division of the Kángra District by Mr. Calvert, a gentleman of experience in mining, to whom a mining lease has been granted.

318. *Antimony.*—This metal occurs in various parts of the Province as a black ore of antimony; in composition it is a ter-sulphide, and is called by the natives *surma.* It is reduced to a fine powder, and sold by druggists as a cosmetic for the eyes, in which case it is supposed to act as a tonic to the nerves of the eye, and to strengthen the sight. The ore is much imported from Kandahár, but is produced in great abundance in the Himalayan Range. *Surma* also occurs in the Salt Range, in Bhagát, in Kullu, in Spitti, and at Bajaur, in the hills north of Pesháwar.

319. *Lead* occurs in various places in the form of a sulphuret or galena, sometimes associated with quartz; it is called *surma* by the natives, and is confounded by them with antimony. Besides the lead mines in Kullu before referred to, a mine near Sabáthu, in the Baraoli Pargannah of the Simla District, is worked by the Patiála and Sabáthu Mining Company, which yields about 40 tons of ore per mensem, containing from 16 to 72 per cent. of lead; the annual yield of lead is, therefore, about 3,400 maunds. The following particulars have been supplied by Captain Tighe, Deputy Commissioner of Ambála :—

"This mine is the property of the Patiála and Sabáthu Mining Company, Limited, and is being worked in a hill at the same height as the Sabáthu Parade-ground, lying between that station and the Krol mountain.

"Two lodes, lying north and south, and nearly parallel, have been traced, and worked at different points in Patiála, Bagáht, and British territory on a length of about five miles.

"The rock is a clay slate; the main lode varies from 16 to 30 feet in width, containing, besides lead ore, iron pyrites or mundic in large quantities, copper pyrites, blende or zinc ore, and sulphate of baryta, very pure, and in large quantities.

"On the north side of the hill, on the main lode, three levels have been commenced and run in an aggregate length of several hundred feet; of these, the first or uppermost, and the third or lowermost, have proved most productive. These three levels have been duly connected internally by shafts for air and convenience of extraction of the ore, and shafts are being pushed down for a succession of levels below. The distance between each level is about 50 feet perpendicular height. On the north side of the hill, a fourth level, about 800 feet below the third upper south level, has been run in about 150 feet, and is now beginning to produce lead in small quantities. A large amount of pyrites or mundic has been taken out of the level.

"In the second lode, connected with the first by a covered cross cut, one level only has been driven, and a shaft sunk some 50 feet. This lode has produced very rich ore in parts; it is of much less width than the first, varying from two to six feet, and produces the same minerals.

"On the last day of March 1870, the mine gave employment to the following number of persons:—*above-ground*, mechanics and labourers, 150; *under-ground*, 36 miners, in eight gang. The monthly wages and labor contracts for March amounted to about Rs. 1,152-6-0. The number of lineal feet driven in levels was for March, 62′ 10″,—each level averaging six feet in height by four feet in breadth—the cost per fathom of six feet lineal being about Rs. 21-0-0. The number of feet sunk in shafts was 53′ 8″,—the shafts being 6′ × 5′, and the cost for sinking per fathom averages Rs. 30. All under-ground work is by contract,—the miners competing the first of each month, offering so much a foot. These miners are nearly all zemindars of the neighbourhood; they make from five rupees to twenty rupees per man per mensem, and work in gangs of from three to six each. The men employed above-ground are principally from Sabáthu. Labor is plentiful, and the work decidedly popular; the ground is generally sound, and does not require much timber. Besides the above, 27′ 9″ were driven between levels in sloping out ore at Rs. 12 the fathom.

"A crusher, driven by a water-wheel 28 feet in diameter, has been set up, and is now in working order, capable of crushing and sifting 30 tons of ore a day. The necessary jigging machines and buddles for cleaning the ore are being completed. An English reverbatory furnace, has been erected, also a small cupola furnace. The reverbatory furnace intended for coal failed with wood, and is being re-modelled;—no smelting, therefore, has yet been carried on.

"Native smelters gave the following result from some Company's ore from the neighbourhood :—one maund of ore (eighty pounds) yields sixty pounds of lead, and on desilvering the same, over Rs. 6-8 weight of silver produced from one maund or 80lbs. of lead."

320. *Gold.*—This metal occurs only in sand, washed down in greater or less abundance by the rivers of the Punjab. Gold-washing is taxed, and becomes a source of revenue to the State; but the amount realized is insignificant. Not more than three or four annas worth of gold can be obtained by a hard day's labor at washing.

321. SALTS.—Under this head are classed alimentary salt, including common rock and evaporated salt, saltpetre, alum, barilla (*sajji*), and sal ammoniac (*naushádar*). All these are important articles of trade. Another salt, called *kalar* or *reh*, an efflorescent sulphate of soda, is so prevalent in some parts of the country as to destroy cultivation; it has not yet been utilized, nor have the efforts which have been made from time to time to discover a cheap method of neutralizing its evil effects on the soil been successful. The manufactories of saltpetre and the salt mines are sources of permanent revenue to the State. In some places, as at Jhung, Montgomery, and Sirsa, there is income derived from the manufacture of barilla, and in Gurgaon, Rohtak, and Hissár from the brine-pits.

322. *Rock salt* is found in the Salt Range running through the Jhelum and Sháhpore Districts, and on to Kálabágh, Trans-Indus; in the chain of hills running from the River Indus towards Bahádur Khail, in the Kohát District; and at Drang and Gumatti, in Mandi territory.

The principal beds occur in the southern slopes of the Salt Range; they are from 150 to 200 feet in thickness, but masses of salt are also found interspersed among the marls, and detached from the main beds.

The salt, when it occurs in the main beds, is remarkably pure; it contains trace of sulphate of lime; but is free from chloride of magnesium, on which account it is very little deliquescent.

323. The mines are of two kinds,—one, where the salt rock is approached by galleries and excavations; the other where, as at Kálabágh, the salt is at the surface, and is quarried rather than mined. The mineral is excavated at five places in the Range, *viz.*, at the Kheora, Makrách, and Sardi Mines, in the Jhelum District, at the Warcha Mine, in the Sháhpore District, and at the Kálabágh Quarry, in the Bunnoo District. The expense of excavation is borne by the Government, and the salt is sold to traders at the mines for Rs. 3 per maund (increased from the beginning of the current financial year to Rs. 3-1 per maund.) The total out-turn during 1869-70 was 14,97,153 maunds, valued at Rs. 44,97,153; in the previous year the out-turn was 13,07,378 maunds, valued at Rs. 37,65,580. Salt exists in large quantities at nine other localities in the Salt Range; but these mines are closed, to prevent smuggling. The mineral is exported to all parts of the Punjab, and goes even beyond the

frontier on all sides. A special trade is carried on between Hazára and Kashmír in exchange for "ghee." Punjab salt is used throughout Kashmír by the richer classes, and also in the Jummoo territory; beyond these districts the poorer classes and the army consume Changthan and Thibet salt.

324. These salt mines have during the year been placed under charge of the Commissioner of Inland Customs. In April 1870, His Excellency the Viceroy visited the large mines of Sáiwal and Baggiwal, at Kheora, which have since, with the approval of the Government of India, been designated the "Mayo Mines," to mark the honor conferred on the locality by the first visit ever paid to it by any Governor-General or Viceroy.

325. In the Kohát District, salt is obtained from five quarries in the chain of hills running from the River Indus towards Bahádur Khail; these are at Malgín, Jatta, Narí, Kharak, and Bahádur Khail. It is chiefly of a black or dark green colour, and is found near the surface. The rates levied vary at the different places; at Malgín, Jatta, and Narí, a fee of four annas per maund is taken by Governnent; at Kharak, the fee it three annas; and at Bahádur Khail, two annas. Salt is obtainable as thirteen other places in these hills; but its excavation is prohibited. The total out-turn for 1869-70 was 4,96,216 maunds, valued at Rs. 1,07,314; in 1868-69, the Kohát mines yielded 4,02,777 maunds, valued at Rs. 82,483. A portion of this salt finds it way down the Indus; the greater portion is consumed by the Pathán tribes inhabiting the Peshá-war, Kohát, and Bunnoo Districts, and the countries beyond the north-western frontier.

326. At Drang and Gumatti, in the territory of the Raja of Mandi, salt of a dull gray colour, much mixed with impurities, is obtained from excavations or pits; it is far cheaper than pure salt, and is on this account used by the poorer classes in the hills and submontane districts. A considerable trade in Mandi salt is carried on by the hill people, who employ numbers of small cattle to carry it. Donkeys and mules are employed also. The salt is usually bartered for gram, rice, and other articles of food.

327. *Evaporated salt* is produced to some extent in the Hissár and Rohtak Districts, and in Dera Ghází Khan; but the great manufacturing district is Gurgaon, where it is obtained by exposing the brine, or salt-impregnated water, in shallow pans or pools to the heat of the sun.

328. Some of the salt villages are within the Gurgaon District; but those producing the best salt are in the Jhajjar Pargannah. The salt is generally classified into two kinds,—the *Salámbha* and the *Sultánpúri*,—the latter being the best. Salámbha salt is made in the Noh Pargannah, which contains twelve salt villages; Sultánpúri salt is made in the pargannah of Farraknaggar (containing one salt village), Jhársá (three villages), and Jhajjar (five villages). The annual produce is about

100,000 maunds of Salámbha and 700,000 maunds of Sultánpúri salt,—the selling price varying from 4 annas to 9½ annas per maund, according to quality. A tax, under the name of *Hákimi Cess*, is levied by Government, varying from six pie to one and three-quarter annas per maund, in addition to the Customs duty. These salt works supply the lower part of the Punjab, and the salt is exported in large quantities for consumption in the North-Western Provinces.

329. *Saltpetre* is found naturally in the soil in most districts of the Punjab, and is obtained by evaporation from water in which has been thrown earth containing the crude salt. It is manufactured in two methods,— 1*st*, by boiling in pans; 2*nd*, by evaporation in shallow basins, termed by the natives *ágars*. A tax of Rs. 2 a year is levied on each boiling-pan, and Rs. 8 a year on each *ágar*. There are about 4,200 pans, and about 20 *ágars* in the Province; the annual yield per pan varies from 35 to 100 maunds. The largest quantity is produced in the Sháhpore District.

330. In the manufacture and refinement of saltpetre, an alimentary salt of a very inferior description, called by the natives *nimak shor*, is educed. It was formerly consumed by the poorer classes, but since the passing of Act XXXI. of 1861, which subjects salt thus educed to the full duty, whether purified or not, it is manufactured in comparatively small quantities, and is used for preserving hides, tanning leather, cleansing rice, and as a stimulant for cattle, particularly camels. From an analysis made in 1859 of 32 samples of saltpetre obtained from the districts of Sháhpore, Montgomery, Jhung and Multán (the principal saltpetre-producing districts), it appeared that the proportion of alimentary salt varied from a mere trace in three samples up to as much as 75 per cent.,—the average being about 22 per cent.

331. *Alum.*—Bituminous shale, yielding more or less alum, is abundant all through the Salt Range; but the manufacture is confined to Kálabágh, on the river bank, and Kutki, in the Trans-Indus portion of the Range; it is exported to all parts of the Punjab and Hindustan, being shipped from Esa Khail to the southern districts of Dera Gházi Khan and Dera Ismail Khan.

332. At Kálabágh, the principal place of working is at Chátah, where the shale strata are nearly 200 feet thick. The alum produced is of a pinkish color, which arises from chloride of iron; the annual produce is about 12,000 maunds.

333. At Kutki, there are opposition alum works owned by a company of Esa Khail merchants; these are of much more recent date than the Kálabágh works, which have gone on for eight or nine generations. The materials are cheaper, and the cost of production less at Kutki than at Kálabágh. The amount annually produced at Kutki is about 10,000 maunds. Kálabágh alum sells for Rs. 3-4 a maund on the spot, and Kutki alum at Rs. 2-8-0.

334. Some new alum works have recently been opened near Nimma, in the Kohát District; but no details of the amount produced or cost of production are available.

335. *Barilla.*—This is an impure carbonate of soda, prepared by burning plants of the *salsola* and other species, and collecting the ashes, which melt into a dark-colored mass; it is called by the natives *sajji*, and is principally produced in the Montgomery, Sirsa, and Jhung Districts. The plants grow spontaneously; but as cultivation is increasing, the quantity of the plants, and consequently the amount of the alkali manufactured, is diminishing. It is produced of several qualities, and its selling price varies from Rs. 8 to 8½ As. per maund.

336. *Sal Ammoniac.*—This important salt (chloride of ammonia—in the vernacular, *naushádar*) is manufactured largely at Kaithal and Gúla, in the Karnál District,—the annual produce at the former place being 300 maunds, valued at Rs. 4,500, and at the latter 2,000 maunds, valued at Rs. 30,000. It is occasionally extracted from brick-kilns in other districts, but in small quantities. It is used as a freezing mixture with nitre and water, and in arts, in tinning and soldering metals, and in the operation of forging the compound iron used for gun barrels by native smiths.

337. COAL.—Several samples of a mineral resembling coal, found in various parts of the Province, have proved on examination to be in most instances lignite, and procurable in insignificant quantities. But in the Salt Range a good fuel in larger quantities has been discovered in several localities,—the best being in the neighbourhood of Kálabágh, where six mines are at work supplying fuel for the steamers plying on the Upper Indus. Coal or lignite occurs also in the Salt Range at Bhagánwála, Drengan, Kheora, Pid, and a few other places in the Jhelum District; but the quantity is believed to be too limited, and a large portion of it is too inaccessible to be of practical value.

338. BUILDING MATERIALS.—*Sandstone, granite,* and other descriptions of stone suitable for building purposes are procured in abundance in all the hilly portions of the Province. White, black, and gray *marbles* are obtained from Sahi Balabgurh, in the hills to the south-west of Dehli; and an inferior kind from Nárnoul, in Patiála territory. The Salt Range contains many varieties; and yellow marble is to be found in Yusufzai.

339. *Kunkur,* or irregularly-shaped pieces of calcareous concrete, abounds in most districts, and is extensively used for metalling roads; it forms, when burnt, an excellent lime for mortar. *Limestone* of other descriptions is to be obtained in most of the hilly districts, and sometimes in the form of boulders in the beds of torrents in the submontane tracts. The Salt Range is rich in *gypsum.*

340. *Slate.*—Extensive quarries, producing slate adapted for roofing and flooring, exist in the Kángra and Chamba hills, and are worked scientifi-

cally. Those at Kángra, near Dharmsála, and those in the vicinity of Dalhousie, are worked by European companies; so also are the quarries in the Mewátti hills, near Rewári, in the Gurgaon District. Slates fit for roofing and flooring purposes, but in smaller quantities, are procurable in the hills about Simla and in other localities.

341. OTHER MINERALS.—Several deposits of *plumbago* exist in the hills near Sonah, in the Gurgaon District. This mineral marks paper easily, but little of it appears fit for the manufacture of black-lead pencils. *Sulphur* is found extensively throughout the Salt Range, and is manufactured at Kohát; the valley of Púga, in Ladákh, from whence borax is obtained, also yields sulphur.

342. Some attention has been given to the subject of *kaolin*, or the clay from which porcelain is manufactured. It is procurable in plenty at Dalhousie, but the cost of carriage is great; it is also procurable in large quantities in the hills of the Gurgaon and Dehli Districts. Specimens of the clay from both localities were sent for experiment to Dr. Hunter, Superintendent of the School of Industrial Arts at Madras, who reported favorably on them.

343. *Petroleum* is found at Jabba, near Kálabágh, at Dhádar and Narsingpore, in the Salt Range, at Jabba, near Núrpore, in the Algad Ravine, at Káfirkot, on the Indus, at several places in the neighbourhood of Futtehjang, in the Ráwalpindi District, and in smaller quantities at other places. Experiments by boring, &c., are being carried on by the Public Works Department at the latter place, to ascertain the quantity and quality of the oil. The following note on the locality by Mr. A. B. Wynne, of the Geological Survey of India, is reprinted from the records of that Survey:—

"The petroleum at this place occurs (as usual in the Punjab—*vide* Geological Reports, Asiatic Society, &c.) in the nummulitic tertiary rocks. Just near the petroleum pits, as well as to the north and south, fossils occur,—orbitolites being by far the most numerous,—but bivalve shells in a fragmentary state, teeth of sharks, and large bones are also to be found.

"The pits, only one of which is of any depth, are situated in a small open space, a couple of hundred yards wide from north to south, covered with superficial debris, and bounded in these directions by rocky ridges of slight elevation. To the east and west are the sources of some of the numerous steep ravines which intersect the country everywhere.

"The tertiary rocks on both of these ridges are much contorted along narrow axes, but still possess considerable regularity of strike in a direction about 10° north of east and south of west. They dip at high angles, varying from vertical to 50° or 60° generally west of north and east of south; but lower angles and horizontal beds may also be observed, forming parts of curves in the same neighbourhood.

"The rocks consist mainly of gray grits and sandstones, with some bands of gray fossiliferous limestone, interstratified with thick zones of red shale.

"In the immediate vicinity of the pits, the strike of the rocks changes to about north-east; they dip at very high angles to the north-west, and seem to run against a mass of red shales within a few yards of the principal sinking, being perhaps faulted; but the relations are almost entirely concealed by the covering of superficial debris.

"To the southward of the present works, within a few feet, dark brown shales and sandstones, impregnated with petroleum, are exposed by an open 'drift' or 'stope' (cut apparently to seek the most productive band), and these, as well as a band of limestone in places saturated with the oil, may be traced for a few yards north-eastwards, where a quantity of the oil seems to have exuded from the rocks, and mingled with the surface soil.

"Owing to the abandoned state of the works at present, and the insecure gear at the pit's mouth, it was not found practicable to descend; but as the pit is only twenty or thirty feet in depth, the oil could be seen trickling from the highly-inclined strata forming the sides, and which dip at the upper part of the pit north-west, at 70°. A 'dhol,' lowered quietly, and drawn up as rapidly as possible, to avoid loss by reason of its leaky condition, contained about seven or eight vertical inches of the oil floating upon clear water,—this being rather less than the probable depth of that in the pit, which had been accumulating for three or four months.

"It was stated by a native in charge of the place that the oil ran slowly and coagulated in the cold weather, in consequence of which the works had been temporarily stopped, and that when in operation about one maund of oil daily could be obtained. The color of that taken from the pit was green, but some found in a neighbouring shed was of a dark brown tinge, and burned readily, with dense black smoke.

"It is understood that the mineral oil procured from here is to be used in lighting the station of Ráwalpindi with gas. A 'gas-house' was seen in course of construction there, and large gas mains lie along some of the roads,—so that the question of supply becomes of importance. The quantity reported to be obtainable seems so far from encouraging, that I doubt whether some larger prospect must not have existed before an expenditure upon gas-pipes, &c., was sanctioned.

"The locality where the oil occurs is evidently of but limited extent, near the village of Súdkal, and it would appear necessary, in order to develop its resources, to open much more extensively, across the run of the beds, trenches cut downwards to the rocks, which are now so much concealed just near the pits. Even if this was done, and other pits sunk, there is no reason to suppose any of them would be more productive than

the present shaft; and, so far as can be judged from what is visible, there is not room for many.

"As to the possibility of an increased quantity of the oil being obtained by deepening the existing shaft, it can only be said that as the beds are nearly vertical, with some underlie north-westward, if these relations are preserved, the pit in depth ought to pass through the beds at present yielding the oil, and to enter those seen at the surface in the drift south of the pit, where it may be presumed the prospect of finding the oil in sufficient quantity was less favorable, or the shaft would have been sunk there. As the bedding of the rocks is much disturbed, their continuing to lie in the same position for any distance cannot be calculated upon; but it seems likely that (if it has not already been done) the shaft might with some advantage be carried down to intersect the oil-bearing rocks south of the pit.

"To sum up: from what is now to be seen at this petroleum locality, it would be advisable to extend the search further before building hopes upon the place as a source of supply for lighting Ráwalpindi, and the quantity said by the man in charge to have been obtained from the present sinking would hardly warrant expectation that sufficiently large results would be obtained by opening other shafts in the same neighbourhood."

G.—Manufactures.

344. AN endeavour has been made to improve the value of this return (Appendix III. G.); but the results are not very different from those of last year, and the figures must still be regarded as only a distant approximation to accuracy. Some works formerly classed as "small" are now entered as "large," and the number of workmen in the latter is consequently increased.

345. According to the return, the total number of large works is 1,255, of which 753 are entered under "Cotton." The total number of small works is 383,552, of which 191,541 are entered under "Cotton," 45,872 under "Wood," 23,140 under "Iron," 20,047 under "Leather," and 13,790 under "Building." The total number of workmen of all descriptions is 1,077,320, and the total value of block in large works, Rs. 26,12,670.

346. The estimated value of the manufactures of the year is set down at Rs. 3,84,25,000,—a sum probably much below the truth; the following is the detail, contrasted with the corresponding figures of the previous year:—

	1868-69.	1869-70.
	Rs.	Rs.
Silk ...	13,66,000	... 18,22,000
Cotton ...	1,21,71,000	... 1,11,36,000
Wool ...	11,26,000	... 15,95,000
Other fibres ...	3,08,000	... 3,26,000
Paper ...	1,45,000	... 1,17,000
Wood ...	54,93,000	... 52,71,000
Iron ...	27,76,000	... 22,08,000
Brass and Copper	13,63,000	... 10,91,000
Building ...	12,57,000	... 21,86,000
Leather ...	45,40,000	... 34,73,000
Gold and silver lace	15,42,000	... 24,48,000
Dyeing ...	4,16,000	... 6,72,000
Oil ...	20,23,000	... 7,23,000
Tea ...	1,46,000	... 51,000
Shawls ...	10,12,000	... 11,01,000
Other manufactures	20,49,000	... 42,45,000
TOTAL ...	3,77,33,000	... 3,84,25,000

H.—Trade.

347. The registration of imports and exports described in previous Reports, has been maintained during the past year. Exclusive of Railway traffic, to be noticed presently, and goods carried by the Punjab Government Steam Flotilla—chiefly Commissariat malt liquor—the general results are as follow :—

		Imports.	Exports.	Total.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Cis-Sutlej Independent States	1868-69	44,94,040	26,65,595	71,59,635
	1869-70	42,35,829	34,22,454	76,58,283
Kashmír territories (including Jummoo) and the countries on the North-east Frontier	1868-69	7,74,129	9,60,197	17,34,326
	1869-70	13,44,859	8,01,874	21,46,733
Cábul and countries on the North-west Frontier	1868-69	24,91,481	11,64,537	36,56,008
	1869-70	54,33,014	12,67,753	67,00,767
Rájputána and Central India	1868-69	25,30,051	1,63,34,873	1,88,64,924
	1869-70	20,28,548	85,64,442	1,05,92,990
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	1868-69	74,25,067	17,38,617	91,63,684
	1869-70	88,21,907	26,66,347	1,14,88,254
Bengal ...	1868-69	38,02,450	12,98,278	51,00,728
	1869-70	38,95,544	3,65,042	42,60,586
Bombay and Sind ...	1868-69	35,12,375	25,41,087	60,53,462
	1869-70	40,18,662	35,10,235	75,28,897
Other places ...	1868-69	6,65,183	2,87,273	9,52,456
	1869-70	16,09,212	28,90,104	44,99,316
Total ...	1868-69	2,56,94,776	2,69,90,447	5,26,85,223
	1869-70	3,13,87,575	2,34,88,251	5,48,75,826

It will be perceived from the above that, compared with 1868-69, the total value of imports increased from about £2,600,000 to £3,100,000;

while the value of exports decreased from about £2,700,000 to £2,350,000; but the decrease is confined to the trade with Rájputána and Central India, Kashmír, and Bengal, and the amount of decrease is more than counterbalanced by the increase of exports elsewhere. The large increase of the trade with Cábul is satisfactory; and upon the whole, considering the pressure of scarcity in the Punjab and the depressed state of trade generally, the result must be considered as very favorable.

348. From returns received of goods carried by the Punjab Railway, it appears that the up trade (*i. e.*, from Multán to Lahore and Amritsar) aggregated during the year 10,73,001 maunds in weight, and the down trade, 7,48,987 maunds—making a total weight of 18,21,988 maunds, classified as follows :—

	Maunds of 80lbs.
Grains and seeds	... 3,18,017
Sugar	... 1,70,981
Cotton, wool, and cloths	... 43,804
Ghee and oil	... 14,335
Drugs and medicines	... 1,321
Groceries and provisions	... 1,55,616
Metal and minerals	... 48,697
Government stores	... 49,478
Railway materials	... 1,70,139
Sundries	... 1,66,160
Tea and coffee	... 2,165
Beer, wine, and spirits	... 30,712
Fuel and timber	... 6,50,563
Total ...	... 18,21,989

349. IMPORTS.—The following were the principal articles imported into the Province during 1869-70 :—

	Maunds of 80lbs.
Dyes	... 16,258
Drugs and chemicals	... 85,003
Cotton	... 54,393
Wool	... 13,299
Flour	... 20,685
Fruits	... 65,290
Grains	... 9,58,334
Ghee	... 27,251
Metals	... 70,980
Oils	... 19,369
Oil-seeds	... 1,13,903
Rice	... 1,64,918
Salt	... 6,59,950
Sugar	... 3,89,316

Spices	10,860
Tobacco	12,981
Cotton cloths	59,176

Compared with 1868-69, there was a very large decrease in the imports of sugar, oil-seeds, and grains; there was also a decrease in the quantity of dyes, metals, oil, and ghee imported. On the other hand, there was a very large increase in the imports of salt and rice, and a considerable increase in those of cotton, fruits, cotton cloths, and flour.

350. The chief imports from the Cis-Sutlej Sikh States were drugs, cotton, grain, oil, and oil-seeds; from Kashmír, Cábul, and Central Asia, fruits, flour, ghee, and wool; from Rájputána and Central India, cotton and salt; from the North-Western Provinces, dyes, drugs and chemicals, grain, ghee, metals, oil-seeds, rice, sugar, spices, tobacco, and cotton cloth; from Calcutta and Bombay, metals, drugs and chemicals, and cotton cloth.

351. EXPORTS.—The articles principally exported from the Punjab in 1869-70 were—

	Maunds.
Indigo	11,076
Dyes	12,370
Drugs and chemicals	83,907
Cotton	1,07,809
Wool	35,029
Fruits	13,706
Grains	8,45,307
Ghee	17,246
Metals	47,672
Oil-seeds	77,584
Rice	1,68,779
Salt	3,86,666
Sugar	6,42,286
Cotton cloth	28,873

Compared with 1868-69, there was a large increase in the export of cotton and wool, and a decrease in that of dyes, ghee, oil-seeds, rice, and sugar.

352. To the Cis-Sutlej Sikh States, the principal articles exported were drugs, metals, oil-seeds, rice, salt, and cotton cloth; to Kashmír, Cábul and Central Asia, cotton cloths; to Rájputána and Central India, drugs and chemicals, grain, ghee, oil-seeds, and sugar; to the North-Western Provinces, indigo, cotton, fruits, and salt; to Bombay and Sind, dyes, cotton, and wool.

353. COMMERCE WITH CENTRAL ASIA.—The officials of the Maharaja of Kashmír have continued to coöperate cordially with Dr. Cayley in opening out the Changchinmo route for traders between Yárkand and the Punjab, and making arrangements for their convenience. The

great difficulty is the want of supplies, water, and fodder, but supply depôts are being erected by the Maharaja. At the commencement of the year the rates of transit duty *viâ* the Changchinmo were reduced from 5 to 4 per cent.; and at the close of the year 1869-70 the duties were altogether abolished, as already detailed in the Political Section of the report. The value of the trade passing through Ladákh in the season of 1869 was about six and a half lakhs of rupees, to five and a quarter lakhs of rupees in 1868, exclusive of ponies, mules, and gold and silver ingots; but if only the through traffic between British India and Eastern Turkistán is taken into account, the increase is in a far greater ratio, *viz.*, from three lakhs of rupees to five lakhs. The principal articles of import were raw silk, silk fabrics, brick tea from Lhassa, felt rugs and carpets, gold dust, and silver ingots. The principal articles of export were otter skins, cloths, and calicoes; but there is an increasing demand for *indigo*, and Kángra green tea, which is much prized, and sells at Yárkand at from Rs. 4 to 7 per lb.

During the present season it is reported that the number of merchants *en route* from Yárkand to Leh and Pálampore is much larger than it has ever been.

354. *Fairs.*—With a view to the development of trade between Central Asia and Hindustan, two new annual fairs have been established in the Punjab,—one at Pálampore, in the Kángra Valley, for traders from Yárkand, Khotan and the other countries of Eastern Turkistán; the other at Peshâwar, for the merchants of Bokhára, Khokand, Khiva and Western Turkistán, as well as for those of Afghánistán and of the countries lying to the north of the Peshâwar Valley.

355. *The Pálampore Fair* was established in 1867, mainly by the exertions of Mr. T. D. Forsyth, C.B., Commissioner of the Jullundhur Division, and a full account of the first fair was given in Addendum B. to the Punjab Administration Report for 1867-68. The third fair was opened on the 1st November 1869 by Lieutenant-Colonel H. W. H. Coxe, Officiating Commissioner of Jullundhur, and continued during the entire month. Amongst the visitors was His Excellency Sir William Mansfield, Commander-in-Chief. The total number of traders present was 420, of whom 200 were from Yárkand and Ladákh, 190 from the hilly regions of Spitti, Lahaul, Kullu, Mandi, and Kángra, and the remainder from the plains of the Punjab. The total value of the goods brought for sale was estimated at Rs. 3,14,000, and the value of the sales at Rs. 2,05,000. The following were the principal articles sold:—

	Rs.
Tea	42,000
Gold	36,000
Pashmína	34,000
Ponies	31,000
Piece goods	28,000
Raw silk	15,000

Kángra teas were exchanged in considerable quantities for raw silk and the precious metals brought down by the Yárkandi traders, who prefer barter to cash transactions. Both the amount of goods and the number of traders from Turkistán were greater than in previous years, and the results of the fair were generally satisfactory.

356. The project of establishing a *Fair at Pesháwar* has for some years past been under the consideration of the Punjab Government; but, owing to the unsettled state of the border and of the countries beyond, and to other causes, it was deemed expedient to postpone it until towards the end of 1869—indeed, it was at one time feared that, in consequence of the excessive sickness prevailing in the Pesháwar valley, it would be necessary to defer the project for another year. Ultimately, however, though under great disadvantages, the fair was, through the praiseworthy exertions of the local authorities,—especially Captain Waterfield, Deputy Commissioner, and Extra Assistant Commissioner Bihári Lál,—formally opened by Major F. R. Pollock, C.S.I., Commissioner of Pesháwar, on the 1st December, and continued for 40 days.

357. The site chosen for the fair was an elevated spot near the Budni stream, about two miles from the city, used in Sikh times for the celebration of the *Dusserah* festival, and comprising about 37 acres; round this eminence an enclosure or *sarai* was constructed, 1,230 feet square, the outer wall being 12 feet high, with an average thickness of 2¼ feet; within were 328 shops, with verandahs in front, leaning against the outer wall, and facing inward; in the corners were four godowns, or storehouses; a road ran round the front of the shops, and others intersected and converged to the central buildings, which consisted of four large blocks of 12 shops each of a superior description, erected at the foot of a central plateau, on which stood the exchange or show-rooms, a fine building supported on pillars, and placed in the centre of a cloister or *sarai* consisting of a double verandah, intended as a place of meeting for traders to transact business and inspect each others' wares. The Budni, which flows between the site of the fair and city, was bridged, and the roads were put in repair; five of Norton's tube wells were sunk within enclosure, to secure a good water supply, and excited the attention and admiration of the native community; 24 latrines were erected at suitable places, and a conservancy establishment was organized; the ground was carefully levelled, and drained into the Budni; a Native Doctor was in attendance with a supply of medicines for the care of the sick; lastly, for the preservation of order and protection of property, a Police post was withdrawn from a station two miles distant, strengthened by men selected from the City Police, and placed in the gateways of the fair enclosure; mounted Police patrolled the road between the fair and the city from dusk until evening gun-fire, when Military sentries were placed round the enclosure until morning. These measures were completely successful: the accommodation was ample; the site proved healthy; the water supply was sufficient and good; and not a single disturbance or case of theft or other crime occurred. Under the general supervision of the

Deputy Commissioner, Extra Assistant Commissioner Bihári Lál was employed in arranging preliminaries, and superintending the construction of the buildings, which were all completed in the space of three months; and Arbáb Muhammad Sarfaráz Khan, the City Kotwál, was appointed *Meládár*, or Manager of the Fair, with Daniel Khan, an Armenian merchant having considerable mercantile connexions with Cábul and Bokhára, as his Deputy. To the latter was entrusted the arrangements for the daily registration of sales. A Fair Committee was also appointed, consisting of 15 members, and representing all trades and interests.

358. The traders who attended were, with very few exceptions, Cábulis and Pesháwaris. The gross value of the articles brought for sale was roughly estimated at Rs. 5,00,000, and of the sales, at Rs. 3,18,000; the principal sales occurred in the following articles:—

Dried fruits	Rs. 1,13,000
Piece goods	" 93,000
Silk	" 34,000
Woollen fabrics, such as postíns, chogas, barrak, carpets, &c.	" 20,000
Horses	" 16,000
Sugar	" 16,000

359. On the whole, the degree of success attained in this, the first Pesháwar Fair, was such as to give encouragement for the future.

360. INTERNAL TRADE.—The statement on next page shows the trade, exclusive of Railway traffic, of some of the chief commercial towns of the Province during 1869-70.

361. JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.—At the close of 1868 there were 14 Companies in the Punjab registered under Act X. of 1866, since when no new Companies have been registered, but one has been wound up, and another is in course of liquidation, leaving 12 Companies registered under the Act,—of which three are Banks, three are engaged in Agricultural pursuits, three are Clubs or Hotels, one is a Brewery, one a Printing Establishment, and one a Slate Company.

Table alluded to in para. 360.

Towns.	Imports.		Exports.		Total.	
	Maunds.	Rupees.	Maunds.	Rupees.	Maunds.	Rupees.
Dehli ...	10,13,048	71,63,836	10,02,754	1,12,85,203	20,15,802	1,84,49,039
Riwári ...	2,13,238	10,66,757	52,284	2,74,038	2,65,522	13,40,795
Hissár ...	66,446	6,79,727	44,445	6,36,579	1,10,891	13,16,306
Bhiwáni ...	8,19,835	73,38,764	1,39,049	6,14,862	9,58,884	79,53,626
Ambála ...	2,05,021	72,45,277	1,16,885	42,60,809	3,21,906	1,15,06,086
Ludiana ...	1,65,503	14,27,284	1,03,558	5,15,384	2,69,061	19,42,668
Simla ...	4,197	78,092	15,451	2,62,973	19,648	3,41,065
Jullundhur ...	1,99,164	21,00,926	75,025	8,80,999	2,74,189	29,81,925
Kángra ...	67,497	7,78,511	1,08,716	11,60,601	1,76,213	19,39,112
Amritsar ...	12,20,090	63,14,869	3,08,642	64,44,659	15,28,732	1,27,59,528
Lahore ...	6,36,930	38,32,513	33,518	1,86,770	6,70,448	40,19,283
Ferozpore ...	2,74,758	25,65,611	2,76,643	16,28,695	5,51,401	41,94,306
Ráwalpindi ...	2,33,906	11,88,596	34,068	2,87,052	2,67,974	14,75,648
Gujerát ...	11,413	1,07,418	7,538	58,974	18,951	1,66,392
Jhelum ...	20,541	1,48,055	4,196	14,642	24,737	1,62,697
Pind D. Khan ...	1,50,168	12,97,147	65,053	6,16,060	2,15,221	19,13,207
Multán ...	9,03,211	1,02,10,608	3,57,667	60,96,901	12,60,878	1,63,07,509
Jhung ...	69,200	3,54,837	19,548	4,95,240	88,748	8,50,077
Dera I. Khan ...	1,17,884	17,33,623	46,978	2,38,337	1,64,862	19,71,960
Pesháwar ...	1,77,991	46,31,593	87,603	28,90,773	2,65,594	75,2[illegible],366

PART IV.

INSTRUCTION.

A.—Ecclesiastical.

362. DATA are not available at present for the Return of Religious Institutions prescribed by the Calcutta Statistical Committee.

363. Clergymen of the Church of England, on the Bengal Establishment, are posted at the following stations:—

Dehli,	Lahore,
Ambála,	Mían Mír,
Simla,	Ferozpore,
Kassaoli,	Ráwalpindi,
Sabáthu,	Murree,
Dagshai,	Multán,
Jullundhur,	Dera Ismail Khan,
Dharmsála,	Pesháwar,
Amritsar,	Naushera,
Syálkot,	Abbottabad.

Another is deputed annually during the summer months to Kashmír. There are also Clergymen provided by the Additionl Clergy Society, receiving allowances from Government, stationed at Karnál, Hissár, Dalhousie, and Jhelum.

364. During the past year there was a Clergyman of the Church of Scotland, belonging to the establishment, in this province, stationed at Jullundhur.

365. There are the following missions of different Christian denominations in the Punjab:—

(1.) American Presbyterian Missions at Ambála (with a branch at Sabáthu), Ludiána, Jullundhur, Lahore and Ráwalpindi;

(2.) Church of Scotland Missions at Syálkot (with a branch at Wazírabád), and Gujerát;

(3.) Church of England Missions at Kotgurh, Kángra, Amritsar (with branches at Jhandiála and Nárowál), Dera Ismail Khan, Edwardesabad, Pesháwar, Multán (with a branch at Shujabád), and Lahore;

(4.) A Mission of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, at Dehli;

(5.) A Moravian Mission at Kailang, in Lahaul;

(6.) A Baptist Mission at Dehli.

There is also a Roman Catholic Orphanage at Simla, and a Convent of Nuns of the Order of Jesus and Mary at Syálkot.

366. The progress made during the year in Ecclesiastical buildings has already been detailed in paragraph 239 of the Public Works Section, *ante*.

B.—Education.

367. FINANCIAL STATISTICS.—The subjoined comparative statement shows the amount placed under the control of the Director of Public Instruction during the last four years :—

	1866-67.	1867-68.	1868-69.	1869-70.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
From Imperial Revenues ...	5,92,605	6,21,331	6,67,315	6,32,179
From Local Sources, *viz.*—				
(1). Educational Cess ...	2,50,810	2,16,618	2,32,512	2,19,367
(2). Endowments ...	6,690	7,286	7,391	7,286
(3). Subscriptions and donations ...	1,779	6,415	5,935	16,282
(4). Fees ...	17,477	17,336	15,480	14,402
(5). Private contributions and receipts in grant-in-aid institutions,	1,01,562	1,38,959	1,67,019	1,88,918
	3,78,318	3,86,614	4,19,337	4,46,255
	9,70,923	10,07,945	10,86,652	10,78,434

368. The following statement shows the expenditure during the same period :—

	1866-67.	1867-68.	1868-69.	1869-70.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Direction and its subsidiary charges ...	59,090	37,794	50,369	48,236
Inspection and do. ...	78,364	79,612	87,378	95,873
Government Colleges and Schools ...	4,63,210	4,62,824	4,50,624	4,38,357
Buildings ...	46,602	14,483	36,041	23,383
Government contributions to grant-in-aid institutions...	1,36,252	1,59,344	1,55,161	1,50,878
Private do. do. ...	1,01,562	1,44,122	1,67,019	1,88,918
Central Book Depôt ...	63,978	50,997	33,093	53,273
	9,49,058	9,49,176	9,84,685	9,98,918
of which—From Imperial Revenue...				5,76,378
Local Sources ...				4,22,540

There was thus a slight decrease in the expenditure from the Imperial Revenues, but a more than equivalent increase in expenditure from Local Funds and private subscriptions.

369. INSPECTION.—The cost of inspection increased from Rs. 87,378 to Rs. 95,873, owing to the appointment of an Assistant Inspector in the Ambála Circle, and of a Superintendent of Schools in Kullu; but of the entire cost, Rs. 5,576 have been provided from Local Funds. In other respects the Educational Inspecting Staff remained the same as last year, but a re-arrangement of Circles was effected, which are now constituted as follows:—

Lahore Circle.

Districts of Lahore, Ferozpore, Gujeránwála, Amritsar, Gurdáspore, Syálkot, Jullundhur, Hushiárpore, Kángra.

Ráwalpindi Circle.

Districts of Ráwalpindi, Jhelum, Gujerát, Pesháwar, Hazára, Kohát, Bunnoo, Dera Ismail Khan.

Frontier Circle.

Districts of Multán, Montgomery, Jhung, Mozuffurgurh, Dera Gházi Khan, Sháhpore.

Ambála Circle.

Districts of Ambála, Ludiana, Simla, Karnál, Dehli, Gurgaon, Rohtak, Hissár, Sirsa.

370. EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS.—There were in the Punjab, in 1869-70—

1,427 Government Educational Institutions;
710 Grant-in-aid Institutions;
3,995 Unaided Indigenous Schools.

The above institutions include—

3 Colleges affording instruction to students who have passed the Calcutta University Entrance Examination; and the Punjab University College,—an aided institution *sui generis*;

3 District Schools of the Higher Class, teaching up to the standard of the Matriculation Examination of the Calcutta University,—a decrease of four as compared with the year 1868-69;

9 Aided Schools of a similar grade;

96 District and Town Schools of the Middle Class, teaching English, Urdu composition, Persian, Sanskrit, arithmetic up to decimal and vulgar fractions, geography, and history,—an increase of two;

40 Aided ditto;

1,132 Government Schools of the Lower Class (including Village Schools), teaching reading and writing and the elements of arithmetic in the vernacular,—a decrease of 332;
167 Aided ditto,—an increase of 4;
164 Government Female Schools,—a decrease of 42;
433 Aided ditto,—a decrease of 83;
3 Government Normal Schools,—a decrease of 5;
7 Aided ditto,—an increase of 2;
3,995 Unaided Indigenous Schools,—a large decrease;
60 Aided ditto,—a decrease of 23.

The average daily attendance of scholars was as follows :—

In Colleges, 46,—an *increase* of 12;
In District Schools of Higher Class, 114,—a decrease of 71;
In Aided ditto, 1,469,—a decrease of 93;
In District Schools of the Middle Class, 7,563,—a decrease of 798;
In Aided ditto, 3,909,—an *increase* of 602;
In Schools of the Lower Class, 36,836,—a decrease of 6,203;
In Aided ditto, 7,671,—an *increase* of 609;
In Female Schools, 3,088,—a decrease of 943;
In Aided ditto, 8,467,—a decrease of 1,948;
In Government Normal Schools, 162,—a decrease of 36;
In Aided ditto, 160,—an *increase* of 52;
In Indigenous Schools, 4,283,—a decrease of 466.

371. Thus, in almost every class of institution except in the case of Colleges, Aided District Schools of the Middle and Lower classes, and Aided Normal Schools, there was a considerable decrease both in the number of institutions and of students. The causes of this somewhat unfavorable state of things will be explained in detail in treating of the different classes of institutions; but it may be stated generally that the decline both in the number of and attendance in the institutions is mainly referable to four causes :—

First,—The policy adopted last year of gradually reducing the *number* of institutions, with a view to providing an adequate staff of suitably-paid teachers for the remainder;

Secondly,—The severe scarcity and sickness which prevailed during the year;

Thirdly,—The exhaustion of the savings of previous years' income of the Educational Cess Fund, from which savings many Village Schools were supported.

Fourthly,—The closure of many Female Schools, for which it was impossible to provide efficient teachers.

On the other hand, there are signs that the reduction in the numbers of the scholars has been accompanied by a marked improvement in the proficiency of the students.

372. The average annual cost of educating each pupil in Government Colleges was Rs. 873; in Aided ditto, Rs. 285; in Government Schools of the Higher Class, Rs. 183-9; in Aided Schools of the same class, Rs. 35-12; in Government Schools of the Middle Class, Rs. 15-11; in Aided ditto, Rs. 31-2; in Government Schools of the Lower Class, Rs. 3-10; in Aided ditto, Rs. 5-9; in Government Female Schools, Rs. 4; in Aided ditto, Rs. 5-15; in Government Normal Schools, Rs. 134-11; in Aided ditto, Rs. 129-11; in Indigenous Schools, Rs. 0-10-8.

373. UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS.—The success of the Punjab students at the Calcutta University Examinations was, upon the whole, very satisfactory: two out of three candidates passed for the degree of B.A.; nine out of eighteen passed the First Arts Examination, and 44 out of 98 passed the Entrance Examination. The degree of success obtained by the students of the Punjab as compared with students from the Bengal Presidency generally, is shown in the following table:—

	PERCENTAGE PASSED.		
	B.A.	First Arts.	Entrance.
Bengal	47·8	43·7	47·6
Punjab	66·6	50·7	44·9

Of the 44 successful candidates at the Entrance Examination, 22 were from Government and 22 from Grant-in-aid Institutions.

374. COLLEGES. *Lahore College.*—The number of regular matriculated students increased during the year from 27 to 45. There were besides at the close of the year 10 casual matriculated and 7 unmatriculated students. The daily average attendance increased from 13 to 22. Three out of five candidates passed the First Arts Examination; one out of the four senior Government scholarships, and four out of the nine junior scholarships were awarded to students of this College; and 10 students gained appointments in the public service averaging Rs. 81 per mensem.

375. *Delhi College.*—The number of students at the close of the year was 34, being 9 in excess of the number at the close of 1868-69; the average daily attendance increased from 21 to 24. Three candidates offered themselves for the B. A. Examination, of whom two were successful; eight went up for the First Arts Examination, of whom five passed. Three out of the four senior Government scholarships, and five out of the nine junior scholarships were awarded to *elèves* of the Delhi School. Of five students who left the College during the year, one obtained an ap-

pointment of Rs. 70 per mensem, one an appointment of Rs. 20 per mensem, and two are studying at the Roorkee Engineering College.

376. *Lahore University College.*—The nature, objects, and constitution of this institution were explained in last year's Report. During the year a Senate was appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor, including the Judges of the Chief Court, the Financial Commissioner (who has been recently made Vice-President), the Director of Public Instruction, the Inspectors of Schools, the Principals of Colleges, representatives of the legal profession, of the engineering and medical services, and other gentlemen, European and Native, distinguished for attainments in literature and science, or for zeal in the cause of education; while each Independent Chief who has contributed to the endowment has appointed a representative. In all, the members of the Senate number about 70.

377. The first meeting of the Senate was held on the 11th January 1870, when an Executive Committee was appointed to draw up a detailed scheme for carrying into effect the objects of the institution in accordance with the principles set forth in the statutes. Dr. Leitner, Principal of the Lahore College, was appointed Registrar, and the Accountant-General of the Punjab, Trustee.

378. Since the close of the official year, there have been five meetings of the Senate. Rules have been passed for regulating the conduct of business and examinations, and the grant of certificates of proficiency. Scholarships have been assigned to the Lahore and Dehli Colleges. A Sanskrit Professor and Law Lecturer have been appointed. The Lahore Medical School has been affiliated; faculties of law, arts, medicine, and engineering have been appointed; an Entrance Examination has been prescribed; special examinations in Arabic, Sanskrit, and Persian have been instituted, and an Oriental School established at Lahore for enabling those who have made some progress in Arabic and Sanskrit to perfect themselves in these languages.

379. At the first meeting of the Senate, the financial position of the institution was as follows:—

Balance of paid donations and subscriptions ...	Rs. 91,840
Donations promised	„ 81,986
Yearly subscriptions promised	„ 10,535

380. Since the date of the first meeting, the following munificent donations to the University fund have been received:—

From His Highness the Maharaja of Jummoo and Kashmír, to be expended in the foundation of a fellowship in the name of Sir D. F. McLeod	Rs. 31,000
From His Highness the Maharaja of Patiála, to be expended in founding a scholarship in Honor of His Royal Highness Prince Alfred	„ 20,000

From His Highness the Nawab of Bháwalpore, do. do.	... Rs.	10,000
From His Highness the Raja of Jínd, do. do. ...	... „	5,000
From His Highness the Raja of Nábha, do. do. ...	... „	5,000

The above being in addition to the original donations to the endowment, by the following Chiefs *viz.*, :—

Maharaja of Kashmír, ...	... Rs.	61,000
Maharaja of Patiála, ...	... „	56,000
Raja of Jínd, ...	... „	5,000
Raja of Nábha, ...	... „	5,000

381. The financial position of the institution was as follows on the 31st August 1870, including Government equivalents and interest of the current year :—

Subscriptions of 1869 and 1870,	... Rs.	5,980
Do. of previous years (*a*),	... „	18,854
Donations (*b.*)	... „	2,06,535
Interest before 1870 (*c.*)... ...	... „	11,650
Total,	... Rs.	2,43,019

(*a.*) and (*b.*) A sum of Rs. 16,403 preliminary expenditure was incurred from these assets.

(*b.*) Includes Rs. 40,000 subscribed in honor of the Duke of Edinburgh, as above detailed; also Rs. 10,334, the balance of the Princess of Wales' Bridal Present Account.

(*c.*) Includes Rs. 5,000, interest paid by Maharaja of Patiála.

Investments.

Four per cent loan...	Rs.	1,54,300
Five do.	„	56,800
Five-and-a-half do....	„	8,000
	Rs.	2,09,100

yielding an annual income of Rs. 9,452.

382. SCHOOLS BELOW THE GRADE OF COLLEGES.—*Schools of the Higher Class*, teaching up to the standard of the Calcutta University Matriculation Examination.—The number of *Government Schools* of this class was during the year reduced from seven to three,—one at Lahore, one at Dehli, one at Amritsar. The measure was carried out with a view at once to economy and improved efficiency, as it was found impossible with the funds at the disposal of the department to provide an adequate staff of teachers for seven schools; moreover, the system recently in-

troduced, under which no student is admitted into a Government school of the higher class until he has passed an examination, has had the effect of largely reducing the number of students. We have thus in lieu of seven schools, nominally called higher class schools, with an inadequate staff of under-paid teachers, and a number of ill-instructed pupils,—a smaller number of well-organised schools, with a good staff of teachers, and *none but promising pupils;* while arrangements have been made, or are being made, to provide boarding-houses for students coming from a distance. The number of scholars attending them at the close of the year was 114.

383. *Private Schools of the Higher Class.*—These institutions continue as before, nine in number. Of these, one is a Hill school for Europeans—the Bishop Cotton School at Simla—and the remainder, Anglo-Vernacular Mission Schools at Dehli, Ambála, Ludiana, Lahore, Amritsar, Jullundhur, Ráwalpindi, and Pesháwar. The average attendance fell from 1,562 to 1,469, chiefly owing to sickness. The classification of these schools is not strictly carried out, as in the case of Government Schools, and many of the pupils would, under the system adopted in the case of Government Schools, have been included in middle and lower class schools. It is hoped that shortly a stricter classification of private schools may be possible; and the system of payment by results gradually introduced.

384. *The Bishop Cotton School at Simla* deserves special notice. It was established with the view of providing a good education in a temperate climate for the sons of European and Eurasian parents unable to afford the expense of sending their children to England. It contained at the close of the year 85 boys. Three out of four candidates for the Calcutta University Entrance Examination passed, taking up *Latin* as the second language. The charge for board and education is Rs. 360 per annum; the progress of the students was very favourably reported of by the Inspector.

385. In all, 98 candidates went up from these schools for the Calcutta University Entrance Examination, of whom 44 passed,—22 from Government, and 22 from private institutions; and 43 students of the Government Schools obtained appointments, averaging Rs. 23 per mensem in value.

386. MIDDLE CLASS SCHOOLS.—Of the *Government Schools* of this class, 22 are District or Branch District, and 74 Town Schools,—a total increase of two as compared with last year. The average number of students attending was 7,563—a decrease as compared with last year, owing to the scarcity and sickliness of the season, of 798. The saving effected by the reduction of the Upper Class Schools, has enabled the department to considerably strengthen the instructing staff of the Middle Class Schools, and already there are signs of increased proficiency in the pupils. Fifty students from these schools obtained appointments during the year, averaging Rs. 16-8 per mensem in value.

387. *Aided Schools* were, as last year, 40 in number, with an average attendance of 3,073, being an increase of 676 as compared with last year. Of these schools, two are for Europeans and Eurasians,—*viz.*, the Lahore High School, and the Lawrence Asylum at Murree; 17 are Mission Schools; 3 serve as branches to the Government School at Dehli; two are Anglo-Vernacular Cantonment Schools; 9 are Town Schools; two are District Schools; and one a Regimental School. The two first are deserving of special mention :—

388. *The Lahore High School* was established with the view of affording education for the sons of Europeans and Eurasians who are unable to go to the expense of sending their children to the hills. The school at the close of the year had 28 boys, and a daily attendance of 18 during the year. It has suffered for some time past from want of an efficient Head Master, but Mr. Thomson, who formerly held that post with credit, has lately returned, and the school promises to flourish.

389. *The Lawrence Memorial Ayslum* at Murree, is a boarding school for the children of soldiers and non-commissioned officers, supported by the proceeds of endowments, subscriptions, and fees paid by sergeants and soldiers drawing Rs. 60 per mensem, supplemented by a liberal Government grant. It contained at the close of the year, 57 boys and 56 girls, and more applications for admission were received than could be complied with. The school made good progress during the year, but its financial position is far from satisfactory, as the public evince great unwillingness to subscribe to an institution which, it is generally considered, should be supported entirely by the State. The average cost per mensem for board and education of each pupil was Rs. 25.

390. LOWER CLASS SCHOOLS.—The *Government Schools* of this class were 1,132 in number, of which 1,128 were Village Schools, supported by the Educational Cess Fund—a decrease of 334 as compared with the preceding year. This reduction was owing to two causes,—*first*, the exhaustion of the savings of the Cess Fund which had accumulated during the years when the Village School system was in its infancy; and *secondly*, the absolute necessity for improving the pay and prospects of Village School Teachers—a measure which could only be carried out by reducing the number of schools. Accordingly, although there has been a large diminution in the number of schools, a very great step in advance has been made in the improvement of those that have been retained; formerly, a Village School Teacher usually received Rs. 5 per mensem—the pay of the lowest menial—and could not hope to receive more than Rs. 12. Under the present arrangement, none will receive less than Rs. 10, with the prospect of a rise to Rs. 20. The number of boys decreased from 43,486 to 39,426, owing partly to the reduction in the number of schools, but chiefly, it is believed, to the pressure of scarcity and the unhealthiness of the year. It must be admitted however, that as yet, the bulk of the peasantry and working classes are slow to perceive any advantage in the education of their

sons, except as the means of obtaining for them a livelihood as clerks or teachers; and it is a question whether it would not be desirable in Town and Village Schools to combine some forms of *technical education* with instruction in reading, writing, and arithmetic.

During the year, 348 pupils of Vernacular Schools obtained appointments averaging Rs. 8-5 per mensem in value.

391. *Private Schools of the Lower Class.*—The number of schools of this class was 167, an increase of 4 as compared with last year; and the average attendance increased from 7,062 to 7,671. Of these, 33 are village Schools in the Dera Gházi Khan District, and the rest are *branches* or *lower departments* of Government and Aided Middle Schools of the Upper and Lower class.

In addition to the above institutions, special mention may be made of a school not included in the classified list of schools,—the "Sardars' Institute" at Ambála. This is a school primarily intended for the education of wards of Court of the Ambála District; but the sons of other native gentlemen of rank are admitted. The institution is in charge of Mr. Doran, late Head Master of the Dehli School. The students (now seven in number) receive a liberal education in English and vernacular, and are also taught riding, and a variety of manly exercises. A very favourable report of the Institute was made by the Inspector.

392. FEMALE SCHOOLS.—The number of *Government Female Schools* was reduced during the year from 206 to 164, and the attendance from 4,448 to 3,496. The number of *Aided Female Schools* also declined from 516 to 433, and the average attendance from 10,415 to 8,467. This decrease is partly owing to the scarcity and sickness, but mainly because a large number of the schools were inefficiently managed, and it was considered desirable to close them, and maintain those only which gave promise of being really useful. The state of those retained is encouraging; the male teachers are gradually being replaced by females, and there is a disposition among the students in many places to continue their studies after marriage. The Lady Inspectress, whose appointment was noticed in last year's report, made a careful inspection during the year of the Girls' Schools in the Districts of Lahore, Amritsar, and Kángra, and has received the most satisfactory coöperation from the Native Committees in charge of the schools.

393. Besides the above, there are in the Punjab two European Girls' Schools of the Middle Class, *viz.*, the Punjab Girls' School at Simla, and the Murree-cum-Pindee School; and two of the lower class, *viz.*, the Anarkulli Girls' School and the American Presbyterian Mission School at Lahore. The first of the Middle Class Schools contained at the close of the year 24 pupils, the average cost of education per pupil being Rs. 20 per mensem; the second contained at the close of the year 20 girls and 27 little boys, the average cost of education being Rs. 15 per mensem. In the two last the average cost of education per pupil was Rs. 5 and Rs. 7-13 respectively.

394. JAIL SCHOOLS.—These are 23 in number; the daily average attendance of the pupils decreased from 5,120 to 4,622, out of a daily average of 12,668 prisoners.

395. NORMAL SCHOOLS.—There were at the close of the year three *Government* and seven *Aided* Normal Schools—a reduction of five in the case of the Government Schools, and an increase of two in the case of Aided Schools. The Government Schools were reduced by the closing of those at Pesháwar, Dera Ismail Khan, Jagádri, Hushiárpore, and Multán, as it was found impossible in those schools to obtain promising material for instruction. In the remaining, there were 198 students at the close of the year, of whom 48 obtained certificates. The recent improvement in the salaries and position of Village Schoolmasters will, no doubt, in time effect a great improvement in the class of students attending the Normal Schools; and this is already the result to some extent.

Of the Aided Normal Schools, six are schools for training mistresses at Lahore, Amritsar, Dehli, Syálkot, Jullundhur, and Kángra. Those at Lahore and Amritsar, Syálkot, and Dehli are in charge of English mistresses, and promise well; that at Jullundhur has only been recently established; that at Kángra suffers from the want of competent teachers.

The seventh is the Christian Vernacular Education Society's Normal School at Amritsar for training teachers for Mission Schools,—an institution which, under the able management of Mr. Rodgers, promises to be of great value.

The total number of students in the Aided Normal Schools was 168, —an increase of 50 compared with last year.

396. LAHORE MEDICAL SCHOOL.—This institution was first established in October 1860, under the designation of the "Lahore Medical College" (altered to its present designation by order of the Government of India, in May 1864), and has consequently nearly completed the first decade of its existence. Its necessity had for some time before been apparent, owing to the dislike which Sub-Assistant Surgeons educated at Calcutta had to serving in so distant a province, as well as to the fact that Bengalís, being regarded by the people of the Punjab as foreigners, rarely obtained their confidence.

397. It consists of two departments,—the *Senior*, for the training of Sub-Assistant Surgeons, instruction being conveyed in English, and the curriculum being 5 years; and the *Junior*, for the training of Native Doctors or Hospital Assistants, with a curriculum of 3 years, instruction being given through the medium of the Hindustani language. The institution is designed to afford education to 40 pupils of the English and 90 of the Hindustani Class; at the close of the year there were 40 in the former and 87 in the latter, so that the maximum complement was very nearly reached. Many are being educated at the

expense of districts or municipalities, and are in some cases the sons of native practitioners.

398. The following table shows the number of students in each class that have passed their final examination since the establishment of the College:—

	Sub-Assistant Surgeons.	Native Doctors.	Total.
1863 ...	0 ...	27 ...	27
1864 ...	0 ...	7 ...	7
1865 ...	*1 ...	9 ...	10
1866 ...	5 ...	8 ...	13
1867 ...	4 ...	20 ...	24
1868 ...	6 ...	20 ...	26
1869 ...	5 ...	18 ...	23
Total, ...	21 ...	109 ...	130

399. The establishment of Lahore University College will probably somewhat alter the status of the Medical School, which has hitherto granted its own certificates of qualification for the posts of Sub-Assistant Surgeon and Native Doctor. Arrangements are in progress whereby the Senate of University College will in future appoint examiners and grant certificates of fitness to the successful candidates.

400. The cost of the institution during 1869-70 was Rs. 59,839, of which Rs. 53,346 were contributed from imperial and Rs. 6,493 from local sources.

* *Note.*—As the institution opened only in 1860, and the Sub-Assistant Surgeon's curriculum is 5 years, none could of course pass before 1865; similarly, no Native Doctor could pass earlier than 1863.

C.—Scientific and Literary.

401. LAHORE CENTRAL MUSEUM.—The collection was enriched during the past year by numerous additions. The coin cabinet received the collection of silver and copper coins from the Pesháwar Museum, besides some other interesting specimens—one of small early Mahomedan coins, from Dhogri (Adampore Thana), another of Hindu coins, probably of the Sawanashtra period, dug up in a field near Bulandpore; also some coins of the Bactrian and Indo-Scythian periods, found close to the city of Syálkot.

402. The whole of the Pesháwar collection of Buddhist antiquities from the Taikal Mound and elsewhere has been cleaned and arranged.

403. An interesting series of seventeen portions of figures and sculptured heads, accompanied by an excellent photograph of the group, has been received from *Sháh-ki-deri*, in the Ráwalpindi District, where there are extensive remains of an old town, supposed by Cunningham to be the ancient Taxila; also two stone figures of Buddha,—one in standing posture, and one seated, of the same grey, compact schistose slate as the Pesháwar sculptures. Considerable additions have been made to the Natural History Department, especially by the addition of a large number of birds and reptiles. In the Department of Manufactures, the contributions have been fewer. Dr. Cayley has again contributed a series of fabrics from Thibet, including some of the long, soft silk banners, stamped with huge Chinese letters, which are imported for the decoration of Buddhist temples in Thibet.

404. During the year, the number of visitors was 27,990, including His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh, who honored the Museum with his presence during his visit to Lahore in February 1870.

405. GOVERNMENT BOOK DEPOT.—The operations of this establishment, which is under the control of the Director of Public Instruction, were as follows:—118,910 books, valued at Rs. 42,197, were supplied to Deputy Commissioners and to Head Masters of Zilla and Normal Schools, for distribution and use in schools; 92,614 books, worth Rs. 28,434, were sold to the public at cost price; books and maps, to the value of Rs. 1,607 were issued gratis to Vernacular Schools; 29,388 books, of the value of Rs. 7,400, were given as prizes; 1,333 books, worth Rs. 175, were sent to jails, for the use of prisoners; and 380 books, valued at Rs. 1,798, were supplied to libraries of Colleges and Zilla Schools.

406. During the year, 82,557 vernacular books, of the value of Rs. 22,776, were lithographed at the Educational Press. Books are now printed with great care and neatness,—stops are given, after the system adopted by Forbes and others, the diacritical marks are supplied in all elementary works, and the style of the lithography has greatly improved. The following new books have been brought out:—

Sanskrit—

Sanskrit Primer,

Second Sanskrit Reader,

Vayakarn Nanjari: a translation of Dr. Ballantyne's introduction to Sanskrit Grammar.

Persian—

Fársi kí Pahlí Kitáb,

Fársi kí Dúsrí Kitáb.

Urdu—

Zubdat-ul-Hissáb, Parts I. and II., revised by Mr. Pearson.

Arabic—

Sullam-ul-Adab (Arabic Entrance Course of the Calcutta University), with translation and notes in Urdu.

The First and Second Persian Books are neatly printed in large characters, and correspond with the First and Second Urdu Books published last year. The figures used in the Zubdat-ul-Hissáb are English. Various other works, original or translations, were in course of preparation.

407. In accordance with the orders of the Supreme Government, *The Sarkári Akhbár* has been converted into an Educational Journal, styled *The Atálik-i-Punjab*, edited by Lala Pyári Lál, the Head Translator in the Book Department, who has published in its pages, amongst other contributions, a translation of a Chapter entitled "The Planets—are they inhabited worlds?" from Dr. Lardner's Museum.

408. Measures are in train for rendering the Book Department entirely self-supporting.

409. THE PRESS.—The required statistics will be found in Appendix IV. C.—2.

410. At the close of the year, there were 61 printing establishments in the Punjab, exclusive of the Government Secretariat and Jail Presses, but including the Railway Press, the Educational Department Press, and sundry presses maintained by commercial establishments, for their own purposes merely. At sixteen of these typography was executed,—the remainder being lithographic presses.

411. At the close of the year, there were two English and ten vernacular newspapers published in the Province,—of the former, one, *The Mofussilite*, is a tri-weekly, published at Ambála; the other, *Indian Public Opinion*, is a bi-weekly, published at Lahore. A third weekly English newspaper was started at Simla, but ceased to exist before the close of the year. The ten vernacular newspapers published within the Province are all weeklies, in addition to which, there is a vernacular newspaper published at Jummoo, and another at Bháwalpore, in foreign territory.

412. Of English periodicals, one, the *Punjab Record*, is published monthly at Lahore, and three weekly Commercial Advertisers are published at Simla. There are also two bi-monthly and four monthly vernacular periodicals.

413. The number of books registered during the year under Act XV. of 1867 was 425, mostly second or third editions, translations, and compilations. Of these—

11 were English,
202 were Urdu,
52 were Persian,
22 were Arabic,
37 were Hindi,
11 were Sanskrit,
1 was Punjabi,
22 were Gurmukhí,
4 were Nagri,
9 were Pushtu, and
54 were Polyglot.

The most noteworthy of the above are—

English—

1. Collection of Acts applicable to the Punjab, by Mr. T. W. Smyth, C.S.
2. The Punjab Civil Code, with selected Acts and Commentary, compiled by Mr. J. D. Tremlett, C.S.

Vernacular—

1. Mukhtasir Tawárikh-i-Inglistán: an abridged history of England in Urdu.
2. Rasúm-i-Hind: customs of India.

PART V.

VITAL STATISTICS.

A.—Births, Deaths, and Marriages.

414. No statistics of *marriages* in the Punjab have as yet been recorded. A system of registration of *births* has been organized in several towns, but the figures are not available for the present Report. Mortuary returns, in the same form as in last Report, will be found in Appendices V. A.—1 and 2.

415. DEATHS.—The total number of deaths registered among the civil population in 1869 was 453,821, or 26 per thousand; for the previous year the rate of mortality for the Province was given at 15 per thousand. Part of this large increase is doubtless nominal, being the result of improved registration; but the greater portion must be considered as a *boná fide* increase of mortality; and the total amount stated is probably considerably below the truth, seeing that in rural tracts registration is still very defective. The average death-rate in towns of more than 5,000 inhabitants—143 in number—where registration is more accurate than in rural tracts, is returned as 36 per thousand.

416. Between the months of January and September, the death-rate varied from 16 to 27 per thousand; in October the mortality suddenly rose from 27 to 50 per thousand; in November, the rate was 49 per thousand; in December it decreased to 31 per thousand. In the first three quarters of the year, there was little difference in the death-rate of the sexes—that of the male slightly exceeding the female; in the last quarter, the proportions were reversed, the female rate being considerably in excess of the male. It is noteworthy, however, that between the ages of 15 and 25 the female deaths are almost invariably in excess of the male, and in most of the larger towns, the excess of mortality in the female extends from the age of puberty to 45, owing probably to the risks incidental to female life at those ages, from child-bearing and unhealthy seclusion in the *zanána*. The proportion of deaths among children under 5 years of age to total mortality is very large. In Dehli it was 57 per cent. for males, and 53 per cent. for females.

417. An increase of mortality occurs in every one of the prescribed heads of classification, except in the case of deaths by suicide; but is most marked in the case of *fevers, cholera, bowel complaints*, and *small-pox*. Deaths from fever increased from 151,337 in 1868 to 272,946 in 1869; cholera deaths, from 532 to 9,258; deaths from bowel complaints, from 17,823 to 30,953; from small-pox, from 23,759 to 53,195; from cough and chest diseases, from 27,469 to 29,968; from snake-bites and wild beasts, from 938 to 1,038, and deaths from other causes increased from 40,446 to 50,076.

418. *Fever.*—A very fatal fever prevailed in the latter part of the year in several parts of the Province. It commenced in August in the districts of Hazára, Ráwalpindi, Kohát, Gurdáspore, Kángra, Ambála, Hissár, and Multán; in September, Hushiárpore, Jullundhur, Karnál, Lahore, Ludiana, Mozuffurgurh, and Syálkot were visited; and in October, Bunnoo, Peshawar, Gújeránwála, Gujerát, Jhelum, Sirsa, and Montgomery. The following districts either escaped or suffered slightly:—Gurgaon, Dehli, Rohtak, Jhung, Sháhpore, and Dera Ghází Khan. In some districts, during the month of October, the mortality rose to 79·90 and even 99 per thousand; and the mortality in some towns, chiefly from fever, was enormous. In the town of Dera Bába Nának the mortality, chiefly from fever, was at the rate of 372 per thousand; in Kángra, 244; in Hissár, 250. Most of the Medical Officers report that the disease was the ordinary malarious fever in an aggravated form, and attribute its prevalence to the late rains; and the high rate of mortality to the low stamina of the people, caused by the severe scarcity. The Sanitary Commissioner is inclined to think that the disease was not so purely of miasmatic origin as is supposed, seeing that in many districts the outbreak commenced some time before the unseasonable rain-fall of September; and he suspects that forms of typhus and relapsing fever, which are known to be endemic in some districts, were all more or less prevalent, and caused a considerable portion of the mortality.

419. *Cholera* was epidemic in the Lower Provinces of Bengal early in the year; its existence int he Punjab was first reported on the 27th May, by the Civil Surgeon of Amritsar, where it raged with more or less virulence until the 22nd September. In July it appeared in an epidemic form in Lahore, and continued until the end of September; but the mortality was not severe, amounting to only 210 deaths in a population of 85,000. In the first week of September it broke out in Peshawar, and raged with great virulence until the first week in November; and at the end of September it appeared in Kohát, where it also raged with great fury until the first week in November. Outbreaks of cholera occurred also in various towns and villages in the districts of Amritsar, Lahore, Gurdáspore, Syálkot, Gurgáon, Hissár, Sirsá, Ráwalpindi, and that portion of the Pesháwar district which is irrigated by a network of streams, and also at Bunnoo. The following districts almost wholly escaped:—Sháhpore, Multán, Mozuffurgurh, Jhung, Jhelum, Jullundhur, Hazára, Dera Ismail Khan, Dera Ghází Khan. There was also a sharp outbreak in the military cantonment of Sabáthú.

420. *The Amritsar Outbreak.*—The first case took place in the "*Karm Singh Kattra,*" a ward on the south side of the city; it next appeared in the *Khanya Kattra,* on the north side of the city. Up to the middle of July, the daily number of cases was small; in the middle of July, after a fall of rain, the number of deaths increased from 4 or 5 to

20 and 30 per diem; in the beginning of August it became generally diffused throughout the city, the daily number of deaths increased until the 16th August, when 118 people died of the disease; the numbers then declined rapidly, and by the 21st September the cholera had entirely disappeared; but an exceptional case occurred on the 8th October. In all, 3,041 deaths from cholera were recorded, out of a population of 133,000.

421. Immediately on the cessation of the disease, a Committee was appointed to make a searching enquiry into the circumstances of the epidemic, and to suggest measures for preventing its recurrence. The Committee have submitted a very elaborate and valuable report, with appendices, containing the minutes of evidence of a large number of witnesses, and also a series of maps on which is noted the exact locality of every cholera case. The result of this enquiry has shown that the local authorities acted with the most praiseworthy humanity and energy during the crisis; that the disease exhibited no marked preference for one locality over another; that it raged more among the ill-fed and dirty Kashmíri population than among the better classes;—but the Committee found that *all* the drinking water of the city, whether taken from open wells or by Norton's tube pumps sunk in the soil, was more or less dangerously charged with organic matter. On the other hand, in the *Civil Station* of Amritsar, where the water supply is comparatively pure, not one case occurred out of 200 Europeans, and only 19 cases among the native community, and in most of the latter cases there was reason to believe that the disease had been contracted in the town. The Committee have therefore recommended, as one of the first steps to be taken for the sanitary improvement of Amritsar, the provision of a pure water supply. Accordingly, a project based on the recommendation of the Committee is now under preparation; the experiment of substituting, for the present dry system of conservancy, that of flushed underground drains, will be tried on a small scale in this city.

422. *Lahore Outbreak.*—As before observed, the mortality was not generally serious, but there was an exception in the case of the Lunatic Asylum, where there were 44 cases of cholera and 33 deaths out of 222 lunatics; but, strange to say, not one of the attendants—84 in number—was attacked. In the Central Jail not a single prisoner was attacked.

423. *Outbreak at Peshâwar.*—As before stated, the disease appeared in the first week in September, and at once assumed an epidemic form; its origin has not been traced, but as grain was being largely purchased at the time in Peshâwar by Amritsar dealers, there is every reason to suppose that the disease was communicated to Peshâwar from the latter place. In all, 1,466 out of 56,589 persons died of the disease. On the 8th December, it first appeared among the troops, who were promptly removed into camp in different parts of the district; but

nevertheless both the native and European troops, but especially the latter, suffered severely. Of the Europeans, forming a total strength of 67 officers, 2,297 men, 169 women, and 245 children,—2 officers, 202 men, 12 women, and 24 children died; and of the native regiments, out of a strength of 3,261, 98 deaths occurred. Among the non-military population of the Cantonment, 407 deaths occurred, out of 11,523 persons. In the Jail, 27 cases and 13 deaths occurred, and, in strange contrast with the case of the Lunatic Asylum at Lahore, the Jail attendants at Pesháwar suffered more severely than the prisoners. On the other hand, the garrison in the Fort, consisting of 41 Europeans and 91 native soldiers, although placed in immediate vicinity to the town, escaped with a *single case*, and that single case was one of a new comer. The garrison in the Fort, unlike the troops in Cantonment, and the town population, draw their water supply; not from streams, but from a well in the Fort. At the conclusion of the epidemic in Pesháwar, a Medical Officer was deputed to make a careful enquiry into the circumstances of the epidemic, and its prevalence in the district generally. The results of his enquiry, which are embodied in a very valuable report, show that the disease was almost entirely confined to that part of the Pesháwar District which is watered by a network of streams exposed to every form of pollution. The uplands of Yusafzai almost entirely escaped.

424. *Kohát Outbreak.*—Notwithstanding the establishment of a strict sanitary cordon, the disease appeared in Kohát on the 29th September in the person of a prisoner in Jail, who was seized with cholera after drinking the water of a stream to which he had been sent to wash paper pulp. On the 2nd October, the disease appeared in Cantonments, and reached its acme on the 10th October. Among the civil community, 165 cholera deaths were registered, in a population of 5,210; and out of 2,598 soldiers, 133 deaths occurred, including one European officer. With the exception of the single convict who was the first attacked, no other case occurred in the Jail. The Kohát Garrison and civil population obtain their drinking water from streams which are all exposed to pollution; the prisoners are supplied from a well within the Jail enclosure. Of the Jail establishment, 3 out of 42 died: these, however, in their houses in the town, drink the stream water.

425. *Small-pox.*—This disease raged with great virulence in the districts of Montgomery, Gurgaon, Lahore, Amritsar, Ferozpore, Dehli, Jullundhur, and Batála. In Montgomery, the mortality from small-pox alone was 11·79 per thousand. In Simla, where vaccination operations have been carried on systematically for years, there were only 4 deaths. As usual, the disease was at its height in the hot, dry months, and the mortality was principally confined to children.

426. Of the deaths by *chest diseases*, many were caused by *pleuro pneumonia*, which in several districts appeared in an epidemic form.

In the case of *suicides*, the same phenomenon adverted to in the report for 1868 is noticeable in the returns for 1869,—*viz.*,—the great preponderance of female deaths over males.

427. PROGRESS OF SANITARY IMPROVEMENT.—A great advance has been made during the year in the improvement of vital registration in towns. Carefully prepared bye-laws for enforcing the registration of both births and deaths were introduced into the principal towns of all districts except Ambála and Hazára, and the returns are gradually becoming more and more accurate. Detailed rules have been issued for the sanitary supervision of large fairs. Projects for securing an unpolluted water supply have been drawn up for Dehli, Amritsar, and Pesháwar, and are under preparation in the case of Kohát, Ráwalpindi, Lahore, and Ferozpore. In Dehli, the native inhabitants have entered heartily into the scheme, and have expressed their readiness to submit to additional taxation for sanitary improvement. In the case of the sanitarium of Simla, the Supreme Government has taken up the subject, and ordered experimental boring into the hill Jacko, with the view of increasing the water supply; it has also expressed its readiness to advance a loan to the Municipality.

428. In Murree, some of the water reservoirs have been covered over; measures have been taken for reducing the overcrowding of the bazaar; slaughter-houses have been erected; and new reservoirs for storing water have been constructed; but radical improvements of the water supply are impeded for want of funds.

429. In the station of Dalhousie, a sum of Rs. 6,000 was supplied from the provincial fund for conveying pure water to the bazaar in a covered conduit. The work has been completed, but is not considered satisfactory by the Sanitary Commissioner.

430. In most towns, more or less attention is being devoted to sanitary improvement; and if the Bill now before the Legislature, for enabling Municipalities to contract loans for sanitary improvements becomes law, and the Supreme Government is prepared to advance sums of money to them on moderate terms, and is disposed to allow Municipal Committees a greater latitude than at present in the matter of municipal taxation, there is every hope that ere long the water supply and drainage of all our principal towns will be placed on a satisfactory footing. Meanwhile, such palliative remedies as can be carried out at a small cost have been suggested by the Sanitary Commissioner, after careful inspection of the locality, to the principal Municipal Committees of the Province, and progress reports are called for from time to time by the Government; and it is satisfactory to observe that there are indications of a *desire* for sanitary improvement on the part of the native community.

B.—Hospitals and Dispensaries.

431. As on previous occasions, the return prescribed by the Statistical Committee showing diseases and deaths has been omitted; but it is hoped that the data will be available for its preparation for the Report of the current year. A return similar to that given in the last Report, showing the income and expenditure of the Dispensaries of the province, and the number of patients treated, has been again substituted, and will be found in Appendix V. B.

432. The institutions in the Punjab during 1869-70 for affording medical relief to the people are much the same as those described in last Report, *viz.*,—

(1.) The hospital attached to the Lahore Medical School, maintained wholly from Imperial revenues.

(2.) Charitable Dispensaries, 99 in number, situated at all the principal towns and important places in the province, of which 16 were supported entirely by funds locally raised, and 83 partly by local funds and private subscriptions, and partly by grants-in-aid from Imperial revenues. In addition to these institutions within the province, there were six Dispensaries in foreign territory under the superintendence of European Medical Officers,—*viz.*, one at Srinaggar, in Kashmír, and one at Leh, in Ladâkh, maintained during the summer months at the expense of the British Government; and four in the Bháwalpore territory, supported at the cost of that State. Dispensaries were also kept up in Mandi and Chamba at the expense of those States,—the former under charge of a Sub-Assistant Surgeon, the latter under that of a Native Doctor, both supplied from the Punjab.

(3.) The Lunatic Asylums at Lahore and Dehli.

(4.) Leper Asylums in several places, partly supported by Government, but chiefly from local sources.

(5.) The systematized employment of *hakíms*, or native practitioners, paid from a cess voluntarily raised by the people.

433. Lahore Medical School Hospital.—The following table shows the number of patients treated, and operations performed, for the last four years :—

	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.
In-door patients	927	1,112	928	1,065
Out-door Do.	14,059	14,186	13,373	15,864
Capital operations	62	66	98	90
Minor Do.	698	839	884	1,063

The daily average number of patients during the past year was 48½ in-door and 106 out-door; 137 of the in-patients and more than one-fourth of the out-patients were females. Of the 90 capital operations (12 of which were fatal), 37 were cases of lithotomy, and 40 of lithotrity.

There were 191 deaths in the hospital: this large mortality has mainly resulted from the great prevalence during the year of a bad form of malarious fever, to which no less than 120 of the deaths are directly or indirectly attributed. The sufferers from fever, or its consequences, were often found lying in the streets in a moribund condition, and were brought into the hospital by the Police to die in a few hours. The last quarter of 1869 was the most unhealthy season that has been known at Lahore for many years: the deaths in the hospital during those three months averaged nearly one a day. The total number of cases of miasmatic diseases treated during the year was 5,611.

7 The cost of the institution during the year 1869-70 was Rs. 5,266-5,—all defrayed from Imperial revenues.

434. CHARITABLE DISPENSARIES.—The following table shows the most prominent statistics in connexion with these institutions for the past four years:—

Year.	Number of Dispensaries.	Number of patients treated.	Contributions from			Total income.
			Imperial revenues.	Local funds.	Private subscriptions and interest on investments.	
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1866	69	369,609	78,839	40,453	19,760	1,39,052
1867	82	439,785	64,425	62,720	21,024	1,48,169
1868	92	471,511	58,711	83,340	29,392	1,71,443
1869	99	604,385	61,777	87,440	33,446	1,82,663

Thus it will be seen that within the last four years,—that is to say, since the introduction of the grant-in-aid system described in former Reports,—30 new Dispensaries have been established, 16 of them entirely independent of Government aid. The number of persons annually receiving relief has increased from 369,609 to 604,385; and the total

income, from Rs. 1,39,052, to Rs. 1,82,662; and yet the charge upon the Imperial revenues has *decreased* by upwards of Rs. 17,000 per annum. These facts forcibly indicate the growing popularity of these institutions, and the confidence the native community are beginning to repose in the efficacy of European medicines and modes of treating disease.

435. The great increase in the number of patients treated in 1869 over those in the previous year—*viz.*, 132,874—is remarkable. A portion of this increase is doubtless owing to the seven new dispensaries opened during the year, and to the greater confidence of the people in those previously existing; but it is mainly owing to the wide-spread prevalence of disease, endemic and epidemic—especially the out-burst of fever all over the province after last year's rains. The total number who received relief during the year was 604,385, or about one person in 29 of the entire population. Of this number, 24,377 were in-patients, and 580,008 out-patients; of the former, 20,447 were males, and 3,930 were females; of the latter, 435,674 were males, and 144,334 females. The total number of surgical operations amounted to 50,485, of which 2,921 were major operations (resulting in 135 deaths, or 4·61 per cent. of the cases operated on), and 47,564 minor operations.

436. The class established at Amritsar for the training of native women as midwives, referred to in last Report, was kept up during the past year by the Civil Surgeon, Doctor Taylor: it consisted of from six to eight pupils of the class of professional *dais*, who were immediately superintended by an Eurasian Matron. The latter received lessons once or twice a week from the Civil Surgeon, and read to and examined the pupils on midwifery subjects daily for about five hours,—their progress being occasionally tested by the Civil Surgeon. 118 accouchements were attended by these pupils during the year, and the general results have been on the whole very satisfactory. Similar classes have been established at Dehli and at several other places.

437. No particulars have been received of the number of patients treated by the Civil Surgeon at Srinaggar, in Kashmír, during last season; but considerable aid was afforded to the indigent and suffering by Dr. Elmslie, of the Medical Mission, who treated over 3,700 persons.

438. The Dispensary at Leh, in Ladákh, was, as in previous years under the charge of the Officer on Special Duty, Dr. Cayley. It was opened in the latter part of June, and maintained until the end of October. The daily average of sick was 24, and in all 657 patients were treated, of whom 174 were Ladákhis, 223 were Bultis, Yárkandis, and other inhabitants of Central Asia,—some being pilgrims from the distant provinces of Kokand and Almati, and the remainder were Kashmíris, Punjabis, and Hindustanis. The prevailing diseases were dyspepsia, cholic, chronic rheumatism, neuralgia, venereal disorders, ophthalmia, and cataract. Malarious fevers and bowel complaints rarely occur among the people of Ladákh. Vaccination was carried on to a considerable extent, and

comparatively few people remain unprotected in Ladákh. The people of all classes, both natives of Ladákh and foreigners passing through, gladly availed themselves of the benefit of the Dispensary, in which they ppeared to have the greatest confidence.

439. There are four Dispensaries in the Bháwalpore State, situated at the towns of Bháwalpore, Ahmadpore, Khánpore and Minchinabád: each is in immediate charge of a carefully-selected Native Doctor, and the whole are supervised by the Civil Medical Officer attached to the Agency, Mr. Deane. 16,085 new patients were treated during the year, of whom 3,179 were females. 71 major and 1,366 minor surgical, and 3,787 vaccine operations were performed—a fair proportion with success. 13 lads, mostly sons of the *hakíms* and *baids*, or native practitioners of the country, were in training as apprentices at these institutions, and some were preparing for admission to the Lahore Medical School. The paid *hakíms* of the State, 24 in number, were brought under the control of the Civil Medical Officer, and placed in charge of rural dispensaries. Scurvy prevailed to an alarming extent in the country, and was almost universal, affecting rich and poor alike. It is attributed by the Medical Officer to the presence of sulphate of soda in large quantities in the drinking-water.

440. LUNATIC ASYLUMS.—There are two asylums in the Punjab for the care and treatment of the insane; the principal one is at Lahore, and there is a smaller one at Dehli. The establishment of similar institutions at Ráwalpindi, Multán, and elsewhere has for some time been under consideration; but no active measures were taken to this end during the past year, owing to the great financial pressure. The existing asylums are maintained wholly at the charge of the State.

441. *Lahore Lunatic Asylum.*—The number of inmates in this institution on the 1st January 1869 was 216, and the number of admissions during the year, 140, making a total of 356 lunatics under treatment, of whom 282 were males, and 74 females. 63 patients were cured or liberated, and 96 died, leaving 197 inmates at the close of the year, *viz.*, 160 males and 37 females. The daily average number for the year was 220. Of those under treatment, 151 were Hindús, 204 were Mahomedans, and one was a Christian.

442. Notwithstanding the most unremitting attention on the part of the officers in charge, the most careful attention to cleanliness and conservancy arrangements, and a most liberal allowance of food, clothing, bedding, and space, the death-rate was very high, *viz.*, 44 per cent. of daily average strength. Of the 96 deaths, however, 33 were due to epidemic cholera, which broke out suddenly and violently in the female ward on the 5th September, thereafter spreading to the male wards. On its first appearance, the females were at once removed to a mosque about 1½ miles off,—cholera cases occurring amongst them being sent to the Naulakha Hospital for treatment. On the 11th October, by which time the epidemic had ceased, they were brought back to the Asylum. The male

lunatics were not removed from the Asylum, but cholera cases amongst them were sent for treatment to the same hospital.

443. There is a difference of opinion between the Medical authorities as to the immediate cause of this sudden outbreak. Last year orders were issued that, wherever practicable, water for drinking purposes should be taken from the canal, and should be boiled and filtered before being used. On the very day on which canal-water was first used, cholera, which had long been prevalent in the vicinity of the Asylum, broke out amongst the inmates, and the officer in charge not unnaturally attributes this to the use of the canal water, which was taken from a rajbuha exposed to pollution. The Sanitary Commissioner, on the other hand, observes, that although the attendants on the lunatics, 84 in number, used the very same water, not one of them was attacked; but it was ascertained that they obtained their water direct from the *pakhál*, or leathern bag, in which it was brought from the rajbuha, and used it without filtration; and from a consideration of this and of other facts, the Sanitary Commissioner concludes that the virus was probably introduced, not in the water, but in the *sand* used in the filters.

444. The average cost of each lunatic for establishment, diet, bedding, clothing, medicines, and all other charges was Rs. 92-2-5. The estimated profit from lunatics' labor during the year was Rs. 1,723, and the clear cash profit from sale of their manufactures, Rs. 121.

445. *Dehli Lunatic Asylum.*—There were 33 inmates in this institution at the beginning of 1869; the admissions during the year were 31 (*viz.*, 20 Hindus and 11 Mahomedans—two of these were old cases re-admitted), so that there were 64 patients in all under observation—and treatment during the year, of whom 52 were males and 12 females. Of these, 20 were discharged cured, 8 were made over to their friends, and 4 died; leaving 32 inmates at the close of the year. The daily average number of insanes was 30; and the total cost of the institution during the year was Rs. 2,829-2-2, which gives an average monthly cost of Rs. 7-13-9 for each lunatic.

446. LEPER ASYLUMS.—A small establishment for lepers is maintained at Kángra from Imperial revenues, at an annual cost of Rs. 528, and there are similar asylums at Syálkot, Ráwalpindi, and elsewhere, maintained from Local Funds; but the most important is that at Tarn Tárn, in the Amritsar District, where there is a colony of about 200 lepers, who reside in huts set apart for them, receiving their clothing and a daily allowance for food from Municipal Funds.

447. From statistics collected through the agency of the Police,—which however, are perhaps not quite reliable,—it appears that at the close of 1868 there were 11,895 lepers in the province, as follows :—

Males under 14 years of age	...	198
„ over do.	...	9,324

Females under 16 years of age	...	118
" over do.	...	2,255

Of these, 185 were said to be the progeny of a leprous pair, 448 were the offspring of a leprous mother, and 900 of a leprous father; 947 were persons whose parents were not lepers, but who inherited the disease from more distant progenitors, and 9,415 came of unstained stock, but became lepers from various or unknown causes.

448. EMPLOYMENT OF HAKIMS.—An account was given in last year's report of the introduction into several districts of the system, which was initiated in Syálkot, of utilizing the native practitioners of the country in the distribution of simple European medicines, and in carrying out sanitary arrangements in the interior. During the past year the system was in force in the districts of Syàlkot, Jhelum, Gujeránwála and Gujerát, and in one tahsil of Sháhpore.

449. In Syálkot, where it has longest been in operation, there is a branch Hakím Dispensary at each of the five tahsil stations,—each being the centre of from 11 to 15 Hakím circles, and in charge of a Native Doctor, styled *Hakím Ala*, who has also a general supervision of the attached Hakím circles. To each of these circles, comprising on an average about 35 villages, a Hakím selected by a Central Committee is appointed. The whole scheme is supervised by the Sub-Assistant Surgeon at the head quarters of the district, who visits all the branch Dispensaries once a quarter. The expenditure, which is entirely defrayed from a local cess, amounted in 1869 to Rs. 30,242; and 73,190 persons obtained relief.

In Jhelum, a similar system was introduced in April 1869: 31 Hakíms were employed, under the superintendence of a Sub-Assistant Surgeon paid from local funds; and 50,880 patients were treated.

In Gujeránwála, 32 Hakíms were at work under the supervision of the Civil Surgeon. These men were called in to the head-quarters station of the district in batches of six at a time, to receive instruction in the use, properties, and doses of European medicines.

From these districts favorable reports have been received of the working of the system. From Gujerát and Sháhpore the reports were not so favorable,—the cause of want of success being chiefly insufficiency of funds.

450. The principal objections to the system appear to be,—(1) that the Hakím circles are too large, so that, especially in sickly seasons, the Hakíms cannot do justice to their charge; (2) the difficulty of exercising sufficient control over their proceedings; (3) the temptations to which they are exposed to be corrupt; and (4) their general want of practical knowledge of their profession. While His Honor approves of and advocates the policy of utilizing the services of these men, and of educating their sons in the principles of western medical science, and

believes that much use may be made of their knowledge of local diseases, and of their *materia medica*, he is conscious of the danger of letting loose on the country men practising a false system of medicine under the special patronage of the British Government, without adequate supervision, however popular the measure may be; and accordingly, the extension of the system will not be encouraged, except where such supervision is available.

C.—Vaccination.

451. THE prescribed return will be found in Appendix V. C. The following table shows the number of persons vaccinated during 1869, as compared with the previous year :—

		Successful.	Unsuccessful.	Doubtful.	Re-vaccinated.	Unknown.	Total.	Percentage of successful cases.
Vaccinations performed by Punjab Vaccine establishment.	1868	159,704	4,222	2,524	795	1,725	168,970	95·94
	1869	169,537	3,960	2,194	1,573	3,104	180,368	96·04
Vaccinations performed by Civil Surgeons and Vaccinators attached to dispensaries.	1868	44,177	9,821	6,546	2,896	1,452	64,892	72·96
	1869	48,970	11,533	7,228	4,188	1,678	73,597	72·30
Vaccinations performed by Vaccinators employed by Native Chiefs, Municipal Committees, Native Hakíms, &c.,	1869	15,807	3,777	1,907	1,631	109	23,231	73·89
TOTAL ...	1868	203,881	14,043	9,070	3,691	3,177	233,862	89·81
	1869	234,314	19,270	11,329	7,392	4,891	277,196	88·44

452. The cost in 1869 was as follows :—

		Rs.
Punjab Vaccine Establishment	...	48,095
Dispensary Vaccinators	...	5,526
Municipal and other Vaccinators	...	1,115
TOTAL,	...	54,736

This gives an average of 3 annas and 9 pie for each successful case.

453. The operations of the Punjab Vaccine Establishment were carried on during the cool months of the year in the Gujeránwála, Gurdáspore and Jullundhur Districts, while in the summer months, the hilly portions of the Kángra District were visited, including the distant regions of Lahaul and Kullu, and the territory of the Raja of Mandi. In these tracts the people appeared generally to appreciate the advantages of vaccination, while in the Gujeránwála and Gurdáspore Districts, on the contrary, much opposition was met with.

454. Small-pox was very prevalent in the Punjab during 1869, the number of deaths being far greater than in any year since 1865, which may be regarded as an exceptional year. The deaths from small-pox during the last five ears were as follows:—

Year.		Deaths.
1865	...	65,595
1866	...	30,615
1867	...	20,438
1868	...	24,222
1869	...	52,183
Total in 5 years	...	193,053

The deaths from cholera during the same period numbered only 53,651.

455. Small-pox was epidemic in the city of Dehli during the cold weather of 1868-69, and reached its height in January 1869. The Civil Surgeon and Municipal Commissioners exerted themselves to arrest the disease, and a large number of vaccinations was performed; but the mortality was, notwithstanding, very great. In the Jullundhur District small-pox prevailed more or less during the entire year. In November, the town of Jullundhur was visited by the Vaccine Establishment. It was divided off into distinct portions, one being assigned to each member of the Municipal Committee, who, accompanied by a staff of vaccinators, went from house to house, urging the people to have their children vaccinated, which they generally did very willingly; indeed, children were brought into the town of Jullundhur from other infected parts of the district, distances of 20 miles, for the purpose of being vaccinated, the parents remarking that those who had been previously vaccinated escaped the disease. There were outbreaks of small-pox, too, in several parts of the Kangra District; but the disease was in every case successfully arrested by vaccination.

PART VI.

MISCELLANEOUS.

456. The Post.—From the commencement of the official year 1869-70, the Province of Sind, which had heretofore been included in the Punjab Postal Circle, was separated from the charge of the Postmaster-General of the Punjab, and placed under a separate Chief Inspecting Postmaster.

457. The following statement shows the general correspondence of the Province for the last two years:—

	1868-69	1869-70
Letters	9,887,641	9,451,271
Newspapers	743,944	786,163
Parcels	128,422	116,371
Books	112,712	113,433
Total ...	10,872,719	10,467,238

The decrease exhibited in this statement is nominal, and results from the Sind correspondence being included in the figures for 1868-69, and not in those for 1869-70—in fact, there has been a considerable increase in the correspondence,—the number of letters received in the Sind Post Offices during the previous year having been 1,511,668, and the number of parcels, 20,428. The increase in the newspaper circulation is notable, and is attributed partly to some weekly and bi-weekly newspapers having been converted into daily ones, and partly to the issue of several new weekly vernacular papers.

458. The following statement shows the number of covers sent to the District Post for delivery, the number received back undelivered, and the numbers received from the District Post for despatch by the Imperial Post:—

	1868-69	1869-70
Sent to District Post ...	477,452	392,863
Received back undelivered ...	82,880	60,952
Percentage undelivered ...	17·3	15·5
Received from District Post ...	233,485	181,458

The decrease is accounted for by the extension in several places of the Imperial Post to the interior of districts previously served by the District Post. Arrangements are being made for the improvement of the District Postal Service, by increasing the pay of runners, increasing the number of rural messengers, and providing more complete supervision. The additional cost will be met, in the districts under

Settlement, by the imposition of a dâk cess of ½ per cent. on the jumma.

459. The non-postal branches of the Department under the control of the Postmaster-General, Punjab, consist of—

(1.) The Military Horse Van and Hill Cart Passenger Service; and

(2.) The Bullock Train Parcel Service.

460. The following lines for passenger service were open during the year:—

Between Lahore and Pesháwar;

" Ambála and the Byás (closed since the opening of the sections of the Dehli Railway between those places);

" Lahore and Ferozpore;

" Wazírabád and Syálkot;

" Ráwalpindi and Murree;

" Ráwalpindi and Kohát (closed early in the year, owing to its being in limited demand, and resulting in great loss to the Department).

Since the beginning of the current year, a line has also been established between Amritsar and Pathánkot.

The number of passengers conveyed during the year was:—

Military Officers at the public expense	927
Soldiers with their families, at Bullock Train rates,	1,640
Private travellers	14,485
Total ...	17,052

The expenditure of the year, which was swelled partly by the high price of corn, and partly by an extraordinary outlay in the construction and renewal of rolling stock, amounted in all to Rs. 2,52,868; while the receipts aggregated Rs. 2,57,069, leaving a surplus of Rs. 4,201.

461. The working of the Bullock Train during the past year has been most successful,—the quantity of parcels carried having more than doubled. Arrrangements have been made with the Punjab Railway authorities to receive goods consigned through the Railway for places off the line.

462. THE TELEGRAPH.—The total length of Telegraph line under the charge of the Superintendent of Government Telegraphs in the Punjab at the close of the last official year was 808 miles; but this does not include the line from Lahore to Multán, nor the Deraját Section, which are included in the Sind Division of the Government Telegraph Department. In last Report, the total length was given as 761 miles;

the difference is due to the dismantling of the direct line between Ambála and Dehli, and the substitution of another connecting these places *viâ* the Dehli Railway line.

During the year, the construction of two new lines of Telegraph was taken in hand,—one connecting Ráwalpindi with Kohát, and the other connecting Ludiana with Ferozpore; both of these lines were completed early in the current official year.

463. The Telegraph Offices were, as in the previous year, 14 in number, situated at

Pesháwar,	Lahore,
Naushera,	Amritsar,
Hoti Mardán,	Jullundhur,
Attok,	Ambála,
Abbottabad,	Kassaoli,
Ráwalpindi,	Simla,
Murree,	and Dehli.

Owing to the failure of the Chenáb cable, it became necessary for some time to establish temporary offices on each bank of the river, and to keep up the communication by means of boats.

464. The total number of messages despatched during the year was 30,128, of which 8,760 were service and 21,368 were private messages.

465. MUNICIPALITIES.—In Appendix VI. will be found a table showing the several places and towns in the Province at the close of the year in which a Municipal income was realized; from this it will be seen that in three places,—*viz.*, Simla, Dehli, and Murree,—Municipalities existed, constituted under Act XXVI. of 1850, before the passing of the Punjab Municipal Act. In 118 towns, stations, and sanitaria, there were Municipal Committees constituted under Act. XV. of 1867. Municipal income was also raised at 197 other places, in accordance with long-standing custom, or under executive orders of the Government, made prior to the passing of the Punjab Municipal Act, and to which that Act has not yet been extended. The income derived at these latter places is chiefly of the nature of a levy for watch and ward, and is inconsiderable in amount, being insufficient in many places for the payment of the Police.

466. Municipalities under Act XV. of 1867 are further subdivided into three classes, with graduated powers of expenditure. The Committees of the first class Municipalities are empowed to spend their income on objects authorized by the Act, without reference to superior authority, subject only to a Government audit of accounts. Those of the second and third classes are more under the control of the Commissioner of the Division and District Officer. At the close of the year, there were four Municipalities of the first class, *viz.*, Lahore, Amritsar, Dalhousie, and Dharmsála; 20

of the second class; and 94 of the third. The Committees are composed of official and non-official members,—the latter varying in number according to the size of the town and the variety of interests requiring representation. The mode of appointment is in some cases elective; but generally the non-official members are selected by Government. But whether the members are elected or nominated, the object in view is the same, *viz.*, to secure a fair representation of all the principal classes in all parts of a town. It is found by experience that in the case of Native Municipal Committees, the most intelligent and independent members are those appointed by *nomination.*

467. Bye-laws for the prevention of nuisances and enforcement of sanitation, framed chiefly on those of Lahore, were sanctioned for the following Municipalities during the year:—

Dehli,
Najafgurh,
Ballabgurh,
Farídabád,
Sonepat,
Karnál,
Ambála,
Jagádri,
Sadhaura,
Rúpar,
Thanesar,
Shahabád,
Ludiana,
Jagraon,
Raikot,
Machiwára,
Jullundhur,
Gurdáspore,
Batála,
Dínanaggar,
Kálanaur,
Pathánkot,
Narot,
Suján pore,
Naina Kot,
Kasúr,
Ferozpore,
Gujeránwála,
Wazírabád,
Ráwalpindi,
Attok,
Hazro,
Jhelum,
Pind Dádan Khan,
Gujerát,
Jalálpore,
Miáni,
Saiwál,
Khusháb,
Bhera, and
Jhung.

468. Considerable attention was given during the year to the recording of vital statistics in towns, and detailed bye-laws for securing a correct registration of births and deaths within Municipal limits were framed and sanctioned for—

Dehli,
Hissár,
Hánsi,
Bhiwáni,
Rohtak,
Bheri,
Jhajjar,
Sirsa,
Fazilka,
Ludiana,
Jagraon,
Simla
Amritsar,
Syálkot,

Lahore,
Kasúr,
Chunián,
Ferozpore,
Gujeránwála,
Wazírabád,
Ráwalpindi,
Jhelum,
Pind Dádan Khan,
Gujerát,
Sháhpore,
Miáni,
Saiwál,
Khusháb,
Bhera,
Multán,
Dera Ismail Khan,
Dera Ghází Khan,
Rájanpore,
Edwardesabád,
Hoti Mardán,
Kohát, and
Abbottabad.

469. The following statement shows the income and expenditure of Municipalities for the two past years :—

	Income.	Expenditure.
	Rs.	Rs.
1868-69 ...	16,08,806	17,40,839
1869-70 ...	14,37,462	13,86,014
Decrease ...	1,71,344	3,54,825

Thus, although the number of Municipalities has increased by 18, the gross income has decreased by Rs. 1,71,344. This has resulted from the Resolution of the Government of India dated 6th November 1868, which restricted the levy of octroi duties to certain specified articles, and exempted from Municipal taxation all articles which had paid Customs duty. It was anticipated that the loss of Municipal income would have been considerably greater; but the loss has to a certain extent been made up, though not without causing general unpopularity and some distress among the poorer classes, partly by direct taxation, and partly by increasing the duties on taxable articles, consisting chiefly of the necessaries of life. A Bill for enabling Municipalities to raise loans is now before the Legislature, which, if passed into law, will afford the means of carrying out sanitary improvements on a large scale in the principal towns.

470. Duke of Edinburgh's Visit.—In the month of February 1870, the Punjab was honored by a visit from His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh.

The proceedings of His Royal Highness were graphically described in the public papers at the time, and a detailed official report will be found in the *Punjab Gazette Extraordinary* of the 28th February. It may be here briefly stated that his Royal Highness reached Dehli on the afternoon of Saturday, 5th February; at 10 P. M., he visited the city, which was brilliantly illuminated for the occasion. On Monday, the 7th, he received an address from the inhabitants, and inspected the Fort, Palace, and Jama Masjid, and the position of the British Army during the seige of Dehli in 1857. On Tuesday, His Royal Highness visited the ruins at the *Kutub* and the Tomb of the Emperor Humayún, and left in the evening for Lahore, which he reached at 5 P. M. on the 9th. Here His Royal Highness was received by the Lieutenant-Governor, and Civil and Military authorities, and the principal Feudatories and Chiefs of the Province,—*viz.*, the Maharaja of Jummoo and Kashmír; the Maharaja of Patiála; the Náwab of Bháwalpore; the Rajas of Jínd, Nábha, and Kapúrthalla; the Nawáb of Málér Kotla, &c., &c.

471. During His Royal Highness's stay at Lahore, he received addresses from the European and Native residents, paid a state visit to the City, Fort, and Palace, accompanied by the chief Civil and Military authorities, and the Feudatory Chiefs, received visits from the Feudatories, opened the Soldiers' Workshop Exbibition at Mían Mír, reviewed the troops, was present at a provincial ball given at the Montgomery Hall, and a conversazione in the same place, at which upwards of 500 Europeans and upwards of 300 Natives of rank were present. At 4 P. M. on the 12th, His Royal Highness proceeded to Amritsar, and saw the sacred tank and Sikh Temple illuminated, received an address from the inhabitants, and left next morning for Saháranpore.

472. Throughout his visit, His Royal Highness was enthusiastically received by all classes, Native and European, and won the admiration of all by the exceeding courtesey of his demeanour.

473. In commemoration of His Royal Highness's visit, the Nawáb of Bháwalpore placed Rs. 25,000 at the disposal of Government, to be expended partly in the foundation of a scholarship, and partly in the erection of a tank and drinking-fountain. The Maharaja of Patiála has in like manner forwarded a sum of Rs. 20,000, and the Rajas of Jínd and Nábha, Rs. 5,000 each, for the foundation of scholarships and fellowships in connection with the Punjab University College, to be called after the name of His Royal Highness.

474. LORD MAYO'S VISIT.—In April, His Excellency the Viceroy, accompanied by his Private and Military Secretaries, the Foreign Secretary, and the Secretary to the Punjab Government, made a flying tour through the upper portion of the Punjab. His Excellency arrived at Lahore on the 13th April, rode on cavalry and artillery horses from Gujerát to Chilliánwála; thence to Pind Dádan Khan, where His Excellency inspected the Salt Mines of Khewra, to be hereafter designated the "Mayo Mines;" proceeded across country *viâ* Jalálpore to Jhelum;

thence by carriage to Ráwalpindi, Attok and Pesháwar; from Pesháwar, His Excellency paid a visit to the Fort of Jamrúd, near the Khaibar Pass, proceeded through the Afrídi Pass to Kohát; thence to Pesháwar, Hoti Mardán, and Harripore, to Abbottabad. From Abbottabad, he rode out to the crest of the Susal Pass, overlooking the Oghi Valley, returning to Abbottabad next morning, and proceeding the same day by the new hill road, *viâ* Paghotur and Dúnga Galli, to Murree, which he reached on the evening of the 29th, after a ride of 86 miles, performed in little more than 12 hours.

475. From Murree, His Excellency proceeded by carriage *viâ* Ráwalpindi, Jhelum, Gujerát, and Wazírabad, to Syálkot, where a meeting had been arranged with His Highness the Maharaja of Jummoo and Kashmír. The usual interchange of ceremonial visits having taken place, His Excellency ratified the commercial treaty with that Chief, and proceeded that afternoon across country to Gujeránwála. His Excellency returned to Lahore, and, on the 5th May, presided at a farewell banquet given in honor of Sir Donald McLeod in the Montgomery Hall.

476. RETIREMENT OF SIR D. F. MCLEOD, C.B., K.C.S.I.—On 1st June, Sir Donald McLeod, C.B., K.C.S.I., whose term of office as Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab expired in January 1870, but was extended for a further period of six months, was succeeded by Major-General the Hon'ble Sir Henry Marion Durand, C.B., K.C.S.I.

477. Some idea of the social and material progress of the Punjab during the period of Sir D. McLeod's tenure of the office of Lieutenant-Governor will be gathered from the following statistics:—

	1864-65.	1869-70.
Revenue from Imperial taxes and receipts ...	£3,115,523	£3,789,507
Do., from local taxes and receipts ...	£295,500	£322,415
Value of claims contested in Courts of Law ...	£621,531	£1,012,693
Area irrigated by canals ...	Acres 764,266	Acres 1,162,983
Average selling price of land per acre ...	Rs. 5-8-0	Rs. 10-12-0
Miles of railway open ...	253	530
Number of letters carried by the Imperial post ...	7,027,831	10,467,238
Number of native newspapers...	2	10

	1864-65.	1869-70.
Number of graduates of the Calcutta University ...	0	15
Number of students in the Punjab Colleges ...	31	89
Number of scholars in Aided Schools ...	14,989	25,257
Amount contributed from private sources to Educational Institutions ...	£6,945	£18,851
Number of dispensaries ...	41	99
In-door patients ...	13,775	23,652
Out-door patients ...	247,752	576,970
Private contributions to dispensaries ...	£425	£3,345
Municipalities—legally incorporated ...	2	121
Do.—others ...	47	197
Police.		
Percentage of convictions to arrests ...	66·6	68·1
Percentage of stolen property recovered ...	27	38·6
Criminal Justice.		
Percentage of sentences confirmed on appeal ...	51	54·5
Civil Justice.		
Percentage of orders confirmed on appeal ...	44	56·7
Number of deeds registered at the Registration Offices ...	39,343	137,525
Jails.		
Percentage of mortality to daily average strength ...	For five years ending 1864, 6·55	For five years ending 1869, 2·51

During the five years ending with 1869-70, an expenditure of upwards of four millions sterling was incurred on Public Works, as follows:—

	£
Military works, chiefly barrack accommodation for European troops	1,926,000
Civil buildings	308,000
Irrigation Works, including the new Sirhind Canal	445,000
Roads, bridges, and communications ...	1,147,000
Miscellaneous Public Improvements ...	97,000
Railways, State and Guaranteed—Imperial Expenditure	118,000
Total ...	£4,041,000

APPENDICES.

STATISTICS OF PHYSICAL, POLITICAL, AND FISCAL GEOGRAPHY.

A. 1.—Area, cultivated and uncultivated.
   3.—Climate.

B. 1.—Native States.
   2.—Native Chiefs.

C. Civil Divisions.

D. Population.

E. 1.—Survey and Settlement.
   2.—Surveyed and assessed area.
   5.—Transfers of land.
   6.—Land Revenue.

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

A. 3.—Draft Bills submitted for consideration of Legislature.

B. 1.—Judicial Tribunals, original and appellate.
   2.—Offences reported and persons tried.
   3.—General result of criminal trials.
   4.—Punishments inflicted.
   5.—Result of appeal and revision in Criminal cases.
   6.—Number and description of Civil suits disposed of.
   7.—Value of suits disposed of.
   8.—General result of trial of Civil Suits.
   9.—Business of the Civil Appellate Courts.
   10.—Execution of decrees of Civil Courts.
   11.—Juries and Assessors in Criminal Courts.
   12.—Deeds registered in Registration Offices.

C. 1.—Number and distribution of prisoners.
   2.—Sickness, mortality, &c., of prisoners.
   3.—Employment and earnings of working prisoners.
   4.—Establishment and cost of prisons.
   5.—Sex, age, previous convictions, and education of prisoner
   6.—Religion, races, and classes of prisoners.
   7.—Previous trades, professions, and social relations of prison

D. 1.—Regular organized Police of all kinds maintained.
   3.—Religion, races, &c., of organized Police.
   4.—Offences committed and disposal under each class of c
   of persons arrested.

III.—Statistics of Production and Distribution.

IV.—Statistics of Instruction.

V.—Statistics of Life.

VI.—Miscellaneous.

APPENDICES.

STATISTICAL TABLES.

I. A.—1. Area, Cultivated and Uncultivated.

District		Total Area in square miles.			
		Cultivated	*Waste.*		Total.
			Culturable.	Unculturable.	
Dehli,	...	821	189	263	1,273
Gurgaon,	...	1,513	175	293	1,981
Karnál,	...	1,008	908	437	2,353
Hissár,	...	2,105	1,167	268	3,540
Rohtak,	...	1,415	231	166	1,812
Sirsa,	...	366	2,490	254	3,110
Ambála,	...	1,477	444	707	2,628
Ludiana,	...	1,141	128	90	1,359
Simla,	...	15	3	...	18
Julkundhur,	...	1,027	125	180	1,332
Husháirpore,	...	1,174	102	810	2,086
Kángra,	...	909	432	7,649	8,990
Amritsar,	...	1,449	280	307	2,036
Syálkot,	...	1,290	289	376	1,955
Gurdáspore,	...	961	92	289	1,342
Lahore,	...	1,540	1,548	559	3,647
Ferozpore,	...	1,767	704	225	2,696
Gujeránwála,	...	651	1,401	510	2,562
Ráwalpindi,	...	1,496	325	4,391	6,212
Jhelum,	...	1,193	407	2,310	3,910
Gujerát,	...	1,022	398	524	1,944
Sháhpore,	...	662	3,249	787	4,698
Multán,	...	976	1,118	3,788	5,882
Jhung,	...	377	3,891	1,436	5,704
Montgomery,	...	841	944	3,792	5,577
Mozuffurgurh,	...	646	581	1,795	3,022
Dera Ismail Khan,	...	846	2,078	4,172	7,096
Dera Gházi Khan,	...	367	1,220	732	2,319
Bunnoo,	...	704	91	2,355	3,150
Peshawar,	...	1,173	272	484	1,929
Kohát,	...	251	40	2,547	2,838
Hazára,	...	330	11	2,659	3,000
Total	...	31,513	25,333	45,155	102,001

AND COMMUNICATIONS, FOR 1869-70.

UNAPPROPRIATED CULTURABLE WASTE, IN ACRES.			COMMUNICATIONS; MILEAGE OF.			
Remaining last year.	Sold or granted during the year.	Remaining at close of year.	Water (navigable rivers.)	Metalled Roads.	Unmetalled Roads.	Railways.
1,280	...	1,280	72	71	370	2
...	...	...	15	31	678	...
3,093	...	3,093	73	58	154	...
...	...	...	...	29	471	...
...	...	...	...	44	516	...
...	...	...	20	6	445	...
2,124	...	2,124	60	121	426	42
...	...	...	62	38	154	31
1,715	...	1,715	...	...	43	...
1,142	...	1,142	118	20	215	49
...	...	...	110	7	650	...
...	...	...	74	...	512	...
5,347	...	5,347	109	61	201	44
1,236	...	1,236	75	9	693	...
309	...	309	38	43	838	...
277,107	...	277,107	130	21	530	79
...	...	...	112	23	474	...
149,946	...	149,946	84	55	1,269	...
521,600	...	521,600	92	128	1,133	...
937	...	937	85	3	993	...
64,652	...	64,652	115	6	650	...
369,631	...	369,631	112	...	811	...
1,880,489	...	1,880,489	150	59	1,430	81
2,308,480	...	2,308,480	180	9	863	...
2,298,654	...	2,298,654	205	...	941	84
51,562	...	51,562	260	7	478	...
376,811	...	376,811	120	3	696	...
13,082	...	13,082	200	5	1,217	...
...	...	...	68	...	515	...
...	...	...	117	2	141	...
1,878	...	1,878	...	...	249	...
...	...	...	46	...	280	...
8,331,075	...	8,331,075	2,902	859	19,036	412

I. A.—3. Climate of the Punjab

Place at which observations taken, and year for which taken.	Rain-Fall in inches.				Temperature in		
					May.		
	January to May.	June to September.	October to December.	Total.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.
1869							
Dehli,	4·0	17·8	1·7	23·5			
Gurgaon, ...	2·37	20·6	1·3	24·27			
Karnál, ...	8·4	14·6	0·6	23·6			
Hissár, ...	5·5	9·4	...	14·9			
Rohtak, ...	3·1	16·3	2·0	21·4			
Sirsa, ...	2·9	10·78	...	13·68			
Ambála, ...	7·5	20·7	...	28·2			
Ludiana, ...	8·9	29·2	1·2	39·3			
Simla, ...	10·9	45·3	1·8	58·0			
Jullundhur, ...	6·7	25·46	...	32·16			
Hushiárpore, ...	8·5	23·7	0·9	33·1			
Kángra, (Dharmsála) ...	17·8	101·7	3·7	123·2			
Amritsar, ...	5·7	14·4	1·5	21·6			
Syálkot, ...	11·6	35·0	0·2	46·8	119·0	71·0	94·42
Gurdáspore, ...	8·8	26·8	0·2	35·8			
Lahore, ...	4·0	12·3	3·6	19·9	121·5	67·0	95·63
Ferozpore, ...	8·6	25·3	1·4	35·3			
Gujeránwála, ...	4·8	19·9	0·2	24·9			
Ráwalpindi, ...	17·12	10·27	0·36	27·75	118·1	58·6	89·4
Jhelum, ...	5·6	12·0	0·6	18·2			
Gujerát, ...	12·7	17·5	0·5	30·7			
Sháhpore, ...	...	4·2	0·3	4·5	123·0	60·0	95·29
Multán, ...	5·45	8·0	...	13·45	124·0	68·0	94·18
Jhung, ...	7·6	9·5	...	17·1			
Montgomery, ...	3·9	5·5	...	9·4			
Mozuffergurh, ...	3·6	22·0	...	25·6			
Dera Ismail Khan, ...	4·1	6·35	0·1	10·55	117·0	66·0	92·7
Dera Gházi Khan, ...	4·09	8·0	0·2	12·29			
Bunnoo (Edwardesabad), ...	3·3	6·2	0·2	9·7			
Peshávar, ...	5·1	8·6	1·6	15·3			
Kohát, ...	14·1	12·6	1·1	27·8			
Hazára, ...	21·2	22·1	2·4	45·7			

DURING THE YEAR 1869.

THE SHADE (IN DEGREES FAH.)						PREVAILING WINDS.		
July.			*December.*					
Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	January to May.	June to September.	October to December.
115·0	71·0	88·36	80·0	30·0	55·12	E.	E.	
121·0	70·5	91·15	78·5	27·0	55·92	N.W.	N.E.	N.W.
118·3	66·4	89·40	78·3	23·7	52·5	W.	E.	W.
123·0	70·0	89·37	83·0	22·0	57·64	E.	E.	N.
114·75	72·0	93·25	79·0	40·0	56·94	S.W.	S.W.	N.E.
116·0	71·0	93·60	85·0	24·0	56·15	N.E.	N.E.	N.W.
						E.	E.	

I. B.—1. STATEMENT OF NATIVE STATES IN FEUDAL SUBORDINATION TO THE PUNJAB GOVERNMENT, 1869-70.

Name of State.	Tribute in men or money.	Estimated population.	Supposed gross revenue.	Estimated Military force.	Transit duties or not.	Principal articles of production, including manufactures and mines.
			Rs.			
1. Jummoo and Kashmír ...	1 Horse, 12 Shawl-goats and 3 pairs of shawls.	1,500,000	64,00,000	31,383	None.	Timber, shawls, papier maché work, saffron, borax, iron.
2. Patiála ...	100 horsemen.	1,586,000	40,00,000	8,000	,,	Slate-quarry near Simla, lead mine near Sabâthu, marble stone and copper mines in Narnaul.
3. Bháwalpore ...	...	364,582	20,00,000	3,802	,,	Lungis, susi, silk goods, saltpetre, alum.
4. Jínd ...	50 horsemen.	311,000	7,00,000	1,500	,,	
5. Nábha ...	...	276,000	7,00,000	1,500	,,	
6. Kapúrthalla ...	Rs. 1,31,000	212,721	5,77,000	2,200	,,	Sugar, cereals, shawls, saltpetre produced at Phagwára.
7. Mandi ...	,, 1,00,000	139,259	3,00,000	300	,,	Iron and salt mines.
8. Sarmúr (Náhan) ...	...	75,595	1,00,000	400	,,	
9. Kahlúr (Biláspore) ...	,, 8,000	66,848	70,000	200	,,	
10. Bussáhir ...	,, 3,945	45,025	70,000	100	,,	Timber.
11. Hindúr (Nálagurh) ...	,, 5,000	49,678	60,000	100	,,	
12. Keonthal ...	...	18,083	30,000	100	,,	
13 Máler Kotla ...	25 horsemen.	46,200	2,00,000	300	,,	
14 Faridkot ...	...	51,000	75,000	285	,,	

[15.]

15	Chamba	...	Rs.	5,000	120,000	1,73,000	...	,,	Slate quarries near Dalhousie, and timber.
16	Suket	...	,,	11,000	44,552	80,000	200	,,	
17	Kalsia	...	...		62,000	1,30,000	150	,,	
18	Pataodi	...	...		18,564	76,000	235	,,	
19	Luháru	...	...		18,000	60,000	300	,,	
20	Dujána	...	..		6,390	10,000	110	,,	
21	Bághal	...	Rs.	3,600	22,305	35,000	A few armed followers	,,	
22	Jubbal	...	,,	2,520	17,262	18,000	do.	,,	
23	Kumharsain	...	,,	2,000	7,829	7,000	do.	,,	
24	Bhajji	...	,,	1,440	9,001	15,000	do.	,,	
25	Mailog	...	,,	1,450	7,358	8,000	do.	,,	
26	Balsán	...	,,	1,080	4,892	6,000	do.	,,	
27	Dhámi	...	,,	360	2,853	4,000	do.	,,	
28	Kuthár	...	,,	1,080	3,990	5,000	do.	,,	
29	Kunhiár	...	,,	180	1,906	3,000	do.	,,	
30	Mangal	...	,,	72	917	1,000	do.	,,	
31	Bíja	...	,,	180	981	2,000	do.	,,	
32	Baghát	...	,,	2,000			do.	,,	
33	Darkúti	...	...		612	500	do.	,,	
34	Taroch	...		280	3,028	2,500	do.	,,	

I. B.—2. NATIVE CHIEFS AND PRINCIPAL MALE MEMBERS OF THEIR FAMILIES AT THE CLOSE OF 1869-70.

Name of individual, and State and family to which he belongs.	Present position.	Caste or Race, and Religion.	Age.	How educated.	How employed.	Has sunnud authorising adoption or not.	Family follows primogeniture or not.	Has male heirs or not.	Remarks.
1.—Ranbír Singh, G.C.S.I. of Jummoo and Kashmír,	Maharaja	Rajput	47	Can read and write Sanscrit, Persian and Dogra	Administers his State	Has	Primogeniture	Four sons	The eldest son, Mián Partáb Singh, is the heir apparent; Moti Singh, first cousin of the Maharajah.
2.—Muhandar Singh, G.C.S.I., of Patiála,	Do.	Siddhu Ját *alias* Phulkian	18	Can read and write English, Persian and Gurmukhi	Ditto	do.	do.	* A son	* Born on 17th March 1867.
3.—Sadiq Muhammad Khan, of Bháwalpore,	Nawab	Daudpotra	10	Can read and write English and Persian	Is being educated by Pundit Jai Narain, an English scholar of Dehli	No	No	None	At the request of the late Nawab Baháwal Khan, the Supreme Government sanctioned, on 19th March 1850, his appointing his third son Saadat Yár Khan, who afterwards assumed the title of Sadiq Muhammad Khan, as his heir apparent in preference to his eldest son Haji Muhammad Khan (*alias* Fateh Muhammad Khan). In October 1852, the Nawab died, and was succeeded by the heir elect. But in February 1853, Haji Muhammad

									Khan contrived to escape from confinement, and dethroned Saadat Yar Khan (who was sent to Lahore,) and took possession of the throne. Ever since, the Nawabship has continued in his family. Saadat Yar Khan died at Lahore in 1862.
4.—Raghbir Singh, of Jínd	Raja	Siddhu Ját, *alias* Phulkian	40	The Raja reads Gurmukhi and is a well informed and able Ruler	Administers his State	Has	Primogeniture	A son aged about 14 yrs.	
5.—Bhagwán Singh, of Nábha	Raja	Siddhu Ját, *alias* Phulkian	26	Knows Gurmukhi, and a little Persian	Ditto	do.	do.	...	The Raja succeeded his brother Raja Bharpur Singh, who died childless in 1863.
6.—Kharrak Singh, of Kapúrthalla	Raja	Ahluwalia	20		Ditto	do.	do.	...	
7.—Bijey Sain, of Mandi	Raja	Rajput	34	Educated in Sanscrit and English	Ditto	do.	do.	...	His uncles Bhag Singh, Miins Pardan Singh and Man Singh (the half brothers of the Raja), and Rugnath Singh, the son of Zalam Sain receive allowances from the State. On the death of Isri Sain his brother Zalam Sain succeeded him, who after a few year's rule, during his life-time conferred the Raj on Balbir Sain the son of his predecessor.

Name of individual, and State and family to which he belongs.	Present position.	Caste or Race, and Religion.	Age.	How educated.	How employed.	Has sunnud authorising adoption or not.	Family follows primogeniture or not.	Has male heirs or not.	Remarks.
8.—Shamsher Prakash, of Sarmúr (Nahan)	Raja	Rajput	26	Knows Sanscrit and a little English and Persian, and is well informed	Administers his State.	Has	Primogeniture	* A son	* Born in the beginning of 1868 Kaur Súrat Singh, aged 15, Rája's own brother.
9.—Hira Chand, of Kahlúr (Biláspore)	Raja	Chandeli Rajput	29	Knows Sanscrit, and is well informed	Ditto	do.	do.	Has	Hari Chand, heir apparent. This Chief's sister is married to the Maharajah of Jummoo and Kashmír.
10.—Shamsher Singh, of Bassahir	Raja	Rajput	32	...	Ditto	do.	do.	A son aged about 3 yrs.	
11.—Agar Singh, of Hindúr (Nálagurh)	Raja	Rajput	66	Knows Sanscrit, and is well informed	Ditto	do.	do.	Has	Raja Bijey Singh, son of Raja Ram Singh, died in 1856, leaving no direct heirs. But in consideration of the eminent services of his father, Government consented to place Mián Agar Singh, one of the illegitimate sons of Raja Ram Singh, in power in 1860, sub-

									ject to the payment of a tribute of 5,000 Rupees.
12.—Muhindar Sain, of Keonthal	Raja	Rajput	43	...	Ditto	do.	do.	Has	Balbir Sain (heir apparent), aged 18 yrs. Kour Hira Singh, aged 15 ,, ,, Surat Singh, ,, 11 ,, ,, Sheo Saran Singh 10 ,, ,, Ranbir Singh ,, 7 ,,
13.—Sikandar Ali Khan, of Málér Kotla	Nawab	Pathan	39	Knows Persian and Arabic	Ditto	do.	do.	...	Near relatives of the Nawab, who share in family estates and exercise sovereign powers therein, subject to a general subordination to the Nawab. Ghulam Muhammad Khan ... } Rustam Ali Khan ... } Cousins of the Nawab's grand-father. Ibrahim Ali Khan and Inayat Ali Khan, sons of the late Dilawar Ali Khan, } Cousins of the Nawab's father.
14.—Wazír Singh, of Faríd Kot	Raja	Siddhu Ját, *alias* Barau Bans	47	Knows Gurmukhi	Ditto	do.	do.	Has	His son Bikram Singh, the heir apparent, is being well educated in Persian and English.
15.—Sri Singh, of Chamba	Raja	Rajput	34	Knows Hindi and Tankra (the Kángra hill character and dialect) and a little English	Administers his State with the aid of a British Officer as Superintendent.	do.	do.	None	He has an only daughter, who is married to the Jummoo and Kashmír heir apparent.

I. B.—2.—*(Continued).*

Name of individual and State and family to which he belongs.	Present position.	Caste or Race, and Religion.	Age.	How educated.	How employed.	Has sunnud authorising adoption or not.	Family follows primogeniture or not.	Has male heirs or not.	Remarks.
16.—Aggar Sain, of Suket	Raja	Rajput	58	An accomplished Sanscrit Scholar.	Administers his State.	Has	Primogeniture	Six sons	Yrs. Mian Rudra Sain, (heir apparent), aged 41 Mian Sheo Singh, ,, 34 ,, Ram Singh, ,, 33 ,, Narain Singh, ,, 22 *(Legitimate sons).* Yrs. Mian Jowala Singh, aged 19 ,, Gorardan Singh, ,, 18 *(Illegitimate or Sirtora).* Yrs. Jagat Singh, Rajah's brother, aged 47 Mian Parakarm Singh, aged 9 ,, Surat Singh ,, 7 are the sons of Jagat Singh. The heir apparent has a son aged seven years The heir apparent lives in the Simla District, under the orders of Government.
17.—Bishen Singh, of Kalsia	Sirdar	Jât	16	...	Ditto	do.	do.	...	The Chief is married to the Jind Raja's daughter. Man Singh is the uncle of the Sirdar.

18.—Muhammad Mukhtar Husain, of Pataodi	Nawab	Afghan	17	Knows Persian	Ditto.	do.	do.	
19.—Allah-ud-din Ahmed Khan, of Luháru.	Nawab	Afghan	40	...	Ditto.	do.	do.	
20.—Muhammad Saadut Ali Khan, of Dujána	Nawab	Afghan	...	Knows Persian	Ditto.	do.	do.	No son	Muhammad Sher Khan, Muhammad Shamsher and Abdulla Khan are the three uncles of the Nawab. Muhammad Husain Ali Khan, the father of the Nawab, died in 1857. Yrs.
21.—Kishen Singh, of Bhágal	Rana	Rajput	53	...	Ditto.	do.	do.	...	Jey Singh, his brother, aged 52 Dian Singh, the son of Jey Singh, aged 19 Kapur Singh, ,, 27 Man Singh ,, 19 Híra Singh ,, 17 Narain Singh ,, 15 Ude Singh ,, 13
22.—Karm Chand, of Jubbal.	Rana	Rajput	36	...	Ditto	do.	do.	Has	Padam Chand, heir apparent, aged 8 Ghumir Chand, 2nd son, aged 5 Mian Dhirnan, ,, 47 ,, Lal Singh, ,, 40 ,, Hari Singh, ,, 32
23.—Bhawáni Singh, of Kumhársain.	Rana	Rajput	51	...	Ditto.	do.	do.	A son	Hera Singh, heir apparent, aged 24
24.—Ran Bahadur Singh, of Bhajji.	Rana	Rajput	47	...	Ditto.	do.	do.	Has	Durga Singh, heir apparent, aged 28 Mian Parmotman Singh, aged 25 Bijey Bahi Nand Singh, aged 10

I. B.—2.—*(Continued).*

Name of individual and State and family to which he belongs.	Present position.	Caste or Race, and Religion.	Age.	How educated.	How employed.	Has sunnud authorising adoption or not.	Family follows primogeniture or not.	Has male heirs or not.	Remarks.
25.—Dalip Chand, of Mailog.	Rana	Rajput	41	...	Administers his estate	Has	Primogeniture	Has	Yrs. Heir apparent, aged 8 Keshoram, brother " 31 Jiwan Singh, cousin " 16 Phinia Singh, son of Jiwan Singh, " 11 Ahup Singh, " 9
26.—Bhág Singh, of Balsan	Rana	Rajput	...	...	Ditto	do.	do.	do.	Ratan Singh, aged 46 Natha Singh, " 20 Ghourdhur Singh, " 33 Bir Singh, " 7 Are the members of the family of Devi Singh, son of the Rana. Prem Singh, son of above, dead, aged 42 Pritam Singh, ditto, aged 24 Ranjit Singh, the son of the Rana, aged 72 Kahn Singh, the son of above, aged 44 Tehl Singh, son of the Rana Sansar Singh, aged 62
27.—Fateh Singh, of Dhámi	Rana	Rajput	17	...	Ditto	do.	do.	...	Mian Bishan Singh, (uncle) aged 62 Mian Bir Singh, " 41 Mian Gharu " 24

28.—Jai Chand, of Kuthár	Rana	Rajput	...	...	Ditto	do.	do.	Has	
29.—Tegh Singh, of Kunhiár	Rai	Rajput	36	...	Ditto	do.	do.	...	
30.—Jít Singh, of Mangal	Rana	Rajput	46	...	Ditto	do.	do.	...	
31.—Ude Chand, of Bíja	Thakur	Rajput	43	...	Ditto	do.	do.	...	Mians Álam Singh, Zalam Singh and Kishen Singh, are the Thakur's brothers.
32.—Dalip Singh, of Bhagát.	Rana	Rajput	10	...	Ditto	do.	...	...	Amar Singh (brother) aged Yrs. 8 Jit Singh, (the brother of Dhehraj Singh or son of Umed Singh, aged 41 Mian Sohna Singh, „ 38 Mian Hira Singh, (the son of Umed Singh), aged 13 Mian Ratan Singh, „ 10 On the death of Mohindar Singh in 1896 Sumbut, 1839, A. D., the Simla Hill Superintendent reported to Government that the Rana had no sons (as Ade Singh, the only legitimate one born died some time before). The riasat was therefore resumed by the Government, and remained so for four years. In 1900 (A. D. 1842) Rana Bijey Singh received a sunnud conferring on him the Chiefship. On the death of Bijey Singh, disputes arose for succession between the Rani and Umed Singh, and for this reason the State remained *for* fourteen years in the possession of Government.

I. B.—2.—*(Continued).*

Name of individual, and State and family to which he belongs.	Present position.	Caste or Race, and Religion.	Age.	How educated.	How employed.	Has sunnud authorising adoption or not.	Family follows primogeniture or not.	Has male heirs or not.	Remarks.
									In 1862 Umed Singh died, the riasat was then entrusted to his son Dalip Singh.
33.—Ram Singh, of Darkuti.	Rana	Rajput	54	...	Ditto	Has	do.	do.	Yrs. Ram Karn Singh (heir apparent), aged 27 Hanwant Das, ,, 17 Hari Ram, ,, 14 Mian Narsingh Das, ,, 48 Mian Lachman, ,, 21 ,, Hari Singh, ,, 26 ,, Arjan, ,, 20 ,, Anant Ram, ,, 16 ,, Sita Ram. ,, 46 ,, Zalam Zor, ,, Bhawani Singh, ,, 12 All the above are the principal male members of the Rana's family.
34.—Ranjit Singh, of Taroch	Thakur	Rajput	...	...	Ditto	do.	do.	do.*	* Kabir Singh, the eldest son of the Thakur, is dead. Guddas Singh, son of above, aged 5 Tekum Singh, ,, 23 Dheya Singh, ,, 19 Sis Ram, ,, 12 Kanshi Ram, ,, 6 Dhan Singh, ,, 9 Rai Singh, ,, 11

12/10/71

I. C.—Civil Divisions of British Territory (Punjab) 1869-70.

Lieutenant-Governorship of the Punjab and its Dependencies, constituted 1st Jany. 1859.

Names of Commissioner-ships.	Names of Executive Districts.	No. of Judicial and Revenue Sub-Divisions.	Area in square miles.	Population.
Dehli	Dehli	3	1,273	621,675
	Gurgaon	5	1,931	690,295
	Karnál	5	2,353	608,942
Hissár	Hissár	5	3,540	484,681
	Rohtak	4	1,812	531,227
	Sirsa	3	3,110	210,795
Ambála ...	Ambála	6	2,628	1,035,488
	Ludiana	3	1,359	583,245
	Simla	3	18	33,995
Jullundhur...	Jullundhur	4	1,332	780,165
	Hushiárpore	4	2,086	939,972
	Kángra	5	8,990	743,882
Amritsar ...	Amritsar	4	2,036	1,083,514
	Syálkot	5	1,955	1,005,004
	Gurdáspore	4	1,342	655,362
Lahore ...	Lahore	4	3,647	789,666
	Gujeránwála	3	2,562	550,576
	Ferozpore	4	2,696	549,253
Ráwalpindi	Ráwalpindi	7	6,212	711,256
	Jhelum...	4	3,910	500,988
	Gujerát	3	1,944	616,361
	Sháhpore	3	4,698	368,796
Multán ...	Multán	5	5,882	471,563
	Jhung	3	5,704	348,027
	Montgomery	4	5,577	359,437
	Mozuffurgurh	3	3,022	295,547
Deraját ...	D. I. Khan	5	7,096	394,864
	D. G. Khan	4	2,319	308,840
	Bunnoo	4	3,150	287,547
Peshávar ...	Peshávar	8	1,929	523,152
	Kohát	3	2,838	145,419
	Hazára	2	3,000	367,218
	Total ...	132	102,001	17,596,752

I. C.—Civil Divisions of British

Names of Commissioner-ships.	Names of Executive Districts.	Chief Towns, with Population.
Dehli ...	Dehli	Dehli 1,54,417; Sonepat 12,176; Faridábad 7,990.
	Gurgaon	Riwári 24,503; Palwal 12,629; Faraknaggar 10,731.
	Karnál	Karnál 29,000; Pánipat 25,276; Kaithal 14,940.
Hissár	Hissár	Hissár 14,133; Hánsi 13,563; Bhiwáni 32,254.
	Rohtak	Rohtak 14,153; Berie 9,723; Jhajjar 10,545.
	Sirsa	Sirsa 11,000.
Ambála ...	Ambála	Ambála city 24,040; Cantonments 16,622; Jagádri 11,676.
	Ludiana	Ludiana 39,983; Gurgaon 7,096; Raikot 9,165.
	Simla	Simla 7,037.
Jullundhur...	Jullundhur	Jullundhur 45,607; Rahún 14,394; Kirtárpúr 16,953; Númahál 8,866; Nákodar 8,800; Philor 7,535.
	Hushiárpore	Hushiárpore 12,964; Oormur 9,632; Hariána 7,745; Miáni 7,706; Anandpore 6,859.
	Kángra	Núrpore, 9,928; Kángra 4,338.
Amritsar ...	Amritsar	Amritsar 135,813; Batála 28,725.
	Syálkot	Syálkot 25,337; Pasrúr 8,527; Zaffarwál 5,641.
	Gurdáspore	Dinanaggar 7,622; Kálanaur 6,121.
Lahore ...	Lahore	Lahore 98,924; Muzang 8,321; Mían Mír 13,757; Kasúr 15,209.
	Gujeránwála	Gujeránwála 19,381.
	Ferozpore	Ferozpore 20,592.
Ráwalpindi	Ráwalpindi	Ráwalpindi 19,222; Pindi gheb 8,223.
	Jhelum...	Jhelum 5,140; Pind Dádan Khan 13,340; Chakowál 5,467; Tallagang 5,647.
	Gujerát	Gujerát 15,907; Jalálpore 15,626.
	Sháhpore	Bhera 14,514; Miáni 6,857; Khusháb 8,509; Saiwál 8,900.
Multán ...	Multán	Multán 56,826.
	Jhung	Mughiana 10,854; Chisusti 11,477; Jhung 9,224.
	Montgomery	Kamália 5,695; Pák Pattan 6,086.
	Mozuffurgurh	Kot Adu 5,552; Jatohi 4,812; Mozuffurgurh 4719.
Deraját ...	D. I. Khan	D. Ismail Khan 24,906; Leia 17,033; Kuláchi 9,921.
	D. G. Khan	Dera Ghází Khan 17,164; Jámpore 7,796.
	Bunñoo	Esa Khail 17,746; Kálabágh 6,419; Edwardesabad 3,185.
Pesháwar ...	Peshawar	Pesháwar 58,555.
	Kohát	Kohát 11,274.
	Hazára...	Harripore 4,646; Abbottabad 4,483.
		Total ...

TERRITORY (PUNJAB) 1869-70.—*(Concluded.)*

No. of Villages.	How many Civil and Revenue Judges of all sorts.	How many Magistrates of all sorts.	Maximum distances in miles of villages from nearest Court.	Average of ditto	Number of Police.	Revenue.		Remarks.
						Land. Rs.	Gross. Rs.	
794	10	18	24	12	518	8,88,738	44,65,902	The column of gross Revenue is exclusive of Canal collections by the Irrigation Department, which amounted to Rs. 19,85,344, making the total gross revenue, Rs. 3,54,53,065.
1,264	9	9	52	8	364	10,96,415	11,90,078	
913	14	16	70	15	482	6,56,369	7,25,122	
658	12	19	36	26	420	4,45,309	25,13,303	
436	11	11	18	6	407	8,00,823	8,50,788	
654	8	11	40	20	315	1,86,564	2,16,347	
2,324	20	24	28	10	804	7,84,483	9,96,088	
880	21	12	54	13	464	7,72,460	8,90,598	
270	6	5	12	2	138	47,021	1,70,871	
1,257	13	11	20	5	467	13,19,555	15,18,081	
2,182	15	16	48	12	409	12,86,529	14,75,885	
731	16	17	34	10	387	7,39,819	8,46,728	
1,574	15	28	27	12	491	8,72,312	11,37,069	
2,314	18	17	25	13	391	10,66,512	12,34 721	
1,880	11	12	21	8	430	10,84,479	12,10,847	
1,455	13	23	30	10	897	6,61,986	9,91,152	
1,202	12	19	32	12	411	4,78,032	5,91,849	
312	15	15	44	16	350	4,74,263	5,59,724	
1,658	16	16	36	8	828	6,95,417	8,45,234	
966	11	11	35	16	445	6,15,094	6,80,978	
1,428	9	9	28	5	345	5,81,541	6,40,984	
667	8	8	54	19	381	4,25,289	49,74,486	
1,211	12	18	50	16	676	6,13,684	7,73,949	
786	9	7	46	39	411	3,69,643	4,24,000	
2,155	11	14	40	15	496	4,26,732	4,76,466	
552	9	9	45	19	325	5,71,005	6,18,974	
716	14	14	50	15	550	4,12,928	4,99,656	
354	17	18	30	8	406	3,39,293	4,64,564	
625	10	10	32	29	431	4,09,530	4,56,425	
654	17	17	38	9	788	6,40,626	7,81,065	
343	7	6	65	16	539	97,924	2,25,112	
1,251	15	11	87	20	446	1,65,214	1,93,685	
34,462	404	451	87	14	15,218	2,00,25,489	3,34,67,731	

I. D.—Statement of Population

District.	Inhabited Houses.			Popu-	
	No. of masonry dwellings.	No. of all other kinds.	Total.	Adult Males.	Adult Females.
Dehli ...	59,666	111,678	171,344	193,296	175,783
Gurgaon ...	22,776	133,648	156,424	205,196	195,000
Karnál ...	43,839	81,482	125,321	186,958	166,677
Hissár ...	16,960	90,091	107,051	153,787	125,529
Rohtak ...	25,913	111,635	137,458	160,821	141,477
Sirsa ...	1,362	41,769	43,131	67,525	52,504
Ambála ...	29,830	213,472	243,302	331,046	281,163
Ludiana ...	13,744	138,190	151,934	183,698	154,756
Simla ...	7,830	50	7,880	16,025	7,773
Jullundhur ...	25,884	216,948	242,832	247,724	208,682
Hushiárpore ...	17,030	192,139	209,169	284,406	253,678
Kángra ...	442	146,992	147,434	225,067	214,651
Amritsar ...	49,518	204,018	253,536	354,688	282,606
Syálkot ...	11,240	186,245	197,485	311,637	267,142
Gurdáspore ...	9,391	143,375	152,766	208,942	176,118
Lahore ...	56,797	144,739	201,536	260,892	206,405
Ferozpore ...	7,335	112,383	119,718	170,785	136,432
Gujeránwála ...	26,624	131,646	158,270	181,572	144,629
Ráwalpindi ...	4,000	71,579	75,579	213,423	184,189
Jhelum ...	2,647	110,363	113,010	141,811	135,246
Gujerát ...	14,588	141,607	156,195	187,191	163,152
Sháhpore ...	12,787	73,762	86,549	111,329	100,347
Multán ...	18,255	93,539	111,794	157,275	129,875
Jhung ...	2,828	72,158	74,986	110,046	90,209
Montgomery ...	7,255	65,021	72,276	116,666	91,306
Mozuffurgurh ...	5,578	59,557	65,135	93,458	81,569
Dera Ismail Khan ...	2,141	82,959	85,100	124,782	112,272
Dera Gházi Khan ...	4,255	57,884	62,139	99,554	85,554
Bunnoo ...	10	60,627	60,637	85,834	77,738
Pesháwar ...	4,848	116,608	121,456	166,090	143,779
Kohát ...	96	28,543	28,639	45,299	39,012
Hazára ...	300	75,000	75,300	96,162	92,567
Total ...	505,769	3,509,707	4,015,476	5,492,985	4,717,820

OF THE PUNJAB,—1869-70.

LATION.						CLASSIFICATION OF POPULATION.		
		CHILDREN UNDER 12 YEARS.				CHRISTIANS.		
Youths.	Young Women.	Males.	Female.	Total.	No. per square mile.	Europeans.	East Indian and other mixed classes.	Natives.
27,545	17,698	112,345	95,008	621,675	490	648	233	1,362
28,706	17,052	133,298	111,043	690,295	348	17	1	1
29,276	18,941	113,137	93,953	608,942	259	58	33	...
20,007	13,531	93,053	78,774	484,681	137	51	62	9
26,055	19,770	98,410	84,694	531,227	293	31	16	1
8,396	5,417	41,129	35,822	210,795	68	12	33	...
45,212	26,044	191,672	160,351	1,035,488	394	1,195	111	80
26,935	17,820	108,709	91,327	583,245	429	81	31	127
1,447	936	4,147	3,667	33,995	1,885	2,312	283	87
35,236	20,701	146,449	121,373	780,165	586	631	14	101
38,878	24,629	181,470	156,911	939,972	450	39	22	5
37,940	21,236	130,564	114,424	743,882	83	248	3	26
41,402	19.510	211,220	174,088	1,083,514	532	358	37	139
33,508	18,784	201,014	172,919	1,005,004	512	1,535	62	214
20,845	12,021	129,224	108,212	655,362	488	109	...	...
28,012	16,519	149,431	128,407	789,666	217	2,292	598	98
23,750	15,251	108,954	94,081	549,253	204	900	10	24
24,982	15,465	99,742	84,186	550,576	207	19	25	57
27,591	17,785	144,213	124,055	711,256	115	2,072	64	61
19,591	12,477	103,288	88,575	500,988	128	42	16	3
20,367	14,823	124,370	106,458	616,361	342	25	21	3
13,028	9,423	71,466	63,203	368,796	78	14	1	1
14,525	7,708	89,603	72,577	471,563	80	910	252	72
12,598	6,532	70,980	57,662	348,027	61	13	5	...
11,319	6,770	72,031	61,345	359,437	64	48	4	3
10,370	5,139	58,293	46,718	295,547	98	24	6	...
12,822	7,855	75,130	62,007	394,864	56	169	31	33
9,612	5,050	61,086	47,984	308,840	133	54	10	2
6,109	9,625	58,612	49,629	287,547	91	27	11	4
18,962	10,527	100,954	82,840	523,152	271	3,375	37	...
5,844	3,141	28,180	23,943	145,419	51	53	7	...
17,955	20,498	77,306	62,730	367,218	122	49	5	...
698,827	438,678	3,389,480	2,858,962	17,596,752	173	17,411	2,044	2,513

I. D.—STATEMENT OF POPULATION

DISTRICT.		CLASSIFICATION OF POPULATION—*Continued.*				
		Sikhs.	Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Others.	Total.
Dehli	...	582	447,079	133,912	37,859	621,675
Gurgaon	..	128	477,214	212,914	20	690,295
Karnál	...	9,236	355,816	151,213	92,586	608,942
Hissár	...	1,812	376,833	102,928	2,986	484,681
Rohtak	...	253	422,302	71,295	37,329	531,227
Sirsa	...	21,525	77,980	82,120	29,125	210,795
Ambála	...	56,440	689,333	286,874	1,455	1,035,488
Ludiana	...	95,413	219,371	206,603	61,619	583,245
Simla	...	410	24,794	5,175	934	33,995
Jullundhur	...	114,993	312,471	351,932	23	780,165
Hushiárpore	...	79,400	415,755	318,686	126,065	939,972
Kángra	...	1,314	693,643	48,613	35	743,882
Amritsar	...	262,639	191,321	502,348	126,672	1,083,514
Syálkot	...	50,289	218,771	601,959	132,174	1,050,004
Gurdáspore	...	39,967	249,813	297,083	68,390	655,362
Lahore	...	119,268	116,287	470,216	80,907	789,666
Ferozpore	...	160,487	68,406	245,659	73,767	549,253
Gujeránwála	...	38,911	104,156	357,550	49,858	550,576
Ráwalpindi	...	24,355	60,720	621,169	2,815	711,256
Jhelum	...	13,865	49,111	434,157	3,794	500,988
Gujerát	...	20,653	53,174	537,701	4,784	616,361
Sháhpore	...	3,122	53,590	305,507	6,561	368,796
Multán	...	907	87,009	360,190	22,223	471,563
Jhung	...	2,994	57,297	270,819	16,899	348,027
Montgomery	...	12,286	69,805	277,291	...	359,437
Mozuffurgurh	...	2,571	36,748	249,865	6,333	295,547
Dera Ismail Khan	...	1,587	48,756	338,387	5,901	394,864
Dera Gházi Khan	...	1,124	38,467	264,527	4,656	308,840
Bunnoo	...	493	26,222	260,550	240	287,547
Peshawar	...	2,014	27,408	481,447	8,871	523,152
Kohát	...	1,837	6,544	136,565	413	145,419
Hazára	...	973	18,563	346,112	1,516	367,218
TOTAL.	...	1,141,848	6,094,759	9,331,367	1,006,810	17,596,752

OF THE PUNJAB, 1869-70.—*(Concluded.)*

OCCUPATION		Prevailing languages.
Agricul-turists.	Non-Agricul-turists.	
277,491	344,184	Urdu.
399,826	290,469	Urdu and dialects of Hindi.
305,974	302,968	Pure Urdu.
351,395	133,286	Urdu, Jatu, Punjabi, Bagri.
312,522	218,705	Urdu.
149,469	61,326	Urdu, Punjabi, Bagri, Bhutti.
501,056	534,432	Urdu, Punjabi.
320,633	262,612	Ditto.
13,466	20,529	Urdu, Pahari.
405,041	375,124	Urdu, Punjabi.
518,201	421,771	Ditto.
540,034	203,848	Pahari, Urdu, Lahaoli.
417,747	665,767	Punjabi, Urdu, Persian, Cashmiri, English.
433,617	571,387	Punjabi, Hindustani.
371,581	283,781	Punjabi.
334,075	455,591	Urdu, Punjabi.
340,842	208,411	Punjabi.
213,514	337,422	Do. Urdu.
475,976	235,280	Punjabi, Urdu, Pushtu, Persian, Cashmiri, English, Goojerati.
302,874	198,114	Punjabi, Urdu.
363,664	252,697	Punjabi.
177,781	191,015	Do. Urdu.
196,389	275,174	Urdu, Multani, Punjabi.
119,619	228,408	Punjabi.
153,401	206,036	Urdu, Punjabi.
205,799	89,748	Multani, Punjabi.
215,933	178,931	Punjabi, Pushtu.
173,420	135,420	Hindustani, Punjabi, Beluchi.
204,411	83,136	Pushtu, Punjabi, Hindustani.
267,736	255,416	Pushtu, Urdu.
100,257	45,162	Pushtu, Hindi, Urdu, Persian.
267,484	99,714	Punjabi, Hindi, Pushtu.
9,430,868	8,165,884	

Note.—This return is founded on the Census taken in January 1868.

I. E.—I. The Survey and Settlement—Punjab—1869-70.

Survey.

Nature of Survey.	Area previously surveyed, in square miles.		Cost per square mile.		Surveyed during the year, with cost per square mile.	Remarks.
	Topographically.	Revenue, by villages.	Topographical.	Revenue.	Revenue (approximate).	
			Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		
Jhelum and Rawalpindi Topographical Survey, 1851-59,	10,554·5	...	20-5-1	...	...	(*a*).—Exclusive of 3,066 square miles triangulated from 1865 to 1868, but including 311 square miles of hill topography.
Military Reconnoisance of Hazara, 1847-49, ...	7,500	...	2-7-0	...	...	
Revenue Surveys, ...	22,037·57	78,508·03 (*a*)	12-4-1	21-8-7	(*b*) 775·73 @ Rs. 57-12-9	(*b*).—Exclusive of 515·5 square miles of hill topography.
Cantonment Survey, ...	...	130			21·76	
Bháwalpore Survey. ...	...	...			600 @ Rs. 38-10-11	

Nature of Settlement.	Area in miles.	Annual revenue assessed.	Date of expiry of Settlement.	Remarks.
		Rs.		
Settled in perpetuity, ...	175	1,37,625		The column "date of expiry of Settlement" cannot be accurately filled up; seeing that such date is variable in each district, and often in different parts of the same district. All necessary details have however been given in the body of the report.
Settled for 30 years and upwards, ...	28,218	1,00,58,679		
Settled for 10 years and under 30, ...	42,339	85,26,858	Various.	
Settled for under 10 years, ...	24,000	31,56,451		
Settlements in progress, ...	7,641	3,20,337		
Total, ...	102,373	2,21,99,950		
Settlements previously made, including full record of right, ...	24,222	78,12,282		
Ditto without such record, ...	17,589	66,57,780		

I. E.—2.—Surveyed and Assessed Area

District.	Cultivated.				Unculti[vated]	
	Irrigated		Unirrigated	Total.	Grazing Lands.	Culturable.
	By Government works.	By private works.				
Dehli, ...	122,173	84,680	318,402	525,255	168,197	12,044
Gurgaon, ...	1,141	115,090	852,516	968,747	...	112,312
Karnál, ...	108,460	134,385	402,275	645,120	3,093	578,027
Hissár, ...	53,978	36,611	1,256,247	1,346,836	44,547	746,998
Rohtak, ...	122,038	24,955	758,607	905,600	7,898	139,942
Sirsa, ...	...	65,789	168,373	234,162	...	1,593,934
Ambála, ...	9,272	122,410	813,844	945,526	...	283,989
Ludiana, ...	...	23,148	706,742	729,890	22,495	62,525
Simla, ...	...	640	10,284	10,924	...	511
Jullundhur, ...	...	200,097	456,997	657,094	1,182	78,763
Hushiárpore,	...	17,836	733,871	751,707	...	64,583
Kángra, ...	...	118,075	463,267	581,342	...	276,655
Amritsar, ...	117,309	186,193	624,228	927,730	5,275	173,664
Syálkot, ...	...	402,508	423,366	825,874	97,908	131,022
Gurdáspore, ...	36,721	51,217	527,176	615,114	...	58,704
Lahore, ...	77,863	333,468	574,557	985,888	...	990,935
Ferozpore, ...	...	79,679	1,051,371	1,131,050	253,418	227,970
Gujeránwála,	...	327,832	88,612	416,444	...	896,589
Ráwalpindi, ...	...	16,937	940,561	957,498	...	207,847
Jhelum, ...	...	71,460	692,385	763,845	358,747	258,825
Gujerát, ...	...	235,573	418,885	654,458	18,636	254,644
Shahpore, ...	...	252,800	170,880	423,680	...	2,079,360
Multán, ...	303,627	202,123	118,684	624,434	2,053	717,441
Jhung, ...	...	174,743	66,582	241,325	1,504,481	985,601
Montgomery,	66,495	158,700	313,045	538,240	...	604,667
Mozuffurgurh,	253,500	145,000	15,083	413,583	265,707	106,371
Dera I. Khan,	...	428,604	113,309	541,913	364,864	1,329,796
Dera G. Khan,	100,410	69,732	64,826	234,968	...	780,818
Bunnoo, ...	...	199,145	251,374	450,519	414,607	58,562
Peshávar, ...	...	259,676	490,835	750,511	...	174,449
Kohát, ...	...	40,108	120,792	160,900	132,510	25,430
Hazára, ...	...	32,690	178,691	211,381	...	6,815
Total, ...	1,372,987	4,611,904	14,186,667	20,171,558	3,665,618	14,017,793

(IN ACRES) OF THE PUNJAB.—1869-70.

…VATED.		Total area assessed.	ASSESSMENT.									
Uncultur-able.	Total.		Gross amount.	Rate per acre on cultivation.			Rate per acre on culturable land.			Rate per acre on total area of Settlement.		
			Rupees.	R.	A.	P.	R.	A.	P.	R.	A.	P.
109,176	289,417	814,672	9,39,669	1	12	6	1	7	3	1	2	6
106,867	299,179	1,267,926	10,98,818	1	2	2	1	0	3	0	13	10
279,680	860,800	1,505,920	8,68,580	1	5	6	0	11	4	0	9	3
127,047	918,592	2,265,428	4,30,044	0	5	1	0	3	2	0	3	0
106,240	254,080	1,159,680	8,97,572	1	2	11	0	13	7	0	12	4
162,670	1,756,604	1,990,766	1,82,343	0	12	6	0	1	7	0	1	6
452,415	736,404	1,681,930	12,94,954	1	5	11	1	0	10	0	12	4
54,877	139,897	869,787	9,59,383	1	5	0	1	2	10	1	1	8
...	511	11,435	14,109	1	4	8	1	3	9	1	3	9
115,259	195,204	852,298	12,91,131	1	15	5	1	12	1	1	8	3
518,955	583,538	1,335,245	13,70,680	1	13	2	1	10	10	1	0	5
4,895,537	5,172,192	5,753,534	8,08,430	1	6	3	0	15	0	0	2	3
196,519	375,458	1,303,188	12,85,749	1	5	6	1	2	5	0	15	8
196,520	425,450	1,251,324	12,12,804	1	7	6	1	2	5	0	15	6
184,752	243,456	858,570	9,08,412	1	7	8	1	5	7	1	1	0
357,402	1,348,337	2,334,225	6,33,890	0	10	3	0	5	1	0	4	4
113,217	594,605	1,725,655	5,94,278	0	8	5	0	6	0	0	5	6
3,26,647	1,223,236	1,639,680	5,83,040	1	6	5	0	7	1	0	5	8
2,810,640	3,018,487	3,975,985	7,31,744	0	12	2	0	10	1	0	2	11
1,120,873	1,738,445	2,502,290	6,15,050	0	12	10	0	9	8	0	3	11
316,690	589,970	1,244,428	6,12,133	0	14	7	0	10	9	0	7	2
503,680	2,583,040	3,006,720	3,95,310	0	14	11	0	2	6	0	2	0
2,422,260	3,139,754	3,764,188	5,33,404	0	13	6	0	11	11	0	2	3
919,460	3,409,542	3,650,867	2,84,237	1	2	10	0	4	7	0	1	3
2,426,839	3,031,506	3,569,746	3,26,785	0	9	8	0	4	7	0	1	5
1,148,515	1,520,593	1,934,176	5,21,271	1	2	3	1	0	0	0	4	3
2,305,227	3,999,887	4,541,800	3,72,275	0	10	11	0	3	2	0	1	8
468,546	1,249,364	1,484,332	3,31,039	1	6	6	0	6	9	0	3	7
1,092,493	1,565,662	2,016,181	4,05,108	0	14	5	0	12	9	0	3	3
309,514	483,963	1,234,474	8,18,131	1	1	5	0	11	2	0	10	7
1,497,760	1,655,700	1,816,600	1,75,409	1	1	6	0	15	2	0	1	7
1,701,804	1,708,619	1,920,000	2,13,506	1	0	2	0	15	10	0	1	9
27,428,081	45,111,492	65,283,050	2,17,09,288	1	1	3	0	10	2	0	5	4

I. E.—5. Register of Transfers of Land for 1869-70.

Nature of tenure transferred.	*Number of transfers recorded.* By voluntary sale or gift.	*Number of transfers recorded.* By compulsory sale.	*Number of transfers recorded.* By inheritance	*Average area in acres of each holding transferred.* By voluntary sale or gift.	*Average area in acres of each holding transferred.* By compulsory sale.	*Average area in acres of each holding transferred.* By inheritance.
Great zamindaris complete, ...	...	...	1	...	...	191
Shares in do., ...	13	...	31	...	149	70
Large zamindaris, ...	...	...	122	...	...	12
Shares in do., ...	85	...	1	4	...	1,555
Small zamindaris, ...	67	...	320	83	...	174
Shares in do., ...	1,214	26	7,093	6	8	5
Villages owned by cultivating communities,	213	1	1,026	20	21	55
Shares in do., ...	331	16	3,735	101	296	26
Holdings of proprietary cultivators,	4,505	57	15,509	52	15	22
Intermediate holdings of a transferable character, ...	777	8	3,028	34	103	29
Holdings of ryots at fixed rates, ...	15	8	1,394	18	80	22
Do. with right of occupancy, ...	212	6	1,714	32	49	19
Revenue free tenures, ...	38	...	566	64	...	1 15
Total ...	7,470	122	34,540	35	54	20

I. E. 6.—Land Revenue of the Punjab, 1869-70.

Description of Revenue.	1868-69. Assessed.	1868-69. Realized.	1869-70. Assessed.	1869-70. Realized.	1869-70. Realizations of balances of previous years.	1869-70. Total realized.	Cost of collections.	Net collections during the year.	Outstanding balances.	Number of sales for arrears of revenue.	Revenue of estate sold.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
Assessed Land on the Revenue Roll.											
Revenue as in past year,	1,84,85,483	1,80,29,899	1,86,43,755	1,84,06,990	1,80,634	1,85,87,624	20,59,459	1,79,66,030	3,59,037	Nil.	Nil.
Added to roll during the year,	5,03,280										
Taken off Do. Do., ...	3,45,008										
Tributes, ...	2,80,105	2,80,105	2,80,105	2,80,105	5,620	2,85,725			...		
Miscellaneous Land Revenue not included in the above,	...	9,10,934	...	11,20,563	31,577	11,52,140			65,259		
Total, ...	...	1,92,20,938	...	...	...	2,00,25,489	20,59,459	1,79,66,030	4,24,296		

II. A.—3. Statement of Draft Bills submitted by the Government of the Punjab for the consideration of the Legislature of India, during the year 1869.

Title of Bill.	By whom proposed.	Object and character of Bill.	Fate, result, or present position of the proposed Bill.
Bill for investing the Assistant Commissioner in charge of the Kullu Sub-division of the Kángra District with appellate powers in Civil cases.	The Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor.	To enable the Lieutenant-Governor to invest the Assistant Commissioner in charge of the Kullu Sub-division of the Kángra District with power to hear appeals in Civil cases from the decision of the Tahsildars of Sultánpore and Plach, the Negi of Lahaul and the Nono of Spití.	Passed as Act IV. of 1870.

12/10/71

II. B.—1.—Statement showing the various Judicial Tribunals, Original and Appellate, existing in the Province of the Punjab, on the last day of the year 1869.

Class of Tribunals, distinguishing those which exercise powers in one Department, from those exercising powers in two or three Departments, and those consisting of paid, from unpaid Judges.		Area of Province in square miles.	Population of Province.	Number of Tribunals of each class in column 1.	Constitution of Tribunals, stating number of Judges in each, and Jury and Assessors, if any.
Local and Subordinate Magistrates of 2nd Class, exercising Criminal powers only—(*Tahsildars, Naib-Tahsildars, Canal and Forest Officers, &c.,*)	Paid, ...			...	...
	Unpaid, ...			52	1
Local and Subordinate Magistrates of 2nd Class, exercising Civil and Criminal powers—(*Tahsildars, Naib-Tahsildars, Assistant Commissioners, Honorary Magistrates, &c.,*) ...	Paid, ...			116	1
	Unpaid, ...			11	1
Local and Subordinate Magistrates of 1st Class, exercising Criminal powers only—(*Tahsildars, Honorary Magistrates, &c.,*)	Paid, ...			6	1
	Unpaid, ...			12	1
Do. Do. exercising Criminal and Civil powers—(*Tahsildars, Assistant and Extra Assistant Commissioners, Honorary Magistrates, &c.,*)	Paid, ...			113	1
	Un paid, ...			21	1
Small Cause Courts confined to their proper functions, ...	...	1,02,001	1,76,11,498 *	16	1
Ditto Ditto exercising also Ordinary, Criminal, and Civil powers, ...	...			16	1
Boards of Magistrates, ...	Paid, ...			...	...
	Unpaid, ...			7	† 5
Magistrates of full powers, exercising Criminal powers only—(*Honorary Magistrates, Officers in charge of Jails, &c.,*) ...	Paid, ...			...	...
	Unpaid, ...			11	1
Magistrates exercising Criminal and Civil powers—(*Deputy, Assistant, and Extra Assistant Commissioners, &c.,*) ...	...			126	1
Magistrates exercising powers under Act XV. of 1862, and Act VIII. of 1869, ...	...			32	1
Sessions Courts, ...	...			10	1
Chief Court, ...	...			1	3
Total,	...	...	...	540	...

* According to Census of 1868. † Average number.

Note.—This Return does not include the Courts of Settlement Officers.

II. B.—1.—STATEMENT SHOWING THE VARIOUS JUDICIAL TRIBUNALS
THE LAST DAY

Class of Tribunals, distinguishing those which exercise powers in one Department, from those exercising powers in two or three Departments, and those consisting of paid, from unpaid Judges.		Judicial powers of each Tribunal, Original and Appellate.	Prescribed qualifications of Judges previous to appointment.
Local and Subordinate Magistrates of 2nd Class, exercising Criminal powers only—(*Tahsildars, Naib-Tahsildars, Canal and Forest Officers, &c.,*)	Paid, ...	Sec, 22, Act VIII. of 1869.	...
	Unpaid,		...
Local and Subordinate Magistrates of 2nd Class, exercising Civil and Criminal powers—(*Tahsildars, Naib-Tahsildars, Assistant Commissioners, Honorary Magistrates, &c.,*) ...	Paid, ...	Under Secs. 5, 6, & 7, Act XIX. of 1865, & Sec. 22, Act VIII. of 1869.	...
	Unpaid,		...
Local and Subordinate Magistrates of 1st Class, exercising Criminal powers only—(*Tahsildars, Honorary Magistrates, &c.,*) ...	Paid, ...	Sec. 22, Act VIII. of 1869.	...
	Unpaid,		...
Do. Do. exercising Criminal and Civil powers—(*Tahsildars, Assistant, and Extra Assistant Commissioners, Honorary Magistrates, &c.,*) ...	Paid, ...	Under Secs. 5 & 8, Act XIX. of 1865, & Sec. 22, Act VIII. of 1869.	...
	Unpaid,		...
Small Cause Courts confined to their proper functions, ...	...	...	...
Ditto Ditto exercising also Ordinary, Criminal, and Civil powers, ...	...	Sec. 10 of Act XIX. of 1865.	...
Boards of Magistrates, ...	Paid, ...	Sec. 22, Act VIII. of 1869.	...
	Unpaid,		...
Magistrates of full powers, exercising Criminal powers only—(*Honorary Magistrates, Officers in charge of Jails, &c.,*) ...	Paid, ...		...
	Unpaid,		...
Magistrates exercising Criminal and Civil powers—(*Deputy, Assistant, and Extra Assistant Commissioners,*) ...	...	Secs. 10 & 11, Act XIX. of 1865.	...
Magistrates exercising powers under Act XV. of 1862, and Act VIII. of 1869, ...	...	Sec. 445 A., Act VIII. of 1869.	...
Sessions Courts, ...	...	Sec. 12, Act XIX of 1865 ...	...
Chief Court, ...	...	Under Act IV. of 1866.	...
TOTAL,		...	

NOTE.—This Return does not include

ORIGINAL AND APPELLATE, EXISTING IN THE PROVINCE OF THE PUNJAB, ON OF THE YEAR 1869.—*(Concluded.)*

Total number of Judges. — European. — Covenanted.	Total number of Judges. — European. — Commissioned Military officers.	Total number of Judges. — European. — Uncovenanted.	Total number of Judges. — Native.	Average annual cost of Establishment of each Tribunal.	Executive or other functions exercised by the same officer.	Average number of days in the year devoted to judicial work.	Average number of Advocates attached to each Tribunal.	Number of cases decided during the year. — Criminal.	Number of cases decided during the year. — Civil.	Number of cases decided during the year. — Appeals. — Criminal.	Number of cases decided during the year. — Appeals. — Civil.
...	...	...	...	...	...	Entire year, Sundays and authorized holidays excepted.	...	...	...	...	...
...	4	30	18	...	...		...	362	...	...	...
1	1	2	112	...	...		...	7,979	37,972	...	...
...	...	2	9	...	...		...	208	2,268	...	...
...	1	2	3	...	...		...	427	...	...	...
...	3	7	3	...	...		...	263	...	...	...
...	3	5	105	...	...		...	12,071	50,527	...	...
...	...	...	21	...	...		...	2,229	3,177	...	...
...	1	9	6	...	...		...	...	43,695	...	...
...	1	9	6	...	...		...	3,347	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	40	..	...		..	2,411	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...
1	6	2	2	...	...		...	901	...	...	...
33	42	18	33	...	..		...	22,699	32,276	1,539	6,500
8	22	2	...	...	...		...	766	...	...	...
5	7	...	...	...	...		...	408	...	3,014	4,788
2	...	1	...	...	...		...	8	4	510	1,179
50	91	39	358	...	...	...	...	54,079	169,919	5,063	12,468

the Courts of Settlement Officers.

12/10/71

II. B.—2. Statement of offences reported, and of persons tried, convicted, and acquitted for each offence in the province of the Punjab in the year 1869.

	Description of Offences.	Number of Section of I.P.C. or other Penal Law applicable.	Number of offences reported during the year.	Number of persons under trial during the year.	Acquitted and discharged.	Committed and convicted.	Died, escaped, and transferred.	Remaining under trial at the end of the year.
	Non-Bailable.							
1	Concealing a design to commit a non-bailable offence, ...	118 to 120	3	4	2	2	...	...
2	Abetment of a non-bailable offence,	109 and 116	20	77	20	56	...	1
3	Attempts, ...	511	577	266	70	193	...	3
4	Giving false evidence, ...	194 to 196	4	7	5	2	...	...
5	Fabricating false evidence, ...	194 to 196	3	6	...	6	...	...
6	Resistance to lawful apprehension and rescue, ...	225	1	4	...	4	...	...
7	Counterfeiting coin, ...	231 to 236	11	15	7	8	...	...
8	Passing or possessing bad or altered coin,	239 to 243 and 250 to 254	231	249	96	151	...	2
9	Diminishing or altering coin, ...	246 to 249	8	8	3	5	...	
10	Murder by Thugs, ...	302, 303, & 396	24	41	17	24	...	...
11	Do. by Dacoits, ...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
12	Do. by Robbers, ...	...	12	15	2	10	1	2
13	Do. by poison for the sake of robbery, ...	...	14	21	7	13	1	...
14	Do. from other motives, ...	...	89	252	160	86	...	6
15	Other murders from motives connected with women, ...	...	109	184	54	117	5	8
16	Other murders from other motives,	...	118	248	80	126	8	34
17	Murder, ...	Regulation of 1799	...	2	1	1	...	...
18	Attempt to murder, ...	307	59	108	63	40	1	4
19	Culpable homicide, ...	304	182	402	150	222	6	24
20	Abetment of suicide, ...	305 and 306	2	...	...	...	...	...
21	Causing miscarriage, ...	313 and 316	8	14	7	7	...	...
22	Greivous hurt by dangerous weapon, ...	326	32	50	15	32	...	3
23	Causing hurt or grievous hurt to extort property or confession, or to constrain a person,	327, 329, 331 and 333	3	9	3	6	...	...
24	Administering stupefying drugs, ...	328	65	67	33	23	5	1
25	Assault in attempting theft from person, ...	356	29	22	11	11	...	...
26	Kidnapping or abduction,	363 to 365 367 to 369	140	231	127	85	11	8
27	Abducting a woman to compel marriage, or for defilement, ...	306	61	153	100	47	2	4
28	Habitual dealing in slaves, ...	371	8	6	4	...	...	2
29	Selling, letting or unlawfully obtaining a woman for purposes of prostitution, ...	372 and 373	19	23	13	9	...	1
30	Rape, ...	376	159	124	98	24	...	2
31	Unnatural offences, ...	377	97	93	55	37	...	1
32	Theft of cattle, ...	379 to 381	7,587	6,769	2,051	4,[illegible]7	107	94

II. B.—2.—*(Continued.)*

	Description of Offences.	Number of Section of I. P. C. or other Penal Law applicable.	Number of offences reported during the year.	Number of persons under trial during the year.	Acquitted and discharged.	Committed and convicted.	Died, escaped, and transferred.	Remaining under trial at the end of the year.
33	Theft, ordinary, ...	...	11,954	10,559	2,855	7,554	73	77
34	Theft after preparation for causing death, or hurt or restraint of cattle, ...	382	18	31	15	15	...	1
35	Ditto, Ditto, ordinary, ...	...	8	8	2	6	...	...
36	Extortion by causing fear of death, or grievous hurt, or accusation, ...	386 to 389	1	1	1	...	...	...
37	Robbery in a dwelling-house, ...	392, 393	91	98	47	50	...	1
38	Do. on the highway, ...	...	129	164	96	67	1	...
39	Do. elsewhere, ...	...	52	62	31	31	...	...
40	Do. with hurt or deadly weapon, by poison or stupefying drugs,	394, 397 & 398	12	25	7	18	...	...
41	Do. by other means, ...	...	14	22	12	6	...	4
42	Dacoity, ...	395 to 398	21	73	41	29	3	...
43	Dacoity with grievious hurt, ...	397	7	2	...	2	...	...
44	Preparation or assembly for dacoity, ...	399, 402	2	2	...	2	...	...
45	Belonging to a gang of dacoits,	400	1	1	1	...	...	...
46	Belonging to a gang of thieves, ...	401	2	2	...	2	...	...
47	Criminal breach of trust, ...	406 to 409	365	433	179	234	3	17
48	Dishonestly receiving stolen property, ...	411 to 414	2,407	4,281	1,696	2,382	154	49
49	Serious mischief by fire, ...	436 to 438	78	56	47	7	...	2
50	Mischief to a vessel, ...	437, 439	2	1	...	1	...	...
51	House trespass in order to the committing of theft, ...	451	76	58	10	47	...	1
52	House trespass, having made preparation for causing hurt, ...	452	5	2	1	1	...	...
53	Lurking house trespass or house breaking, ...	453, 456	2,777	599	196	400	2	1
54	Lurking house trespass in order to the committing of theft, ...	454, 457	8,105	4,446	1,526	2,851	17	52
55	Ditto Ditto other than theft,	454, 457	2,496	1,163	340	791	5	27
56	Ditto or house breaking, having made preparation for causing hurt,	455, 458	18	23	7	16	...	...
57	Ditto, Ditto, with attempt to cause death or grievous hurt, ...	459, 460	30	51	33	16	...	2
58	Forgery or fraudulently using or possessing forged document,	466, to 468 472 to 477	46	73	36	32	...	5
59	Fraudulent and unlawful marriages, ...	493, 495 496	14	31	25	3	...	3
60	Circulating false rumours to disturb the public peace, ...	505	2	2	2	...	...	...
	BAILABLE.							
61	Abetment of a bailable offence, ...	109 & 116	14	107	51	56	...	...
62	Attempts, ...	511	3	4	...	4	...	...

II. B.—2.—(*Continued.*)

	Description of Offences.	Number of Section of I. P. C. or other Penal Law applicable.	Number of offences reported during the year.	Number of persons under trial during the year.	Acquitted and discharged.	Committed and convicted.	Died, escaped, and transferred.	Remaining under trial at the end of the year.
63	Concealing a design to commit a bailable offence, ...	119 & 120	1	...	...	...	...	...
64	Abetment of desertion, ...	135 to 137	1	6	6	...	...	...
65	Abetment of insubordination, ...	138	1	1	...	1	...	...
66	Personating a soldier, ...	140	3	2	2	...	...	...
67	Being a member of, or joining an unlawful assembly, ...	143 to 145 151, 158	44	451	157	294	...	...
68	Abetment of an unlawful assembly, ...	150, 157	4	18	6	12	...	...
69	Rioting,	147 to 149 152, 153	492	4,962	1,589	3,299	18	56
70	Omission to prevent or give information of a riot, ...	154 to 156	2	5	...	5	...	...
71	Affray, ...	160	482	2,786	1,069	1,715	...	2
72	Bribery, ...	161 to 165	177	212	133	62	2	15
73	Public servant disobeying a lawful direction with intent to cause injury, ...	166	16	28	17	11	...	...
74	Public servant framing an incorrect document with intent to cause injury, ...	167	3	9	1	8	...	...
75	Personating a public servant, ...	170, 171	38	40	12	27	1	...
76	Evading, disobeying, or preventing service of summons, ...	172 to 174	243	494	137	356	...	1
77	Omitting to produce a document,	175	3	4	1	2	...	1
78	Omitting to give information, ...	176	68	192	36	156	...	...
79	Giving false information, ...	177, 182	272	361	108	253	...	...
80	Refusing oath, answer, or signature when duly required, ...	178 to 180	8	8	1	7	...	...
81	Making false statement on oath, ...	181	37	67	13	54	...	...
82	Resistance to the lawful taking or selling of property, ...	183, 184	101	218	78	140	...	...
83	Illegally bidding at a sale, ...	185	5	12	6	6	...	...
84	Obstructing or omitting to assist a public servant, ...	186, 187	160	404	90	314	...	...
85	Disobedience to lawful order, ...	188	440	1,236	210	1,014	...	12
86	Threatening a public servant with injury, ...	189	4	8	5	3	...	...
87	Threatening with injury, ...	190	1	1	...	1	...	...
88	Giving or using false evidence (simple,) ...	193, 196	111	204	80	108	...	16
89	Fabricating false evidence, or using fabricated evidence (simple,) ...	193 196	15	27	10	14	...	3
90	Signing or using a false certificate,	197, 198	1	1	...	1	...	...
91	Making or using a false declaration, ...	199, 200	7	11	6	5	...	...
92	Screening an offender by causing disappearance of evidence, &c.,	201	41	106	34	72	...	...
93	Omitting to give information of an offence, ...	202	32	87	22	65	...	...

II. B.—2.—*(Continued.)*

	Description of Offences.	Number of Section of I. P. C. or other Penal Law applicable.	Number of offences reported during the year.	Number of persons under trial during the year.	Acquitted and discharged.	Committed and convicted.	Died, escaped, and transferred.	Remaining under trial at the end of the year.
94	Giving false information respecting an offence, ...	203	7	9	3	6	...	...
95	Secreting or destroying documentary evidence, ...	204	11	20	16	4	...	...
96	False personation in Judicial proceedings, ...	205	28	45	10	35	...	...
97	Fraudulently claiming or removing property to prevent legal seizure, ...	206, 207	16	5	11	...	...	...
98	Fraudulently suffering a decree, ...	208	1	...	...	...	...	...
99	False claim, ...	209	3	30	17	13	...	...
100	Fraudulently obtaining or executing a decree, ...	210	7	7	4	3	...	...
101	False charge of an offence, ...	211	145	191	84	107	...	...
102	Harbouring an offender, ...	212, 216	20	36	28	7	...	1
103	Taking gift to screen an offender...	213 to 215	97	167	75	87	5	...
104	Public servant fraudulently defeating punishment or forfeiture, ...	217, 218	28	51	8	41	...	2
105	Public servant wilfully making order or decision contrary to law. ...	219, 220	1	1	1	...	...	...
106	Public servant omitting to apprehend or suffering to escape, ...	221, 222	14	25	2	23	...	...
107	Public servant negligently suffering an escape. ...	223	59	93	26	66	...	1
108	Resistance to lawful apprehension and rescue, ...	224, 225	124	181	46	125	5	5
109	Insulting a public servant during Judicial proceeding, ...	228	289	379	11	368	...	...
110	Making, selling or possessing a counterfeit stamp, ...	255, 258, 259	3	4	3	1	...	...
111	Using or preparing for use a stamp known to have been used before, ...	261, 263	11	12	4	7	...	1
112	Using, possessing, making or selling false weights and measures,	264 to 267	116	229	65	164	...	...
113	Negligently or malignantly endangering human life, ...	269 to 271, 279, 280, 282, 284 to 289	191	347	69	278	...	...
114	Adulterating or selling adulterated food, ...	272, 273	100	200	108	92	...	...
115	Adulterating or selling adulterated drugs, ...	274, 275	4	15	1	14	...	...
116	Knowingly selling one drug as another, ...	276	3	3	3	...	...	...
117	Defiling the water of a public reservoir, ...	277	65	159	104	55	...	...
118	Making atmosphere noxious to health, ...	278	27	261	23	238	...	...
119	Obstructing a public way, ...	283	32	229	4	216	...	9

II. B.—2.—(*Continued.*)

	Description of Offences.	Number of Section of I. P. C. or other Penal Law applicable.	Number of offences reported during the year.	Number of persons under trial during the year.	Acquitted and discharged.	Committed and convicted.	Died, escaped and transferred.	Remaining under trial at the end of the year.
120	Committing a nuisance, ...	290, 291	437	1,496	170	1,288	...	38
121	Selling or possessing obscene books, ..	292, 293	5	15	2	13	...	...
122	Obscene songs, ...	294	14	31	3	28	...	...
123	Religous insult, ...	295, 297, 298	45	106	72	34	...	...
124	Disturbing religious assembly, ...	296	9	14	10	4	...	...
125	Attempt to commit culpable homicide, ...	308	2	2	1	...	...	1
126	Attempt to commit suicide, ...	309	204	187	75	111	1	...
127	Causing miscarriage (simple), ...	312	16	28	21	6	1	...
128	Exposing and abandoning a child,	317	12	10	3	7	...	...
129	Concealment of birth, ...	318	27	47	8	37	2	...
130	Causing hurt, ...	323, 334	3,394	7,646	4,663	2,935	5	43
131	Causing hurt by dangerous weapons,	324	132	229	100	127	...	2
132	Causing hurt to extort confession, &c., ...	330, 332	9	14	5	9	...	...
133	Grievous hurt, ...	325	339	575	157	412	1	5
134	Grievous hurt on grave and sudden provocation, ...	335	20	42	3	39	...	...
135	Doing any act which endangers human safety, ...	336, 337	17	37	16	21	...	...
136	Causing grievous hurt by any act which endangers human safety,	338	8	12	6	6	...	...
137	Wrongful restraint,	341	264	580	366	213	...	1
138	Wrongful confinement, ...	342 to 346	155	335	222	113	...	...
139	Wrongful confinement to extort property or confession, ...	347, 348	9	14	4	9	...	1
140	Assault or use of criminal force, ...	352 to 355 357, 351	8791	18,652	12,699	5,885	2	66
141	Buying or disposing of any person as a slave,	370	18	33	30	3	...	...
142	Unlawful compulsory labor, ...	374	4	6	4	2	...	...
143	Extortion, ...	384, 385	79	155	108	45	...	2
144	Dishonest misappropriation, ...	403, 404	775	1,136	342	783	9	2
145	Cheating, ...	417 to 420	503	735	353	371	6	5
146	Fraudulent disposition of property,	421, 422, 424	9	17	2	12	...	3
147	Executing a deed containing a false statement of consideration,	423	4	8	5	3	...	...
148	Mischief ordinary, ...	426, 427 430 to 433	1459	3,759	1,653	2,051	30	25
149	Mischief by poisoning or killing cattle, ...	428, 429	313	593	419	171	3	...
150	Mischief by destroying land-marks,	434	35	99	39	16	...	...
151	Mischief by fire, ...	435	169	92	77	9	1	5
152	Criminal trespass, ...	447	449	954	609	338	...	7
153	House trespass (simple), ...	448	250	357	176	181	...	...
154	House trespass in order to commit an offence (other than theft), punishable with imprisonment,	451	26	43	24	19	...	...
155	Dishonestly opening a closed receptacle, ...	461, 462	3	1	...	1	...	...

II. B.—2.—(*Continued.*)

	Description of Offences.	Number of Section of I. P. C. or other Penal Law applicable.	Number of offences reported during the year.	Number of persons under trial during the year.	Acquitted and discharged.	Committed and convicted.	Died, escaped, and transferred.	Remaining under trial at the end of the year.
156	Forgery (simple), ...	465, 469, 471	67	122	78	42	...	2
157	Making or using false trade or property mark, ...	482 to 484, 486 to 488	1	1	...	1	...	...
158	Making or possessing instrument for counterfeiting trade mark,...	485	2	2	1	1	...	...
159	Removing or destroying a property mark, ...	489	2	3	3	...	...	...
160	Criminal breaches of contracts of service, ...	490 to 492	35	90	17	73	...	...
161	Bigamy, ...	494	109	196	154	28	9	4
162	Adultery, ...	497	107	110	78	28	2	2
163	Enticing away a married woman,	498	2,212	2,767	2,337	403	6	21
164	Defamation, ...	500 to 502	118	178	111	67	...	...
165	Insult, ...	504, 509	189	329	176	152	...	1
166	Criminal intimidation, ...	506, 507, 508	42	92	70	27	...	...
167	Being drunk and disorderly, ...	510	28	45	5	39	...	1
	SPECIAL AND LOCAL LAWS, AND C. P. CODE.	C. P. C.						
168	Possessing property suspected to have been stolen ...	130	1	1	1	...	...	...
169	Contempts and disobedience of orders, ...	163	277	335	4	331	...	...
170	Attachment of the property of absconding party, ...	184	1	1	...	1	...	...
171	Proceedings to compel payment of penalty by accused, ...	219	10	32	4	28	...	...
172	Proceedings to compel payment of penalty by sureties, ...	220, 221	23	27	3	24	...	...
173	Frivolous or vexatious complaint,	270	352	452	...	452	...	...
174	Recognizance to keep the peace,	280	492	2,255	349	1,906	...	...
175	Security to keep the peace, ...	281	513	1,859	288	1,571	...	...
176	Enforcement of penalty against the principal party, ...	293	3	4	...	4	...	...
177	Lurking without ostensible means of subsistence, ...	295	426	795	304	477	10	...
178	Bad livelihood, ...	296, 297	786	1,484	357	1,118	4	5
179	Local nuisance, Chap. XX.,	...	70	69	63	6	...	...
180	Maintenance of wives and children, ,, XXI.,	...	1,834	1,754	1,350	404	...	...
181	Disputes relating to possession of land, ,, XXII.,	...	46	77	73	4	...	...
182	Breach of the Laws relating to excise on Spirit and Drugs, Act XXI. of 1856 (also XXIII. of 1860, XVI. of 1864, and XXVIII. of 1864), ...	...	252	394	137	255	...	2
183	Breach of the Laws relating to Opium, do., do., ...	...	42	94	24	70	...	

II. B.—2.—(*Continued.*)

	Description of Offences.	Number of offences reported during the year.	Number of persons under trial during the year.	Acquitted and discharged.	Committed and convicted.	Died, escaped, and transferred.	Remaining under trial at the end of the year.
184	Breach of the Laws relating to Salt and Saltpetre, Punjab Penal Code, and Acts XXXI. of 1861, XIV. of 1843, XXXVI. of 1855, ...	182	234	32	202	...	...
185	Ditto Ditto, to Customs, ...	91	120	5	115	...	...
186	Ditto Ditto to Stamps, Acts X. of 1862 and XXVI. of 1867, ...	393	1,266	216	1,041	...	9
187	Ditto Ditto to Post Office, Act XIV. of 1866, ...	36	47	15	32	...	...
188	Ditto Ditto to Jail, ...	3	4	1	3	...	...
189	Ditto Ditto to Forests, Act VII. of 1865, ...	4	10	7	3	...	...
190	Ditto Ditto to Ferries, ...	5	12	...	12	...	...
191	Ditto Ditto to Canals, Act VII. of 1845, ...	585	1,400	374	987	...	39
192	Ditto Ditto to Railways, Act XVIII. of 1854, ...	89	104	17	86	...	1
193	Ditto Ditto to Stage Coaches, Act XVI. of 1861, ...	68	94	28	66	...	...
194	Ditto Ditto to gaming, Act III. of 1867, ...	334	1,717	516	1,193	5	3
195	Ditto Ditto to Cattle trespass, Acts III. of 1857, V. of 1860, and XXII. of 1861, ...	374	1,171	569	602	...	...
196	Ditto Ditto to arms, Acts XXXI. of 1860, and VI. of 1866... ...	217	257	70	187	...	...
197	Ditto Ditto to Apprentices, Act XIX. of 1850, ...	6	6	4	2	...	...

II. B.—2.—(*Continued.*)

	Description of Offences.	Number of offences reported during the year.	Number of persons under trial during the year.	Acquitted and discharged.	Committed and convicted.	Died, escaped, and transferred.	Remaining under trial at the end of the year.
198	Breach of Laws relating to Cantonments, Act XXII. of 1864, ...	1,937	4,274	357	3,917	...	...
199	Ditto Ditto to City Chowkedars, Act XX. of 1856, ...	13	34	23	11	...	...
200	Ditto Ditto to Village Watchmen, ...	12	35	3	32	...	...
201	Ditto Ditto to Land-holders, ...	39	114	12	102	...	...
202	Ditto of Track Law, Local Rules, ...	22	70	40	30	...	...
203	Ditto of Laws relating to Nuisances under Section 34, Act V. of 1861, ...	961	2,461	190	2,271	...	...
204	Ditto of Police Act by Police Officers, Act V. of 1861, ...	247	621	46	575	...	...
205	Other Offences punishable under Act V. of 1861, ...	193	471	101	369	...	1
206	Nuisances under Act XXVI. of 1850, ...	118	196	16	180	...	...
207	Nuisances under Punjab Municipal Act XV. of 1867, ...	104	255	24	231	...	...
208	Purchasing soldiers necessaries, &c., Mutiny Act and Act VII. of 1867, ...	2	2	...	2	...	...
209	Trade or Income Tax, Acts XXI. of 1867 and IX. of 1868, ...	167	199	29	170	...	...
210	Breaches of contract by artificers and workmen, Act XIII. of 1859, ...	90	153	132	21	...	...
211	Breaches of contract by workmen on railways and other public works, Act IX. of 1860, ...	6	10	...	10	...	...

II. B.—2.—*(Concluded.)*

	Description of Offences.		Number of offences reported during the year.	Number of persons under trial during the year.	Acquitted and discharged.	Committed and convicted.	Died, escaped, and transferred.	Remaining under trial at the end of the year.
212	Breach of Registration, Act XX. of 1866, ...	...	8	17	9	8	...	...
213	Ditto of Octroi Rules, ...	...	44	110	51	59	...	...
214	Ditto of Laws relating to conservancy, ...	...	1	18	...	18	...	...
215	Assault by Europeans, Act VII. of 1853, Geo. III., Chap. 155, Section 105, ...	...	2	2	...	2	...	...
216	Contempt by European British subjects, Geo. III., Chap. 155, ...	...	7	7	1	6	...	...
217	Offences under the Punjab Penal Code, Sec. 58, ...	...	1	3	...	3	...	...
218	Criminals absconded from prison during the Mutiny, ...	...	2	1	1	...	...	...

II. B.—3—STATEMENT SHOWING THE GENERAL RESULT OF CRIMINAL TRIALS IN THE TRIBUNALS OF VARIOUS CLASSES IN THE PROVINCE OF THE PUNJAB, IN THE YEAR 1869.

Class of Tribunals.	Number of persons dealt with.					Persons disposed of.									
	Remaining at the end of last year.	Brought to trial during the year 1869. By arrears.	Brought to trial during the year 1869. By summons or recognizance.	Received by transfer.	Total.	Discharged without trial.	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Committed or referred.	Died, escaped or transferred.	Total.	Remaining at the end of the year.	Average number of days during which each case lasted.	Number of witnesses who attended.	Remarks.
Unpaid Magistrates, ...	31	4,714	7,314	18	12,377	1,511	3,552	6,928	3	13	12,007	70	9	9,625	
Local and Subordinate paid Magistrates,	218	16,902	33,500	20	50,640	6,039	14,983	29,269	2	52	50,345	295	8	67,114	
Full power Magistrates exercising jurisdiction throughout the Districts,	610	21,933	19,496	178	42,217	10,130	7,498	23,352	580	274	41,834	383	11	64,915	
Chief Magistrates of Districts, ...	79	4,788	2,668	15	7,550	1,410	911	4,749	185	136	7,391	159	10	8,856	
Deputy Commissioners exercising powers under Acts XV. of 1862 and VIII. of 1869,	89	1,263	184	5	1,541	304	168	1,043	1	12	1,528	13	12	4,116	
Total Magistracy. ...	1,027	49,600	63,162	236	114,025	19,394	27,112	65,341	771	487	113,105	920	10	154,626	
Sessions Courts, ...	100	730	...	...	830	...	296	376	81	12	765	65	39	4,300	
Chief Court, ...	1	11	...	...	12	1	3	8	...	...	12	...	28	111	

II. B.—4.— STATEMENT SHOWING THE PUNISHMENTS INFLICTED BY VARIOUS CRIMINAL TRIBUNALS IN THE PROVINCE OF THE PUNJAB, DURING THE YEAR 1869.

NATURE OF PUNISHMENT.	NUMBER OF PERSONS PUNISHED.							
	By unpaid Magistrates.	By Subordinate and local paid Magistrates.	By full power Magistrates of general jurisiction.	By chief Magistrates of Districts.	By Deputy Commissioners under Acts XV. of 1862 and VIII. of 1869.	By Sessions Courts.	By Chief Court.	Total.
Fined, ...	5,625	23,211	10,496	1,482	114	24	...	40,952
Imprisoned, ...	624	1,252	2,882	568	314	118	6	5,764
Flogged, ...	50	185	1,655	675	15	1	...	2,581
Ordered to find security, ...	54	...	4,124	904	1	...	...	5,083
Fined and flogged, ...	3	1	17	2	...	...	...	23
Imprisoned and fined, ...	555	4,515	3,637	913	577	90	2	10,289
Imprisoned and flogged, ...	8	57	140	47	8	...	...	260
Imprisoned, fined, and flogged, ...	6	47	136	71	13	...	...	273
Pay maintenance, ...	...	...	345	53	...	...	...	398
Death, ...	...	...	...	...	...	81	...	81
Total persons punished, ...	6,925	29,268	23,432	4,715	1,042	314	8	65,704
DETAIL OF SENTENCES OF FINE AND IMPRISONMENT.								
Fine:—Not exceeding Rupees 5 ...	4,580	19,084	6,986	836	7	1	...	31,494
" " 50 ...	1,553	8,529	6,599	1,428	467	49	...	18,625
" " 200 ...	50	161	631	176	206	55	...	1,279
" " 500 ...	1	...	66	23	19	9	1	119
" " 1,000 ...	...	...	9	6	4	1	1	21
Exceeding " 1,000 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total number of fines, ...	6,184	27,774	14,291	2,469	703	115	2	51,538
Total amount of fines, Rs.	38,401	196,842	246,452	65,192	49,206	14,338	1,500	1,611,931

Amount realized, of fines imposed during the year,		26,516	1,37,816	1,28,408	30,020	21,167	3,026	500	3,47,453
Amount realized, of previous years,	...	2,018	20,540	29,900	29,447	8,166	5,006	...	95,077
Amount paid to injured parties by way of compensation or award,	...	1,349	7,163	13,521	5,255	1,624	79	500	29,491
SENTENCES OF IMPRISONMENT :—									
Not exceeding 15 *days*,	Rigorous, ...	109	685	192	57	12	1	...	1,056
	Simple, ...	46	90	110	20	4	1	...	271
" 6 *months*,	Rigorous, ...	933	4,986	2,752	480	141	19	...	9,311
	Simple, ...	20	110	168	21	8	1	...	328
" 2 *years*,	Rigorous, ...	85	...	3,525	1,009	294	60	4	4,977
	Simple, ...	...	...	38	1	...	...	1	40
" 7 *years*,	Rigorous, ...	...	...	*10	11	453	105	3	582
	Simple, ...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
Exceeding 7 *years*,	Rigorous, ...	...	...	...	...	...	19	...	19
	Simple, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total,	Rigorous, ...	1,127	5,671	6,479	1,557	900	204	7	15,945
	Simple, ...	66	200	316	42	12	4	1	641
PENAL SERVITUDE,		...	...	...	...	...	29	...	29
Transportation,	For terms, ...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	4
	For life, ...	...	...	...	...	...	117	...	117
Sentenced in addition to imprisonment,	Solitary confinement, ...	141	...	3,397	991	527	66	...	5,122
	Forfeiture of property, ...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3

* These were received under Section 46 C. P. C.

II. B.—5.—Statement showing the result of Appeal and Revision in criminal cases in the Province of the Punjab during the year 1869.

Tribunal.		Number of appellants or persons whose cases were called for by the Chief Court.	Number of persons.						
			Appeals rejected.	Sentence confirmed.	Sentence modified.	Sentence reversed.	Returned for new trial or further investigation.	Total.	Pending.
Magistrates of Districts.	Appeals from unpaid Magistrates,	139	16	139	46	69	3	273	2
	Appeals from paid Magistrates, ...	2,746	306	1,429	407	536	57	2,735	11
	Total, ...	2,885	322	1,568	443	605	60	3,008	13
Sessions Court.	From unpaid Magistrates, ...	* 86	18	* 43	3	15	...	79	7
	From paid Magistrates, ...	* 4,149	737	* 2,503	263	456	62	4,021	128
	Total, ...	4,235	755	2,546	266	471	62	4,100	135
Chief Court.	Appeals, ...	798	454	235	12	26	2	729	69
	Revision, ...	565	...	153	89	30	146	418	147
Total of Appeals and Revision cases, ...		1,363	454	388	101	56	148	1,147	216

* In these are included persons whose cases were called for without appeal—returned after inspection with appropriate remarks or referred under Section 434 Criminal Procedure Code.

II. B.—6.—STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER AND DESCRIPTION OF CIVIL SUITS DISPOSED OF BY THE CIVIL COURTS OF THE PUNJAB, DURING THE YEAR 1869.

CLASS OF COURTS.	SUITS FOR MONEY DUE ON CONTRACT.						
	On written obligation for sum certain (bond debt.)		*On unwritten obligation for sum certain.*				
	Registered.	Unregistered.	Simple debt.	For account stated.	Money paid received.	Goods sold.	For breaches of contract not included in above.
Dehli, ...	278	1,601	528	1,321	329	472	204
Gurgaon, ...	204	163	417	415	...	3	7
Kurnál, ...	172	341	274	894	3	24	13
Hissár, ...	69	124	233	357	...	5	2
Rohtak, ...	102	217	147	333	...	...	1
Sirsa, ...	23	20	119	227	3	2	1
Ambála, ...	385	1,045	1,257	1,552	17	30	38
Ludiana, ...	245	2,244	1,299	1,048	5	712	6
Simla, ...	35	299	338	761	23	325	169
Jullundhur, ...	816	4,411	1,926	663	413	180	52
Hushiárpore, ...	1,555	6,842	1,406	751	27	81	109
Kángra, ...	123	1,426	1,086	631	3	76	100
Amritsar, ...	601	3,760	2,941	1,768	40	457	8
Gurdáspore, ...	201	2,670	1,928	835	52	47	4
Syálkot, ...	682	3,711	2,627	2,579	27	...	76
Lahore, ...	617	3,270	2,124	2,371	465	1,499	16
Ferozpore, ...	225	717	2,164	790	65	658	8
Gujeránwála, ...	486	288	183	1,717	177	54	52
Ráwalpindi, ...	124	1,001	1,764	1,174	35	142	128
Jhelum, ...	71	382	422	321	...	60	10
Gujerát, ...	541	1,055	905	826	1	1	3
Sháhpore, ...	49	744	738	1,335	...	...	...
Multán, ...	194	617	1,022	747	1	...	1
Jhung, ...	64	745	510	2,069	8	...	...
Montgomery, ...	50	340	560	1,583	1	37	...
Mozuffurgurh, ...	58	1,122	263	535	...	31	9
Bunnoo, ...	178	141	852	342	...	39	...
Dera Ismail Khan, ...	13	358	2,656	186	1	154	...
Dera Ghází Khan, ...	101	893	681	799	...	1	3
Peshâwar, ...	123	762	912	570	80	463	265
Hazára, ...	13	220	370	409	...	...	...
Kohát, ...	37	144	282	8	...	24	...
Hony. Civil Judge's Courts,	231	852	1,271	1,333	64	48	21
District S. Cause Courts,	1,315	11,541	3,964	3,498	1,235	3,728	721
Cantonment S. C. Courts,	217	981	3,243	1,989	13	543	146
Tehseel Courts, ...	4,004	19,896	17,989	16,238	348	804	206
Asst. and E. A. Commr.'s Courts,	2,602	8,310	6,388	6,754	113	446	187
Deputy Commr.'s Courts,	66	93	79	105	3	8	1
Chief Court, Punjab, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL, ...	8,435	41,673	32,934	29,917	1,776	5,577	1,285

NOTE.—In this Statement suits relating to land, or the rent, revenue or produce of land in districts under Settlement, are not included.

No. II. B.—6.—

Class of Courts.	Suits for rent.	Suits for personal property or value thereof.	Suits for damages. For injuries to the person, attended with direct or actual pecuniary damage.	For injuries to property.	For defamation.	For other injuries not included in above.
Dehli, ...	276	149	102	43	...	18
Gurgaon, ...	38	63	1	12	1	11
Karnál, ...	29	135	11	4	2	8
Hissár, ...	37	72	2	4	4	5
Rohtak, ...	20	74	3	10	4	4
Sirsa, ...	4	89	1	...	1	...
Ambála, ...	159	560	39	63	18	48
Ludiana, ...	80	654	7	36	9	39
Simla, ...	80	43	5	10	2	6
Jullundhur, ...	113	910	5	64	14	71
Hushiárpore, ...	237	1,323	21	247	12	332
Kángra, ...	21	322	23	63	80	119
Amritsar, ...	147	583	26	58	49	173
Gurdáspore ...	44	262	6	42	3	99
Syálkot, ...	93	147	1	23	91	7
Lahore, ...	213	329	31	36	18	1
Ferozpore, ...	43	200	41	15	29	1
Gujeránwála, ...	114	106	...	37	96	37
Rawalpindi, ...	106	512	9	54	22	18
Jhelum, ...	33	221	7	15	17	21
Gujerát, ...	103	63	...	10	25	31
Sháhpore, ...	12	340	1	1	19	5
Multán, ...	68	196	...	3	21	4
Jhung, ...	29	258	4	...	...	1
Montgomery, ...	9	150	4	1	9	2
Mozuffurgurh, ...	21	193	...	42	28	...
Bunnoo, ...	16	117	8	11	43	65
Dera Ismail Khan, ...	49	294	...	28	24	22
Dera Ghází Khan, ...	25	269	...	56	21	1
Peshâwar, ...	104	401	9	55	2	32
Hazára, ...	10	42	...	...	10	6
Kohát, ...	20	...	...	3	6	5
Hony. Civil Judge's Courts,	52	327	1	40	41	33
District S. Cause Courts,	575	895	101	182	...	203
Cantonment S. C. Courts,	307	173	45	18	...	...
Tehseel Courts, ...	973	5,339	135	531	289	686
Asst. and E. A. Commr.'s Courts, ...	436	2,310	84	271	338	265
Deputy Commr.'s Courts,	10	33	1	4	12	5
Chief Court, Punjab, ...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Grand Total, ...	2,353	9,077	367	1,047	680	1,192

—(*Continued.*)

Suits to compel specific performance of contracts.	Suits to set aside contracts and obligations on account of fraud, mistake or accident.	Suits to compel or prevent particular acts by way of mandamus or injunction.	Suits to settle partnership and other accounts.	Suits connected with religion and caste.	Suits relating to administration of trusts and religious endowments.	SUITS RELATING TO MARRIAGE, DOWER AND DIVORCE.			Suits to establish or dispute adoption.
						Suits connected with betrothal.	Suits for custody of wives.	Other suits.	
...	..	...	34	...	...	...	31	9	1
4	...	...	9	...	...	2	...	1	...
4	5	4	3	...	...	18	...	3	2
3	...	...	9	...	...	18	4	1	1
...	3	1	1	...	...	20	6	...	2
...	...	...	1	...	...	12	2	2	...
36	23	1	29	5	2	34	23	22	...
1	4	...	26	...	...	113	14	67	...
6	...	...	1	...	...	1	2	...	...
...	...	44	21	...	2	109	50	3	3
3	7	1	10	...	3	168	9	41	3
10	9	3	34	1	5	131	11	22	1
16	6	...	68	2	6	163	45	14	1
...	6	...	9	...	...	103	5	27	2
17	...	...	42	...	...	260	99	...	1
11	...	...	16	...	...	92	27	13	1
18	5	...	40	...	...	95	22	13	...
36	...	...	25	...	7	246	50	14	...
121	4	...	17	...	3	62	61	24	...
...	...	1	3	...	...	53	54	23	...
...	...	1	4	...	35	37	13	...	...
3	2	...	2	...	...	32	51	6	...
2	...	...	4	1	...	13	...	3	...
...	1	...	4	...	...	11	15	1	...
...	...	...	1	...	...	4	2	7	...
5	...	...	19	...	...	26	14	2	...
...	...	...	8	1	...	27	22	41	... 3
...	...	...	42	...	...	21	12	11	
29	...	...	19	...	...	35	21	16	...
36	...	1	8	...	12	27	34	16	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	9	17	7	...
...	...	...	3	...	...	17	...	20	...
19	4	4	18	1	6	99	18	11	3
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
104	37	6	298	6	14	655	185	233	3
205	34	47	189	3	53	1,188	487	178	12
3	...	...	7	..	2	17	26	7	3
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
361	75	57	512	10	75	1,959	716	429	21

Class of Courts.	Suits regarding custody and guardianship of infants and lunatics.	Other suits to declare or establish personal rights.	Suits to establish or contest Wills.	Claims to Inheritance — Under Mahomedan Law. — Land only.	Claims to Inheritance — Under Mahomedan Law. — Other property.	Claims to Inheritance — Under Hindoo Law. — Land only.	Claims to Inheritance — Under Hindoo Law. — Other property.
Dehli, ...	...	29	...	2	3	...	2
Gurgaon, ...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Karnál, ...	2	4	...	2	...	3	...
Hissár, ...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...
Rohtak, ...	...	2	...	...	1	...	...
Sirsa, ...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...
Ambála, ...	1	10	...	8	6	37	28
Ludiana, ...	...	17	...	36	29	37	44
Simla, ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Jullundhur, ...	...	95	...	37	16	33	62
Hushiárpore, ...	...	31	1	29	...	65	...
Kángra, ...	...	20	...	2	...	38	1
Amritsar ...	5	7	...	3	6	2	6
Gurdáspore, ...	1	15	...	...	2	...	...
Syálkot, ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Lahore ...	...	...	...	20	9	7	25
Ferozpore, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gujeránwála, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ráwalpindi, ...	1	2	...	3	...	...	...
Jhelum, ...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...
Gujerát, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sháhpore, ...	1	1	...	60	9	...	13
Multán, ...	...	...	...	3	3	...	2
Jhung, ...	...	10	...	6	5	...	...
Montgomery, ...	...	...	...	8	17	...	13
Mozuffurgurh, ...	2	...	...	28	6	4	9
Bunnoo, ...	1	...	...	5	3	...	8
Dera Ismail Khan, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dera Gházi Khan, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Peshávar, ...	...	...	...	26	11	...	1
Hazára, ...	...	...	...	4	2	...	...
Kohát, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hony. Civil Judge's Courts,	...	7	...	13	13	2	8
District S. Cause Courts,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cantonment S. C. Courts,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tehseel Courts, ...	3	134	1	82	39	77	58
Asst. and E. A. Commr.'s Courts, ...	10	116	1	186	75	147	114
Deputy Commr.'s Courts,	2	4	...	1	1	...	3
Chief Court, Punjab, ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Grand Total, ...	15	261	3	282	128	226	183

—(*Continued.*)

ANCE.		Suits to establish or contest the acts of Hindoo widows.	Suits relating to the Revenue.	Suits relating to mortgage of immoveable property.		Claims to right of pre-emption.		Suits to resume or assess rent-free land.	Suits regarding the relative rights of superior and inferior holders of land (other than rent suits).
Under any other law.									
Land only.	Other property.			Land only.	Other property.	Land only.	Other property.		
...	...	...	35	32	1	...	5	...	...
76	24	...	117	65	84	10	...	27	16
2	...	...	3	18	22	5	1	3	17
58	7	...	53	12	10	12	...	...	15
...	...	1	1	18	10	6	7	1	4
...	...	...	4	3	3	1	2	...	38
11	8	3	422	39	34	54	25	2	73
...	...	...	43	21	51	24	22	...	49
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...
...	...	...	297	117	59	96	11	1	10
184	81	...	299	304	35	33	9	1	21
147	13	1	...	197	19	31	...	...	...
414	3	1	3	39	31	61	23	4	1
108	31	...	428	51	13	66	...	...	208
57	...	...	125	118	22	69	8	8	5
77	11	...	227	34	34	17	6	...	...
264	130	...	...	182	49	...	6	15	39
124	85	28	347	80	57	34	36	...	...
...	1	...	379	2	3	26	7	...	24
279	44	...	154	37	10	14	13	18	7
164	79	...	45	66	6	15	17	2	5
1	...	...	121	27	11	26	4	...	...
3	...	...	23		...	15	1	...	12
1	...	...	...	127	...	34	...	...	...
...	...	...	47	...	...	...	1	...	...
...	...	...	10	22	5	16	...	...	19
27	24	...	...	200	21	73	5	...	83
...	...	...	21	49	8	14	1	...	644
...	...	...	389	99	9	63	5	...	...
14	24	...	54	65	57	11	18	1	6
...	...	...	...	18	3	2	...	...	...
...	2	...	...	14	15	5	16	...	...
25	13	5	113	80	31	17	16	2	37
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,358	382	10	2,235	1,420	435	362	112	75	894
612	159	18	1,265	546	202	443	120	4	363
16	13	1	34	10	14	11	4	2	2
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,011	567	34	3,647	2,056	682	833	252	83	1,296

Class of Courts.	Suits for partition of immoveable property. Land only.	Suits for partition of immoveable property. Other property.	Suits regarding boundaries.	Suits for, or relating to, real property; not included in the foregoing.
Delhi, ...	10	...	...	259
Gurgaon, ...	2	25	...	...
Karnál, ...	20	15	1	133
Hissár, ...	1	2	...	114
Rohtak, ...	...	...	...	143
Sirsa, ...	1	1	1	21
Ambála, ...	79	35	11	269
Ludiana, ...	29	19	8	389
Simla, ...	...	...	5	25
Jullundhur, ...	194	52	5	316
Hushiárpore, ...	62	6	4	640
Kángra, ...	84	21	6	200
Amritsar, ...	3	5	11	399
Gurdáspore, ...	9	...	35	106
Syálkot, ...	3	1	...	510
Lahore, ...	6	3	...	260
Ferozpore, ...	47	21	...	...
Gujeránwála, ...	21	40	...	45
Rawalpindi, ...	...	2	10	123
Jhelum, ...	22	1	8	156
Gujerát, ...	20	14	...	...
Sháhpore, ...	104	41	39	232
Multán, ...	170	239	...	...
Jhung, ...	2	...	...	220
Montgomery, ...	4	13	...	7
Mozuffurgurh, ...	2	1	...	134
Bunnoo, ...	87	...	5	304
Dera Ismail Khan, ...	1	14	...	130
Dera Gházi Khan, ...	20	10	52	293
Peshawar, ...	32	2	...	93
Hazára, ...	...	14	...	24
Kohát, ...	...	4	...	26
Hony. Civil Judge's Courts, ...	18	21	...	222
District Small Cause Courts, ...	...	...	...	...
Cantonment Small Cause Courts, ...	...	...	...	...
Tehseel Courts, ...	547	418	172	2,874
Asst. and E. A. Commissioner's Courts, ...	469	155	27	2,493
Deputy Commr.'s Courts, ...	1	7	2	42
Chief Court, Punjab, ...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total, ...	1,035	601	201	5,631

—(*Concluded.*)

Suits for rent of land.							
Suits to recover arrears of rent.	Suits to establish or contest right to enhancement or abatement of rent, or to determine amount of rent.	Suits regarding illegal exaction, duress, distraint or demand.	Suits relating to ejectment.	Suits regarding accounts, &c., by, or against, Agents, &c.	Suits to resume or assess land held exempt from revenue or rent.	Suits not included in columns 46 to 51.	Total.
82	9	...	...	...	14	12	5,891
54	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,852
113	...	...	104	...	...	26	2,443
20	...	118	20	1	...	13	1,413
120	...	...	63	...	1	...	1,326
73	7	1	61	...	...	2	733
459	8	...	250	16	40	16	7,328
128	...	...	273	...	32	15	7,875
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,140
231	30	14	128	8	8	...	11,660
7	...	20	161	...	...	...	15,181
285	16	2	134	...	...	278	5,795
236	...	8	166	22	...	59	12,450
111	...	1	155	...	...	...	7,685
214	...	...	180	...	16	...	11,821
266	2	3	121	...	...	106	12,384
...	...	...	...	...	...	244	6,146
79	...	...	56	...	...	...	4,757
369	16	4	353	23	...	79	6,808
292	53	17	242	1	4	...	3,089
...	...	47	43	...	...	173	4,350
...	...	...	...	...	...	3	4,033
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,377
241	...	3	...	...	...	...	4,348
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,832
339	...	32	89	...	...	...	3,045
22	...	...	...	...	...	12	2,855
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,794
442	...	...	1	...	...	...	4,402
52	3	34	48	1	1	2	4,468
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,180
10	...	...	67	...	...	...	728
70	...	1	95	17	...	104	5,427
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27,958
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,705
3,271	117	204	1,688	41	77	881	86,946
888	27	97	919	14	39	50	40,459
16	...	2	13	...	...	5	694
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
4,245	144	304	2,715	72	116	1,040	169,191

II. B.—7.—Statement showing the Value of Original Suits disposed of in the Civil Courts of the Punjab, during the year 1869.

Classification according to Value.	Number of suits disposed of in the different Courts.				Total value of suits.	Remarks.
	Small Cause Courts.	Sub-Divisional Courts.	District Courts.	Superior Court (Chief Court).		
Not exceeding Rupees... ... 5	4,812	8,815	1,719	...	58,447	
" 20	16,446	44,257	12,668	...	8,79,791	
" 100	12,456	34,612	17,988	1	30,71,203	
" 500	1,926	4,794	7,058	...	27,71,167	
" 5,000	...	...	1,547	1	18,87,412	
" ... 1,00,000	...	...	68	1	9,33,906	
Exceeding Rupees ... 1,00,000	...	...	1	1	5,25,000	
Total, ...	35,640	92,481	41,049	4	1,01,26,926	

Note.—In this Statement suits relating to land, or the rent, revenue or produce of land, in districts under Settlement, are not included.

II B.—8.—STATEMENT SHOWING THE GENERAL RESULT OF THE TRIAL OF CIVIL SUITS IN THE COURTS OF ORIGINAL JURISDICTION IN THE PUNJAB, DURING THE YEAR 1869.

CLASS OF COURTS.	NUMBER OF CASES ON THE FILE.			Cases withdrawn, transferred or struck off without trial or decree.	CASES IN WHICH DECREE PASSED. Without contest in Court.				
	Pending from 1868.	Instituted during 1869.	Total.		*Ex-parte.*	By confession.	By compromise and consent.	By arbitration.	Total.
Small Cause Courts, ...	2,278	33,883	36,161	6,129	3,100	10,943	4,128	632	18,803
Unpaid Local Tribunals, ... *(Honorary Civil Judge).*	133	5,469	5,602	1,062	227	1,961	462	238	2,888
Paid Sub-divisional Tribunals, ... *(Tahseeldars and Naib Tahseeldars).*	4,924	85,399	90,323	21,070	4,136	23,076	9,696	3,079	39,987
District Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts, *(Assistant and Extra Assistant Commissioners).*	5,420	39,454	44,874	10,964	2,443	6,830	3,477	1,338	14,088
Chief Courts of Districts, ... *(Deputy Commissioners).*	40	681	721	111	24	84	70	30	208
Superior Court of General Jurisdiction, *(Chief Court).*	2	4	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL, ...	12,797	1,64,890	1,77,687	39,336	9,930	42,894	17,833	5,317	75,974

II B.—8.—(*Concluded.*)

Class of Courts.	Cases in which Decree passed. — Contested cases tried and decided in Court. — In favor of Plaintiff. — In whole.	In part.	In favor of defendants, objectors, or insolvents.	Total.	Cases pending at the close of 1869.	Average No. of days during which each case lasted. — Contested.	Uncontested.	Number of summonses to parties to appear in person.	Number of parties who appeared.	Number of summonses to witnesses other than parties.	Number of witnesses who appeared.
Small Cause Courts, ...	4,140	3,380	3,252	10,772	457	9	7	40,760	38,656	24,135	21,269
Unpaid Local Tribunals, ... (*Honorary Civil Judge*).	556	569	370	1,495	157	21	11	8,584	8,465	4,207	5,102
Paid Sub-divisional Tribunals, ... (*Tahseeldars and Naib Tahseeldars*).	10,382	8,378	7,504	26,264	3,002	26	16	132,938	133,605	69,541	83,449
District Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts, ... (*Assistant and Extra Assistant Commissioners*).	6,490	3,511	5,697	15,698	4,058	27	23	68,901	62,910	52,462	51,907
Chief Courts of Districts, ... (*Deputy Commissioners*).	142	109	125	376	26	37	25	1,201	1,343	1,333	1,550
Superior Court of General Jurisdiction. ... (*Chief Court*).	1	2	1	4	2	282	...	4	4	26	20
Total, ...	21,711	15,949	16,949	54,609	7,702	...	...	252,388	244,983	151,704	163,297

Note.—In this Statement no account is taken of suits relating to land, or the rent, revenue or produce of land, in districts under Settlement.

II. 3.—9.—STATEMENT SHOWING THE BUSINESS OF THE CIVIL APPELLATE COURTS OF THE PUNJAB, DURING THE YEAR 1869.

Class of Courts.	Cases on the file.			Appeals withdrawn, transferred or struck off without trial.	Decided on trial.			Remanded for further investigation.	Total.	Cases pending at the end of the year.	Average duration of each appeal disposed of.
	Remaining at end of last year.	Instituted.	Total.		In favor of Appellant.		In favor of Respondent.				
					In whole.	In part.					
Chief Appellate Courts of Districts (*Deputy Commissioners*). ...	476	6,349	6,825	381	860	389	3,731	1,139	6,500	325	26 days.
Superior Appellate Courts (*Commrs*).	743	4,504	5,247	545	676	218	2,917	433	4,789	458	68 days.
Chief Court of Province, Regular, ...	172	511	683	147	110	18	247	19	541	142	39 days.
Chief Court of Province, Special, ...	72	770	842	359	35	14	186	44	638	204	50 days.
Total, ...	1,463	12,134	13,597	1,432	1,681	639	7,081	1,635	12,468	1,129	...

NOTE.—In this statement appeals in cases relating to land, or the rent, revenue or produce of land, in districts under Settlement, are not included.

II. B.—10.—Statement showing the execution of the Decrees of the Civil Courts of the Punjab, during the year 1869.

Class of Courts.	Number of decrees passed during the year.	No. of Applications for Execution.			Number of decrees completely executed.	Number of decrees partially executed.	Number of cases in which there was no execution.	Pending at the end of the year.	Number of cases in which specific performance was enforced.	No. of Coercive Processes in Execution.				Remarks.
		Pending from last year.	Filed during the year.	Total.						Sales of real property.	Sequestrations of real property.	Sale of personal property.	Imprisonment.	Transferred.
Small Cause Courts, ...	22,747	791	16,845	17,636	6,296	5,201	5,350	608	...	3	...	969	872	181
Local and Sub-Divisional Civil Courts, ...	54,203	3,008	38,766	41,774	18,351	8,205	9,866	4,688	660	344	10	2,005	114	664
District Courts, ...	26,169	2,041	17,377	19,418	7,337	3,218	6,141	2,393	354	395	45	1,031	188	329
Total, ...	1,03,119	5,840	72,988	78,828	31,984	16,624	21,357	7,689	1,014	742	55	4,005	1,174	1,174

II. B.—11.—Statement showing the use of Juries and Assessors in the Criminal Courts of the Punjab, during 1869.

Class of Court in which Juries and Assessors are employed.	Established or average number of Juries or Assessors in each case, and prescribed qualifications.	Number of cases tried by Jury.	Number of cases tried with Assessors.	Trials by Jury.			Trials by Assessors.		Penalty imposed for non attendance as Jurors.		Penalty imposed for non attendance as Assessors.		Note showing in what classes of cases Jurors and Assessors have been principally employed.
				Verdict in favor of the prosecution or plaintiff.	Verdict in favor of the accused or defendant.	Jury discharged without verdict.	Number of cases in which Sessions Judge agreed with Assessors.	Number of cases in which Sessions Judge differed from Assessors.	Number of persons fined for non-attendance.	Amount of fine imposed.	Number of persons fined for non-attendance.	Amount of fine imposed.	
Sessions Court, Dehli Division,	3	...	22	...	...	...	22	...	...	...	5	50	In all Sessions Trials.
" Hissár "	3	...	24	...	...	...	21	3	...	...	...	...	Ditto.
" Ambála "	2	...	38	...	...	...	37	1	...	...	...	...	Ditto.
" Jullundhur "	3	...	38	...	...	...	33	5	...	...	...	...	Ditto.
" Amritsar "	3	...	23	...	...	...	21	2	...	...	1	100*	Ditto.
" Lahore "	3	†1	53	1	...	...	47	6	...	...	...	...	Ditto.
" Ráwalpindi "	3	...	42	...	...	...	40	2	...	...	...	...	Ditto.
" Multán "	3	...	76	...	...	...	71	5	...	...	...	...	Ditto.
" Deraját "	2	...	28	...	...	...	27	1	...	...	...	...	Ditto.
" Pesháwar "	3	...	58	...	...	...	57	1	...	...	...	...	Ditto.
Chief Court, of the Punjab	12	8	...	6	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	For trial of European British subjects.
Total, ...	—	9	402	7	2	...	376	26	...	...	6	150	...

* Remitted by Chief Court, on appeal. † This case was tried with the aid of 5 Jurymen.

II. B.-12.—Abstract of Deeds Registered in the Registration

District.	Number of Offices.	Obligations for payment of money not secured on real property.				Other personal contracts.	Receipts & acquittances.		Number of Deeds — Leases.	
		Not exceeding Rs. 20.	Not exceeding Rs. 200.	Not exceeding Rs. 5,000.	Exceeding Rs. 5,000		Not affecting real property.	Affecting real property.	For terms not exceeding one year.	For terms exceeding one year.
Regr. Gl.'s Office,	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dehli, ...	4	30	1,060	318	1	135	9	46	42	125
Gurgaon, ...	7	200	1,950	263	1	89	9	...	48	59
Karnál, ...	6	28	1,505	235	3	79	1	...	39	77
Hissár, ...	6	11	808	141	...	87	8	2	5	73
Rohtak, ...	5	48	1,110	169	...	8	...	...	152	13
Sirsa, ...	4	41	129	39	...	38	...	...	1	19
Ambála, ...	12	67	2,036	385	4	425	14	...	5	18
Ludiana, ...	7	9	1,561	328	4	68	1	...	...	...
Simla, ...	5	1	100	48	10	60	...	1	3	1
Jullundhur, ...	9	9	3,730	1,133	3	179	19	...	1	10
Hushiárpore, ...	12	35	4,895	1,028	...	298	5	2	9	36
Kángra, ...	18	46	774	93	3	78	55	...	2	4
Amritsar, ...	6	29	3,231	453	4	543	22	1	20	31
Gurdáspore, ...	7	134	1,993	575	50	59	1	...	3	30
Syálkot, ...	7	48	2,433	617	...	85	3	1	3	32
Lahore, ...	6	40	2,287	487	2	190	10	3	10	30
Ferozpore, ...	7	94	2,899	336	...	156	1	...	...	3
Gujeránwála, ...	5	6	1,213	288	2	80	...	...	8	8
Ráwalpindi, ...	10	10	625	198	2	256	2	11	...	46
Jhelum, ...	5	1	201	59	...	102	...	2	4	2
Gujerát, ...	4	35	2,293	228	...	...	...	...	5	5
Sháhpore, ...	4	...	117	57	...	...	...	...	...	10
Multán, ...	7	6	395	177	...	168	1	7	...	11
Jhung, ...	4	12	328	68	...	52	1	...	1	...
Montgomery, ...	5	2	533	159	...	64	...	...	...	1
Mozuffurgurh, ...	4	2	391	187	...	14	...	...	...	1
Bunnoo, ...	5	3	154	40	...	30	...	...	1	22
Dera I. Khan, ...	6	2	126	52	...	22	...	...	...	1
Dera G. Khan, ...	10	11	178	71	...	104	1	6	...	...
Peshávar, ...	8	...	416	127	1	97	...	...	3	26
Hazára, ...	4	4	63	59	...	40	...	...	...	...
Kohát, ...	3	...	14	5	...	2	...	...	...	4
Total, ...	213	964	39,548	8,423	91	3,608	163	82	365	698

OFFICES OF THE PUNJAB, DURING THE YEAR 1869.-70.

REGISTERED.													
Deeds of sale or mortgage of real property of value not exceeding Rs. 100.	Deeds of gift of real property.	Deeds of sale or mortgage of same when value exceeds Rs. 100.	Deeds affecting real property not included in above.	Wills.	Authorities to adopt.	Deeds connected with betrothal.	No. of documents registered.	Amount of fees received.			Actual cost of Registry.		
...	...	13	...	...	...	...	13	197	0	0	25,739	8	4
981	73	1,555	65	16	2	...	4,458	9,047	12	0	6,291	12	6
657	20	684	529	2	1	...	4,512	5,470	0	0	4,233	12	1
626	47	881	230	6	...	...	3,757	6.303	12	0	4,039	3	4
943	18	719	6	1	...	3	2,825	3,732	0	0	3,094	8	6
637	42	579	114	...	...	...	2,872	3,395	4	0	2,602	9	3
82	20	238	54	...	...	...	661	1,117	4	0	973	3	0
1,486	66	1,528	74	2	3	7	6,120	9,068	8	0	5,455	10	6
1,499	99	1,535	6	1	...	3	5,114	7,199	12	0	4,586	13	8
54	1	165	...	...	...	...	444	1,451	12	0	1,065	0	4
1,426	54	1,922	29	1	...	8	8,524	11,445	0	0	6,973	1	10
2,027	121	2,659	3	...	12	10	11,140	13,649	4	0	9,803	11	7
726	53	503	8	...	...	2	2,347	3,256	14	0	2,165	4	4
2,325	124	2,346	50	...	7	16	9,202	15,463	12	0	10,776	12	3
1,210	49	1,255	29	1	2	3	5,394	7,927	0	0	5,714	4	1
1,603	80	1,785	23	...	5	...	6,718	8,897	10	0	6,110	5	0
1,389	67	2,476	40	3	7	6	7,047	12,457	11	0	8,108	1	5
795	45	920	167	8	1	8	5,433	6,195	12	0	4,165	15	9
591	19	728	42	1	...	...	2,986	3,998	4	0	2,965	6	6
840	44	836	...	1	...	4	2,876	5,461	8	0	2,732	6	2
622	61	553	46	.	...	7	1,660	2,623	14	0	1,827	6	9
729	39	483	10	1	2	...	3,830	3,816	8	0	2,274	6	0
431	43	501	408	1	...	1	1,569	2,692	4	0	1,766	7	10
194	20	977	16	...	...	...	1,972	4,242	0	0	2,803	15	6
514	25	654	12	...	...	...	1,667	2,705	4	0	2,017	5	8
111	9	200	12	...	...	..	1,091	1,847	8	0	1,366	2	0
295	14	518	6	...	...	...	1,428	2,245	0	0	1,647	5	0
1,920	7	810	14	...	...	4	3,005	3,482	5	0	2,766	12	1
312	23	460	11	...	...	1	1,010	2,187	4	0	1,569	13	0
1,234	48	1,302	...	...	...	1	2,956	4,545	4	0	2,945	15	0
382	10	992	495	...	...	1	2,550	5,841	8	0	3,257	0	3
131	4	78	5	1	...	...	385	702	4	0	557	15	6
50	1	38	1	...	...	...	115	263	12	0	362	0	4
26,822	1,346	30,893	2,505	46	42	85	115,681	172,930	6	0	142,759	11	4
							Copying fees.	36,113	2	9			
								209,043	8	9			

II. C.—1.—General Return showing number and distribution of prisoners in prisons of the Punjab, for the year 1869.

Class of Jails.	Number of Jails.	Number of prisoners during the year.												
		Remaining from last year.	Committed during the present year.	Received from other Jails.	Total in Jail during the year.	Judicially released by acquittal, expiry of sentence, payment of fine, &c.	Released for good conduct.	Released on account of sickness.	Transferred to Lunatic Asylums.	Escaped.	Died.	Executed.	Transferred to other Jails.	Average number in Jail during the year.
Central Jails, ...	2	2,160	1,553	568	4,281	1,804	6	3	...	...	75	1	120	2,228·11
Divisional Jails, ...	3	2,998	3,348	985	7,331	4,229	112	27	1	2	146	12	566	2,614·85
District Jails, ...	25	6,986	23,432	1,054	31,472	21,638	393	46	28	7	198	39	1,603	7,825·40
Total, ...	30	12,144	28,333	2,607	43,084	27,671	511	76	29	9	419	52	2,289	12,668·36

Class of Jails.	Number of prisoners on the last day of the year.														Number of punishments for breaches of Jail discipline.	
	Under sentence of Transportation.	Under sentence of rigorous imprisonment.					Under sentence of simple imprisonment.			Under trial.	Civil Prisoners.	Revenue Prisoners.	In transit to other Jails.	Total.	By flogging.	Other punishments.
		Life.	More than seven years.	More than two years.	More than six months.	Not more than six months.	More than seven years.	More than six months.	Not more than six months.							
Central Jails, ...	22	38	360	1,146	403	250	...	12	30	8	3	...	...	2,272	204	48
Divisional Jails, ...	56	18	90	861	670	387	...	37	57	47	9	4	...	2,236	201	366
District Jails, ...	24	22	12	1,036	4,127	1,572	...	166	81	418	55	1	6	7,520	1,037	663
Total, ...	102	78	462	3,043	5,209	2,209	...	215	168	473	67	5	6	12,028	1,442	1,077

II. C.—2.—STATEMENT SHEWING THE SICKNESS, MORTALITY, &c., OF

Name of each Jail.	Rank of Medical or other Officer in charge.	Average percentage of mortality during the last 10 years.	Character of Jail and Jail buildings.
Central Jails.			
Lahore Central Jail,	Asst. Surgeon,	4·52	Radiating, built of sun-dried bricks, ...
Female Penitentiary	Ditto, ...	7·70	An old native building, wards surrounding a central yard, kiln-burnt bricks in mud,
Divisional Jails.			
Ambála, ...	Surgeon, ...	11·53	Barrack in rows, built of sun-dried bricks, ...
Ráwalpindi, ...	Ditto, ...	5·28	Radiating, built of stone, ...
Multán, ...	Ditto, ...	2·66	Radiating, built of sun-dried bricks, ...
District Jails.			
Dehli, ...	Asst. Commr.,	6·45	An old serai, built of stone, ...
Gurgaon, ...	Depy. Ditto,	0·78	An old building of kiln-burnt bricks in mud, formerly used as a stable; no plan
Karnál, ...	Asst. Surgeon,	4·11	Barracks, of sun-dried bricks, surrounding central court-yard, ...
Hissár, ...	Depy Commr.,	2·24	Buildings round a square, of sun-dried bricks,
Rohtak, ...	Ditto, ...	3·31	Buildings round a square, of sun-dried bricks,
Sirsa, ...	Asst. Commr.,	1·95	Radiating, built of sun-dried bricks, ...
Ludiana, ...	Ditto, ...	6·52	Very old building round a court-yard, built of sun-dried bricks, ..
Rúpar, ...	Ditto, ...	8·47	Buildings in course of construction; prisoners accomodated in tents, ...
Jullundhur, ...	Asst. Surgeon,	6·64	Very old barracks opening into central court-yard, built of kiln-burnt bricks in mud, ...
Dharmsála, ...	Medical Officer,	6·61	Barracks in rows, built of stone, ...
Amritsar, ...	Surgeon, ...	4·77	Very irregular, on no plan, ...
Syálkot, ...	Depy. Commr.,	2·21	Barracks in rows, in echelon, built of kiln-burnt bricks in mud, ...
Gurdáspore, ..	Ditto, ...	1·72	Barracks in rows, built of sun-dried bricks, ...
Gujeránwála, ...	Ditto, ...	3·32	Barracks in rows, built of sun-dried bricks, ...
Ferozpore, ...	Asst. Commr.,	1·18	Barracks in rows, built of sun-dried bricks, ...
Jhelum, ...	Asst. Surgeon	1·33	Barracks in rows, built in part of sun-dried and of kiln-burnt bricks, ...
Gujerát, ...	Ditto, ...	1·61	An old serai, temporarily used as a Jail, ...
Sháhpore, ...	Surgeon, ...	0·55	Barracks in rows, built of sun-dried bricks, ...
Jhung, ...	Medical Officer,	1·42	Barracks in rows, built of sun-dried bricks. ...
Montgomery, ...	Depy Commr.,	1·66	A new Jail on radiating principle; buildings of kiln-burnt bricks in mud, ...
Dera Ismail Khan, ...	Asst. Surgeon,	1·19	Barracks in rows, built of sun-dried bricks, ...
Dera Gházi Khan, ...	Ex. Asst. Comr.	1·77	A new Jail on radiating principle; buildings of kiln-burnt bricks in mud, ...
Bunnoo, ...	Asst. Commr.,	2·50	A small irregular Jail, built of sun-dried bricks
Peshâwar, ...	Surgeon, ...	8·83	Barracks in rows, built of sun-dried bricks, ...
Kohát, ...	Asst. Commr.,	1·38	Irregular, built of sun-dried bricks, ...
TOTAL, ...	...	3·81	

PRISONERS IN EACH PRISON OF THE PUNJAB, DURING THE YEAR 1869.

Superficial feet within Jail walls to each prisoner.	Cubic feet in wards to each prisoner.	Average number in Jail during the year.
723	649	2,083·20
438	780	144·91
692	587	930·50
1,198	752	937·74
1,153	739	746·61
836	545	337·23
326	321	128·74
868	725	145·95
785	460	257·91
427	760	214·79
707	818	314·20
709	718	231·22
...	...	283·13
647	475	388·29
698	747	121·51
335	646	579·84
1,049	571	371·94
423	543	321·72
439	455	495·52
463	572	423·59
602	562	356·65
446	272	313·69
604	473	362·06
423	616	342·50
1,675	698	511·34
440	513	324·85
1,401	528	366·93
229	882	82·86
423	765	408·16
349	628	141·28
750	619	12,608·36

Daily dietary of each Prisoner, in lbs., distinguishing kinds of different grain, &c.

Labouring Diet.

	lbs.	oz.
Wheat, ...	1	4
Barley or Jowar, ...	1	8
Bajra or Mukki, ...	1	8
Dhall, Oord or Moong, ...	0	6
Meat or	0	8
Dahee or	0	6
Lussee (Buttermilk,)	1	0
Vegetables, ...	0	8
Salt, ...	0	1/6
Condiments, ...	0	1/4
Ghee, ...	0	1/6

Non-Labouring Diet.

	lbs.	oz.
Wheat, ...	1	0
Barley or Jowar, ...	1	4
Bajra or Mukki, ...	1	4
Dhall, Oord or Moong, ...	0	4
Meat or	0	6
Dahee or	0	4
Lussee (Buttermilk,)	0	12
Vegetables, ...	0	8
Salt, ...	0	1/6
Condiments, ...	0	1/6
Ghee, ...	0	1/6

N. B.—Dahee or Lussee is given, not Meat, except in Jails on the Frontier or in the Hills. On the days on which Meat, Dahee, or Lussee is given, Dhall is not given. Meat is given on two days, the inferior grains on five days of the week.

Name of each Jail.	Average Weight. Of each Prisoner when sentenced. lbs.	oz.	Of each Prisoner released on expiry of sentence. lbs.	oz.	Of each Prisoner at beginning of the year. lbs.	oz.	Of each Prisoner at end of last year. lbs.	oz.	Remaining at end of last year.	Received this year.	Sick in: Discharged, cured, or transferred.
Central Jails.											
Lahore Central Jail,	113	2	112	0	130	0	128	0	44	2,836	2,756
Female Penitentiary	93	6	92	4	99	3	94	2	10	414	398
Divisional Jails.											
Ambála, ...	105	5	105	6	115	4	120	1	4	771	735
Ráwalpindi, ...	122	0	114	0	130	0	116	0	127	2,576	2,541
Multán, ...	124	0	122	0	118	0	123	0	11	498	478
District Jails.											
Dehli, ...	121	2	105	10	102	7	112	4	7	526	513
Gurgaon, ...	83	0	103	0	92	4	94	1	1	136	128
Karnál, ...	95	10	104	10	106	0	106	0	1	289	280
Hissár, ...	140	4	131	8	135	8	138	8	...	495	484
Rohtak, ...	123	0	124	0	122	0	122	0	...	27	19
Sirsa, ...	114	12	117	8	116	0	121	13	4	339	336
Ludiana, ...	110	5	112	8	110	1	110	1	5	446	442
Rúpar, ...	No. Weighing machine.								...	70	61
Jullundhur, ...	116	10	107	14	116	8	115	0	2	153	142
Dharmsála, ...	112	0	118	0	120	0	121	0	1	131	125
Amritsar, ...	109	4	108	2	106	2	113	0	10	496	471
Syálkot, ...	111	10	112	5	111	7	112	6	7	270	263
Gurdáspore, ...	116	0	107	0	105	0	116	0	4	331	319
Gujeránwála, ...	116	2	115	12	115	8	115	4	7	258	239
Ferozpore, ...	113	4	116	4	124	1	125	0	3	241	234
Jhelum, ...	112	0	113	6	117	0	117	0	2	352	335
Gujerát, ...	130	8	121	10	115	8	115	8	...	128	123
Sháhpore, ...	124	0	128	0	126	0	115	0	...	135	127
Jhung, ...	108	0	110	0	108	0	110	0	3	152	145
Montgomery, ...	114	5	123	0	120	4	119	5	4	321	308
Dera Ismail Khan, ...	125	11	124	11	128	11	114	12	5	403	391
Dera Gházi Khan, ...	128	10	127	2	129	4	127	12	9	874	851
Bunnoo, ...	118	0	118	0	121	0	122	0	1	193	189
Peshawar, ...	138	10	138	2	113	0	132	13	16	861	824
Kohát, ...	129	8	132	0	128	0	129	0	3	235	221
Total ...	116	3	116	1	116	10	117	7	291	14,957	14,469

(Concluded.)

Hospital		Released on account of sickness.	Died from all causes.	Total died and released without cure.	Percentage of deaths to average strength.	Percentage to average strength of deaths and releases for sickness, taken together.
Remaining.	Average number in Hospital during the year.					
65	86·86	2	57	59	2·73	2·83
7	12·71	1	18	19	12·42	13·11
10	14·93	14	16	30	1·72	3·22
38	86·81	8	116	124	12·37	13·22
12	13·90	5	14	19	1·87	2·54
7	10·98	1	12	13	3·56	3·85
7	2·98	2	1	3	0·78	2·33
1	6·95	3	6	9	4·11	6·17
...	4·49	1	10	11	3·87	4·26
1	0·98	2	5	7	2·32	3·26
5	11·09	...	3	3	0·95	0·95
6	8·04	...	3	3	1·30	1·30
5	4·82	...	4	4	8·47	8·47
6	5·02	...	7	7	1·80	1·80
1	2·88	...	6	6	4·94	4·94
5	12·34	...	31	31	5·35	5·35
10	8·69	2	3	5	0·81	1·34
5	6·86	...	11	11	3·42	3·42
5	7·65	4	16	20	3·23	4·04
2	7·03	1	3	4	0·71	0·94
6	6·13	4	9	13	2·52	3·64
3	2·96	...	2	2	0·63	0·63
6	3·84	...	2	2	0·55	0·55
5	4·74	...	5	5	1·46	1·46
3	7·74	4	10	14	1·95	2·74
12	9·80	2	3	5	0·92	1·54
24	14·84	...	8	8	2·18	2·18
2	5·02	...	3	3	3·64	3·64
10	22·22	18	25	43	6·12	10·53
5	4·74	2	10	12	7·08	8·49
274	398·04	76	419	495	3·37	3·98

II. C.—3.—Statement showing the Employment and Earnings of working Prisoners in the Prisons of the Punjab, in the year 1869.

Class of Jails.	Average number of prisoners liable to labor during the year.																				
	Employed				*Intra-mural manufactures, &c.*																
	On Jail service.	In Jail gardens.	On Jail buildings.	On labor outside Jail.	Binding books.	Cotton or wool spinning.	Grinding wheat for private parties.	Knitting socks.	Making baskets.	Making bricks.	Making mats.	Making oil.	Making paper.	Making pottery.	Making rope and string.	Making shoes.	Tents.	Miscellaneous.	Printing Press.	Weaving blankets.
Central Jails, ...	358	57	205	...	...	140	...	12	2	...	1	16	76	56	26	...	...	241	12	68
Divisional Jails,	313	101	310	193	7	63	20	...	1	...	8	19	147	15	308	4	...	373	43	35
District Jails, ...	972	301	1,533	177	27	298	148	...	14	80	28	52	758	43	471	26	1	789	120	89
Total, ...	1,643	459	2,048	370	34	501	168	12	17	80	37	87	981	114	805	30	1	1,403	175	192

Class of Jails.	Average number of prisoners liable to labor during the year.—(*Concluded.*) Intra-mural manufactures, &c.—(Concluded.) Weaving carpets and durries.	Weaving cloth.	Hair bags.	Weaving newar or tape.	Do. taut or gunny.	Weaving shawls.	In solitary cells.	Sick and infirm.	Total.	Amount expended on raw materials, tools, &c.			Amount received by sale of manufactures, &c., &c.			Net amount credited to Government.			Average annual cash earning of each prisoner liable to labor.			Average annual cash earning of each prisoner actually employed on manufactures, &c.			Number of prisoners under education in Jail.
Central Jails, ...	466	241	...	3	42	4	5	140	2,171	58,929	3	5	70,089	14	4	11,160	10	11	5	2	3	7	15	...	1,334
Divisional Jails,...	168	87	7	19	60	...	109	163	2,573	34,481	14	4	48,432	6	11	13,950	8	7	5	6	9	8	15	...	1,116
District Jails, ...	409	346	12	61	66	22	363	270	7,476	77,653	15	2	1,11,880	8	6	34,226	9	4	4	9	3	8	15	5	2,172
Total, ...	1,043	674	19	83	168	26	477	573	12,220	1,71,065	...	11	2,30,402	13	9	59,337	12	10	54	13	8	8	11	11	4,622

2/11/71

II. C.—4.—STATEMENT SHOWING THE ESTABLISHMENTS AND COST OF THE PRISONS OF THE PROVINCE OF PUNJAB, FOR THE YEAR 1869.

Class of Prisons.	Establishment.	No. of Officers other than regular guards.						Expended during the year.															Cost.		
	Number of Jail guards, regular.	European.	Native Officers, Writers, &c.	Turnkeys.	Contingent and occasional guards.	Attached to Hospital.	Total.	Jail guards of regular Police, or Military.			Establishment other than guards.			Feeding, contingent, building, and other expenses.			Total.			Deduct profits of manufactures credited.			Net cost.		
Central Jails, ...	132	5	10	10	118	7	282	11,748	0	0	30,971	9	1	1,06,524	0	9	1,49,243	9	10	11,160	10	11	1,38,082	14	11
Divisional Jails, ...	159	...	18	9	133	13	332	20,328	0	0	22,328	0	4	1,20,478	14	4	1,63,134	14	8	14,037	4	11	1,49,097	9	9
District Jails, ...	756	2	85	46	745	47	1681	68,096	4	7	84,501	2	11	3,72,871	11	3	5,25,469	2	9	33,860	4	2	4,91,608	14	7
TOTAL, ...	1,047	7	113	65	996	67	2,295	1,00,172	4	7	1,37,800	12	4	5,99,874	10	4	8,37,847	11	3	59,058	4	0	7,78,78[illegible]	7	3

II. C.—4.—(*Concluded.*)

Class of Prisons.	Average gross cost of each prisoner. For Jail guards.			For Establishment.			For Diet.			For clothing and bedding.			For medicine, &c.			For additions and repairs to jail.			For Miscellaneous contingencies.			Total.			Average net cost of each prisoner deducting profits credited.			Average cost of principal articles of diet during the year, shewing number of lbs. obtained for one rupee. Wheat.			Rice.			Dall.			Ghee.			Meat.			Dhaie.		
																														lbs.	oz.	dr.	lbs.	oz.	dr.	lbs.	oz.	dr.	lbs.	oz.	dr.	lbs.	oz.	dr.	lbs.	oz.	dr.
Central Jails, ...	5	4	4	13	14	5	39	11	6	5	8	8	0	6	11	0	2	1	1	15	10	66	15	9	61	15	7	22	6	0	16	8	0	16	12	0	2	14	0	12	14	0	22	9	0
Divisional Jails, ...	7	12	5	8	8	8	36	3	5	3	14	2	0	12	8	1	5	11	3	13	0	62	6	3	57	0	4	24	4	0	13	6	5	17	3	0	3	2	0	13	1	5	17	5	5
District Jails, ...	8	15	7	11	2	2	35	6	0	4	6	3	0	5	4	6	9	2	2	7	3	69	3	9	64	12	5	24	0	1	15	15	8	17	4	3	8	0	3	13	12	15	21	14	5
Total, ...	8	0	11	11	1	4	36	5	4	4	7	10	0	7	2	4	5	2	2	10	6	67	6	3	62	10	3	23	14	0	14	1	0	17	3	0	3	0	0	13	11	0	21	8	0

II. C.—5.—Statement showing Sex, Age, Previous Convictions and Education of Prisoners under Sentence in the Prisons of the Punjab, on the last day of the year 1869.

Class of Prisons.	Sex.			Age.							
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Under 12 years.	12, and under 16.	16, and under 20.	20 to 30.	30 to 40.	40 to 50.	50 to 60.	Above 60.
Central Jails, ...	2,112	150	2,262	7	27	166	886	670	258	145	103
Divisional Jails,...	2,134	37	2,171	...	11	198	793	750	295	98	26
District Jails, ...	6,921	156	7,077	8	90	416	3,052	2,013	900	463	135
Total, ...	11,167	343	11,510	15	128	780	4,731	3,433	1,453	706	264

Class of Prisons.	Number of times convicted.					Education.				
	1st conviction.	2nd ditto.	3rd ditto.	More than 3 times convicted.	Uncertain.	No. who can read only.	No. who can read and write.	No. well educated.	No. of foregoing who received their instruction in jail.	Languages and character in which they read and write.
Central Jails,...	1,959	278	22	2	1	350	984	90	144	Urdu, Gurmukhi, and English.
Divisional Jails,	1,914	176	31	20	30	828	115	60	637	Persian, Urdu, and Nagri.
District Jails,...	5,769	957	232	84	35	903	258	80	789	English, Arabic, Persian, Urdu, Nagri, Gurmukhi, and Hindi.
Total, ...	9,642	1,411	285	106	66	2,081	1,357	230	1,570	

II. C.—6.—STATEMENT SHOWING RELIGION, RACES AND CLASSES OF THE PRISONERS UNDER SENTENCE IN THE PROVINCE OF PUNJAB, ON THE LAST DAY OF THE YEAR 1869.

Classification according to religion, races, &c.		Average of each individual of each class.				
		Height in feet and inches.		Weight in lbs.		
		Feet.	Inches.	lbs.	oz.	dr.
According to Religion.	Christians, ...	5	6	110	1	...
	Hindus, ...	5	5	116	6	5
	Mahomedans, ...	5	6	118	13	...
According to Race.	Bengalis, ...	5	6	120	6	10
	Hindustanis, ...	5	4	113	9	5
	Punjabis, ...	5	6	119	...	7
Hindus, according to Caste.	Agris, ...	5	6	115	15	10
	Aroras, ...	5	5	114	2	3
	Ahirs, ...	5	5	114	7	9
	Brahmins, ...	5	5	116	9	13
	Bahrupeeas, ...	5	5	116	13	10
	Bairagis, ...	5	5	116	3	14
	Bunneeas, ...	5	6	114	2	8
	Bavaryas, ...	5	4	121	13	7
	Bhurbhujas, ...	5	5	116	...	...
	Bunjaras, ...	5	7	120	12	11
	Bhikums, ...	5	4	121	8	...
	Bhungis, ...	5	5	120	4	4
	Choohans, ...	5	4	118	1	1
	Chumars ...	5	7	118	9	2
	Dacouts, ...	5	4	118	1	13
	Dhobis, ...	5	4	114	9	14
	Dhanooks, ...	5	5	119	3	10
	Ghirts, ...	5	2	104	2	11
	Goojurs, ...	5	5	121	6	5
	Goosains, ...	5	5	121	7	12
	Juts, ...	5	6	120	6	15
	Jogis, ...	5	6	119	9	7
	Julahas, ...	5	4	116	13	12
	Jhimurs, ...	5	5	113	10	12
	Khatris, ...	5	5	114	4	11
	Kahars, ...	5	5	114	4	12
	Koomhars, ...	5	5	118	2	6
	Kullals, ...	5	5	118	6	6
	Kaits, ...	5	5	127	14	10
	Khakrobis, ...	5	5	118	4	9
	Lodahs, ...	5	5	110	6	11
	Lohars, ...	5	4	118	5	3
	Marattas, ...	5	5	114	2	11
	Malis, ...	5	5	114	3	10
	Minas, ...	5	4	119	6	5
	Maitums, ...	5	4	117	5	8
	Nais, ...	5	4	115	3	3
	Oads, ...	5	3	106	5	5
	Rajputs, ...	5	6	121	6	3
	Runghurs, ...	5	5	118	4	5
	Sikhs, ...	5	6	120	1	13
	Sudars, ...	5	3	103	8	...
	Sunars, ...	5	4	115	7	15
	Sutras, ...	5	5	120	14	...
	Turkhans, ...	5	5	119	4	9
	Thuttears, ...	5	5	116	12	14
	Tumbolis, ...	5	6	118	6	11
	GENERAL AVERAGE, ...	5	5	116	13	8

II. C.—7.—Statement showing Previous Trades, Professions, &c., and Social Relations of Prisoners under sentence in the Prisons of the Punjab, on the last day of the year 1869.

			No. of Individuals.
Trades, &c.		Agriculturists, ...	5,959
		Barbers, ...	78
		Beggars, ...	147
		Bearers, ...	63
		Blacksmiths, ...	65
		Book-binders, ...	[illegible]
		Betel-sellers, ...	3
		Carpenters, ...	81
		Cloth weavers, ...	270
		Chuprassees, ...	30
		Contractors, ...	9
		Cartmen, ...	20
		Dhobis, ...	36
		Dyers, ...	20
		Fishermen or Boatmen, ...	48
		Gardeners, ...	85
		Goldsmiths, ...	70
		Laborers, ...	1,613
		Miscellaneous, ...	783
		Masons, ...	30
		Oil pressers, ...	51
		Potters, ...	73
		Prostitutes, ...	31
		Shopkeepers, ...	483
		Service, ...	277
		Sepoys, ...	117
		Shawl weavers, ...	42
		Silk weavers, ...	8
		Silk string-makers, ...	11
		Sweepers, ...	546
		Traders in metal, ...	17
		Traders in live stock, ...	59
		Traders in grain, ...	36
		Tailors, ...	55
		Watchmen, ...	17
		Workers in metals, ...	13
		Writers, ...	77
		Workers in leather, ...	79
		Water-carriers, ...	74
Social Relations.		Unmarried, ...	3,701
		Widower or widow, ...	1,382
	Married.	One wife or husband, ...	5,925
		Two ditto, ...	391
		More than two ditto, ...	84
	Have children.	Not more than three, ...	3,772
		More than three, ...	1,633

II. D.—I.—Statement showing the regular organized Police of all kinds (Imperial, Municipal, Cantonment, Canal, Ferry, Pound, and Watch and Ward) maintained in the Punjab, during the year 1869.

Total of all grades during the year.						Detail of number at end of year.			
						Officers.		*Men.*	
Remaining on 1st January 1869, from last year.	Recruited this year.	Total for 1869.	Died.	Discharged, dismissed, and deserted.	Remaining on 31st December 1869.	European District Supdts., Assistant Supdts., Inspectors, and Depy. Inspectors	Native Assistant Superintendents, Inprs., and Depy. Inspectors.	Mounted.	Foot.
21,015	2,419	23,434	328	2,347	20,759	72	528	1,782	18,377

Arms provided.			Average annual pay of				Total annual cost, including contingencies.											
			Officers		*Men*													
Fire-Arms.	Swords.	Batons.	Each European.	Each Native.	Each Mounted man.	Each Foot man.	Paid from Imperial Revenues.			Paid from Local Funds.			Paid by individuals and officers.			Total cost.		
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
10,620	17,918	12,516	4,964	774	257	83	24,23,572	6	11	4,46,784	10	6	42,054	2	1	29,12,411	3	6

2/11/71

II. D. 3.—Statement showing Religion, Races, &c., of the Organized Police of the Punjab on the 31st December 1869.

Classification.	Number of all grades.	Remarks.
Religions and Castes.		**Percentage of Religions, &c.**
Christians, ...	27	Mahomedans, ... 51·1
Mahomedans, ...	10,583	Sikhs, ... 17·8
Brahmins, ...	1,613	Hindus of inferior castes, ... 12·0
Rajputs, ...	1,637	Rajputs, ... 7·9
Hindus of inferior castes, ...	2,494	Brahmins, ... 7·7
Sikhs, ...	3,697	Other denominations, ... 1·5
Goorkhas, ...	28	
Kookahs, ...	54	
Muzbees, ...	207	
Parsees, ...	1	
No. wanting to complete establishment,	363	
Total, ...	20,704	
Countries.		**Nationality.**
Europeans, ...	21	Punjabis, ... 710·5
Hindustanis, ...	2,385	Hindustanis, ... 11·2
Punjabis, ...	14,712	Afghans, ... 9·2
Afghans, ...	1,908	Other races, ... 6·4
Beloochees, ...	243	
Bengalis, ...	14	
Foreign States, Trans-Indus, ...	215	
" " Cis-Indus, ...	843	
No. wanting to complete establishment,	363	
Total, ...	20,704	
Average age of the Force, ...	Years. 30 Months. 11	
Average height of the Force ...	5 Feet 7 Inches.	

This Return includes *all* enrolled Police.

II. D.—4.—CLASSIFIED TABLE OF OFFENCES COMMITTED IN THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEARS 1868 AND 1869, SHOWING THE DISPOSAL UNDER EACH CLASS OF CRIME OF THE PERSONS ARRESTED.

DESCRIPTION OF OFFENCE.		NUMBER OF CASES			
		Admitted to have occurred.		Brought to trial.	In which convictions have been obtained.
		1868.	1869.		
CLASS I.					
Offences against the State, the Army and Navy, the Public, and Justice.					
Against the Army and Navy,	... Bailable,	3	2	2	1
Relating to Coin, Stamps, Weights and Measures,	Non-bailable,	178	228	176	143
	Bailable, ...	133	137	119	102
Against Public Justice,	... Non-bailable,	5	3	1	1
	Bailable, ...	2,490	2,056	1,[illegible]31	1,661
By Public Servants,	... Non-bailable,	2	...	...	...
	Bailable, ...	425	435	358	266
False Evidence, Complaints or Claims, and Forgery	Non-bailable,	37	52	39	19
	Bailable, ...	569	756	665	565
Public Nuisances,	... Bailable, ...	5,634	4,793	4,683	4,314
Relating to the Public Peace,	... Bailable, ...	1,194	1,051	955	775
CLASS II.					
Offences against the person,	... Non-bailable,	1,027	1,089	757	470
	Bailable, ...	16,780	15,730	12,246	6,633
CLASS III.					
Offences against Property.					
With violence,	... Non-bailable,	343	360	208	139
	Bailable, ...	74	76	55	30
Without violence,	... Non-bailable,	28,515	34,215	16,965	13,693
	Bailable, ...	1,732	1,899	1,439	1,175
Malicious offences,	... Non-bailable,	62	68	35	9
	Bailable, ...	2,442	1,992	1,651	1,042
CLASS IV.					
Not included in the above classes,	... Bailable, ...	1,303	1,202	1,085	924
Local and Special Laws,	... Bailable, ...	7,135	6,914	6,907	4,619
TOTAL,	... Non-bailable,	30,169	36,013	18,176	14,474
	Bailable, ...	39,911	37,043	31,396	22,106

II. D.—4.—*(Concluded.)*

Description of Offence.		Number of Persons: Remaining over from last year.	Arrested.	Released without trial.	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Remaining under trial.	Otherwise disposed of, died, transferred, &c.
CLASS I.								
Offences against the State, the Army and Navy, the Public, and Justice.								
Against the Army and Navy, ...	Bailable,	...	7	...	6	1	...	...
Relating to Coin, Stamps, Weights and Measures, ...	Non-bailable,	7	267	98	11	160	2	3
	Bailable, ...	...	250	40	36	173	1	...
Against Public Justice, ...	Non-bailable,	...	6	2	...	4	...	...
	Bailable, ..	29	4,073	382	585	3,100	26	9
By Public Servants, ...	Non-bailable,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bailable, ...	...	588	133	80	355	18	2
False Evidence, Complaints or Claims, and Forgery, ...	Non-bailable,	5	83	33	13	25	6	11
	Bailable, ...	18	1,074	230	106	710	28	18
Public Nuisances, ...	Bailable, ...	11	12,280	547	960	10,728	51	5
Relating to the Public Peace, ...	Bailable, ...	68	8,343	1,358	1,568	5,396	70	19
CLASS II.								
Offences against the person, ...	Non-bailable,	159	1,999	922	197	761	137	138
	Bailable, ...	185	32,253	8,079	13,287	10,864	177	31
CLASS III.								
Offences against Property,								
With violence, ...	Non-bailable,	39	551	264	53	247	11	15
	Bailable, ...	...	155	93	15	45	2	...
Without violence, ...	Non-bailable,	500	28,439	6,936	2,078	19,103	370	450
	Bailable, ...	17	3,069	859	521	1,672	17	17
Malicious Offences, ...	Non-bailable,	...	60	30	18	10	2	...
	Bailable, ...	17	4,721	985	1,356	2,332	61	4
CLASS IV.								
Not included in the above classes, ...	Bailable, ...	33	2,357	375	299	1,686	15	15
Local and Special Laws, ...	Bailable, ...	9	13,555	1,610	2,531	9,370	52	1
Total, ...	Non-bailable,	716	31,405	3,285	2,370	20,315	528	617
	Bailable, ...	387	82,725	14,691	21,350	46,432	518	121

II. E.—1.—STATEMENT SHOWING STRENGTH, COST, AND OTHER PARTICULARS OF THE PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE FOR 12 MONTHS ENDING 31ST MARCH 1870.

ARM OF SERVICE.	Total number of fighting Officers and Men.								Detail of Force at end of the year.							*Average annual pay and allowance of each*					Total cost including contingencies.
			Died.								*No. of men.*										
	Remaining at end of last year.	Recruited this year.	In action.	Otherwise.	Total.	Invalided.	Discharged, deserted, &c.	Remaining at end of year.	No. of Regiments, Battalions or Batteries.	No. of guns.	European Commissioned Officers.	Native Commissioned Officers.	Non-Commissioned Officers.	Fighting men.	Paid Camp-followers and non-combatants.	European Commissioned Officer.	Native Commissioned Officer.	Non-Commissioned Officer.	Fighting man.	Camp-follower.	
Artillery, ...	745	103	...	33	33	11	58	746	6	20	14	13	82	637	604	4,892	711	157	100	78	3,08,379
Cavalry, ...	2,855	202	...	64	64	58	108	2,827	6	...	43	81	329	2,374	308	7,767	1,612	472	339	79	14,31,628
Infantry, ...	9,005	1,023	...	272	272	222	643	8,891	12	...	87	189	948	7,667	1,362	6,947	709	162	93	69	18,54,019
Staff, ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37,223
TOTAL, ...	12,607	1,328	...	369	369	291	809	12,466	24	20	146	283	1,359	10,678	2,274	6,535	1,010	263	177	75	36,31,249

II. E.—2.—Statement showing distribution and employment of the Punjab Frontier Force, for year ending 31st March 1870.

Arm of Service.	Employment on last day of the year.							Employment during the year.						
	No. of Regiments, Batteries, &c., on active service.	No. of permanent Cantonments occupied.	No. of Outposts occupied.	Average number of men at Head-Quarters of each Regiment, Battery, &c., not on active service.		Average number of men of each Regiment, &c., detailed for Out-post duty.		Average number of days spent by each man on active service.	Average number of days spent by each man not on active service.			No. of Divisional or Station parades during the year.	No. of Regimental parades during the year.	Average number of days devoted to musketry instruction, &c.
				On duty.	Off duty.	On duty.	Off duty.		On duty.	With Corps or Company, not on duty.	On Furlough.			
Artillery, ...	6	4	...	16	93	...	...	10	71	233	50	5	261	13
Cavalry, ...	6	6	24	39	250	13	74	12	73	226	53	4	151	9
Infantry, ...	12	6	20	66	450	16	56	19	61	239	45	6	133	39

II. F.—STATEMENT SHOWING THE STRENGTH AND OTHER PARTICULARS OF THE MARINE FLOTILLA ATTACHED TO THE PROVINCE OF THE PUNJAB, IN THE YEAR 1869-70.

ARM OF SERVICE.		Total number of Flotilla Officers and others				
		Remaining at the end of year.	Increased this year.	Total.	Decreased.	Remaining at the end of this year.
Sea-going.	Europeans, ...	...	...	...	...	...
	Natives, ...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total, ...	...	...	...	...	...
River-going.	Europeans and Eurasians, ...	22	9	31	2	29
	Natives, ...	191	59	250	...	250
	Office Establishment, ...	15	...	15	...	15
	Freight Agents, ...	3	...	3	...	3
	Fuel Darogahs, ...	2	...	2	...	2
	Medical Establishment, ...	4	...	4	...	4
	Total, ...	237	68	305	2	303

II. F.—(*Concluded.*)

Detail of Flotilla at the end of the year.												Average annual pay and allowance of each										
		Number of men																				
Number of Ships.	Number of Guns.	European & Eurasian Officers.	Engineers & Engine-drivers.	Syrangs, Carpenters, Tindals & Quarter Masters.	Stokers and Lascars.	Ship servants, cooks, &c.	Office Establishment.	Store Establishment.	Pilots and Freight Agents.	Fuel Darogahs.	Medical Establishment.	European and Eurasian Officers.	Engineers and Engine-drivers.	Syrangs, Carpenters, Tindals, and Quarter Masters.	Stokers, and Lascars.	Ship servants, cooks, &c.	Office Establishment.	Store Establishment.	Pilot and Freight Agents.	Fuel Darogahs.	Medical Establishment.	Total cost, including contingencies.
Sea-going. Iron-clad ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sea-going. War Steamers, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sea-going. Gun boats, &c., ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
River-going. 1 Trade Steamer 90 H. P.	Out of Comm.																					
River-going. 1 Ditto, 100 " "	Capable of carrying 4 12-pounder Guns.																					
River-going. 2 Ditto, 60 " "		12	17	30	142	29	15	24	28	2	4	3205	2,238	263	203	159	752	255	210	600	102	
River-going. 1 Ditto, 35 " "																						
River-going. 7 Flats, ...																						
Total ...	...	12	17	30	142	29	15	24	28	2	4	3,205	2,238	263	203	159	752	255	210	600	102	2,49,777

III. A.—Comparative Statement of Receipts and Disbursements for 1868-69 and 1869-70.

Heads of Revenue and Receipts.	1868-69.	1869-70.	Increase.	Decrease.
Revenue and Receipts.				
I. Land Revenue, ...	1,89,47,400	1,96,97,297	7,49,897	...
II. Tributes and Contributions, ...	2,80,115	2,86,085	5,970	...
III. Forest Revenue, ...	3,44,882	3,94,132	49,250	...
IV. Abkaree Revenue, ...	8,84,120	8,14,120	...	70,000
V. Assessed Taxes, ...	2,53,203	6,29,011	3,75,808	...
VI. Customs Revenue, ...	5,80,979	7,01,437	1,20,458	...
VII. Salt Revenue, ...	82,04,744	92,30,604	10,25,860	...
VIII. Opium Revenue, ...	15,392	13,750	...	1,642
IX. Stamp Revenue, ...	19,98,073	20,86,203	88,130	...
XIII. Law and Justice Receipts, ...	8,80,365	8,56,159	...	24,206
XIV. Police Receipts, ...	4,02,773	4,02,800	27	...
XV. Marine Receipts, ...	17,890	15,667	...	2,223
XVI. Education Receipts, ...	23,497	49,796	26,299	...
XVII. Interest Receipts, ...	2,329	5,128	2,799	...
XVIII. Miscellaneous Receipts, ...	61,596	5,36,685	4,75,089	...
Total, ...	3,28,97,358	3,57,18,874	29,19,587	98,071
Public Debt.				
Local Taxes, ...	15,231	1,756	...	13,475
Service Funds, ...	84,349	60,841	...	23,508
Local Funds, ...	33,83,317	35,93,162	2,09,845	...
Deposits, ...	61,87,595	57,94,707	...	3,92,888
Sale of Waste Lands, ...	10,672	1,793	...	8,879
Advance and Suspense Accounts, ...	14,30,957	13,44,193	...	86,764
Punjab Railway Revenue Advance Account, ...	3,89,756	22,15,470	18,25,714	...
Dehli Railway Revenue Advance Account, ...	99,079	14,03,715	13,04,636	...
Punjab Railway Revenue Account,	12,62,162	10,63,341	...	1,98,821
Dehli Railway Revenue Account, ...	4,99,908	21,16,414	16,16,506	...
Punjab Railway Fire Insurance Fund,	10,016	86,716	76,700	...
Dehli Railway Fire Insurance Fund,	...	3,508	3,508	...
Punjab and Delhi Railway Fire and Guarantee Funds, ...	...	5,060	5,060	...
Dehli Railway Revenue Deficit Account, ...	...	71,861	71,861	...
Local Remittances.				
Bills Payable, ...	1,34,32,561	1,10,22,666	...	24,09,895
Revenue Cash Remittances, ...	4,35,49,298	4,08,74,380	...	26,74,918
Miscellaneous Cash Remittances, ...	2,01,182	24,20,514	22,19,332	...
Remittances from other Governments and Depts.				
Public Works Department, ...	28,35,827	35,86,537	7,50,710	...
Military Department ...	11,35,106	12,61,823	1,26,717	...
Account Current with London, ...	12,64,773	20,34,111	7,69,338	...
Miscellaneous, ...	2,37,34,269	2,07,78,402	...	29,55,867
Total Rs. ...	13,24,23,416	13,54,59,844	1,18,99,514	88,63,086
Cash Balance at commencement of year,	1,00,00,361	90,94,365	...	9,05,996
Grand Total, Rs. ...	14,24,23,777	14,45,54,209	1,18,99,514	97,69,082

III. A.—(*Concluded.*)

Heads of Expenditure.	1868-69.	1869-70.	Increase.	Decrease.
Disbursements against Grants.				
2. Interest on Service Funds and other accounts, ...	21,364	3,040	...	18,324
3. Allowances, Refunds, &c., ...	1,28,026	3,08,210	1,80,184	...
4. Land Revenue Charges, ...	20,98,683	20,59,459	...	39,224
5. Forest Charges, ...	3,12,482	7,13,660	4,01,178	...
6. Abkaree Charges, ...	65,272	69,512	4,240	...
7. Assessed Taxes, ...	2,418	4,727	2,309	...
8. Customs Charges, ...	...	...	...	...
9. Salt Charges, ...	6,94,558	7,15,638	21,080	...
11. Stamp Charges, ...	88,986	93,229	4,243	...
15. Allowances to District and Village Officers,	21,980	23,032	1,052	...
16. Administration and Public Depts., ...	13,23,873	11,94,070	...	1,29,803
17. Law and Justice Charges, ...	23,73,708	20,41,192	67,484	...
18. Police Charges, ...	31,45,601	30,48,592	...	97,009
19. Marine Charges, ...	2,24,911	2,76,104	51,193	...
20. Education, Science and Art, ...	6,41,018	6,18,305	...	22,713
21. Ecclesiastical, ...	2,09,736	2,34,374	24,638	...
22. Medical Services, ...	3,86,802	4,07,319	20,517	...
23. Stationery and Printing, ...	1,03,067	1,31,124	28,057	...
24. Political Agencies, ...	8,17,486	9,67,374	1,49,888	...
25. Allowances under Treaties and Engagements, ...	11,52,118	9,53,339	...	1,98,779
26. Miscellaneous, ...	* 3,61,589	2,71,409	...	90,180
27. Superannuation and Retired Allowances,	1,93,113	1,93,811	698	...
Total, ...	1,43,66,791	1,47,27,520	9,56,761	5,96,032
Public Debt.				
Local Loans, ...	...	1,49,000	1,49,000	...
Local Taxes, ...	21,893	1,291	...	20,602
Service Funds, ...	6,188	4,13,820	4,07,632	...
Local Funds, ...	38,35,495	32,86,776	...	5,48,719
Deposits, ...	61,59,563	58,62,475	...	2,97,088
Sale of Waste Lands, ...	6,441	25,696	19,255	...
Advance and Suspense Accounts, ...	16,03,153	18,10,911	2,07,758	...
Punjab Railway Revenue Advance Account,	12,08,136	12,76,416	68,280	...
Dehli Railway Revenue Advance Account,	3,96,771	17,23,078	13,26,307	...
Punjab Railway Revenue Account, ...	4,10,579	24,58,077	20,47,498	
Dehli Railway Revenue Account, ...	99,079	15,41,963	14,42,884	...
Dehli Railway Revenue Deficit Account,	...	71,861	71,861	...
Local Remittances.				
Bills Payable, ...	1,36,98,176	1,15,27,108	...	21,71,068
Revenue Cash Remittances, ...	4,35,48,081	4,08,64,143	...	26,83,938
Miscellaneous Cash Remittances, ...	2,01,501	25,18,940	23,17,439	...
Remittances to other Governments and Depts.				
Public Works Department, ...	1,06,34,978	92,65,815	...	13,69,163
Military Department, ...	2,45,43,856	2,52,04,198	6,60,342	...
Account Current with London, ...	74,88,639	53,92,750	...	20,95,889
Miscellaneous, ...	51,00,092	61,63,866	10,63,774	...
Total Rs. ...	13,33,29,412	13,42,85,704	1,07,38,791	97,82,499
Cash Balance at close of year, ...	90,94,365	1,02,68,505	11,7?,140	...
Grand Total, Rs. ...	14,24,23,777	14,45,54,209	1,19,12,931	97,82,499

* The difference of Rupees 1,15,624 between this sum and that given in last year's Statement is on account of Famine works charges which were subsequently transferred to debit of Public Works Department.

III. B.—1.—STATEMENT SHOWING THE IMPERIAL EXPENDITURE INCURRED IN THE PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT OF THE PUNJAB, DURING THE YEAR 1869-70.

	Details.	Total of each Station.			Total of each Class.		
		Original Works.	Repairs.	Total.	Original Works.	Repairs.	Total.
ORDINARY EXPENDITURE							
Military.							
Buildings for the accommodation of European Troops.	Hazára, ...	11,778	2,833	14,611			
	Kohát, ...	9,159	3,827	12,986			
	Ráwalpindi ...	83,738	11,082	94,820			
	Tallagang, ...	12,850	...	12,850			
	Mían Mír, ...	25,966	14,777	40,743			
	Syálkot, ...	634	4,500	5,134			
	Jullundhur, ...	1,57,387	1,190	1,58,577			
	Kángra and Dharmsála, ...	4,270	28	4,298			
	Ferozpore, ...	2,05,324	7,445	2,12,769			
	Multán, ...	1,55,081	670	1,55,751			
	Ambála, ...	2,12,060	10,432	2,22,492			
	Dehli, ...	...	3,149	3,149			
	Edwardesabad ...	...	2,568	2,568			
	Campbellpore, ...	...	4,081	4,081			
	Peshávar, ...	25,785	14,607	40,392			
	Naushera, ...	3,522	6,289	9,811			
	Mardán, ...	7,204	2,907	10,111	9,14,758	91,385	10,05,143
Buildings for the accommodation of Native Troops.	Pesháwar, ...	3,183	...	3,183			
	Naushera, ...	6,530	...	6,530			
	Hazára, ...	5,618	...	5,618			
	Kohát, ...	14,000	...	14,000			
	Edwardesabad ...	1,465	...	1,465			
	Ráwalpindi, ...	14,877	...	14,877			
	Jullundhur, ...	3,972	—*3,972	...			
	Dalhousie, ...	9,597	...	9,597	59,242	—3,972	55,270
Ordnance and Commissariat buildings, ...		...	...	...	66,877	...	66,877
Works of fortification, ...		...	...	...	8,71,346	11,461	8,82,807
General Cantonment works and roads, ...		...	...	...	40,557	43,533	84,090
Hill Sanitaria, ...		...	...	...	5,01,660	30,174	5,31,834
Minor works, ...		...	...	...	1,63,402	1,87,982	3,51,384
Total Military, ...		...	...	...	26,17,842	3,59,563	29,77,405

* This Wamount as debited to "Repairs" in the accounts of previous years; but now written back to "Original works."

III. B. 1.—*(Continued.)*

Details.	Total of each Station.			Total of each Class.		
	Original Works.	Repairs.	Total.	Original Works.	Repairs.	Total.
Agricultural.						
Western Jumna Canal, ...	853	42,491	43,344			
Bári Doab Canal, ...	5,859	76,598	82,457			
Lower Sutlej and Chenáb Canals, ...	12,954	4,908	17,862			
Upper Sutlej Canals, ...	...	47,604	47,604			
Indus Canals, ...	1,251	65,601	66,852			
Building for Mádhopore Workshops ...	13,748	...	13,748			
Minor Irrigation Works...	12,475	2,34,518	2,46,993	47,140	4,71,720	5,18,860
Total Agricultural, ...	...	...	...	47,140	4,71,720	5,18,860
Civil Buildings.						
Buildings for the administration of Law and Justice ...	...	...	...	2,13,220	4,053	2,17,273
Buildings for the Revenue Department, ...	...	...	...	12,249	...	12,249
Ecclesiastical, ...	...	...	...	14,782	1,964	16,746
Educational, ...	...	...	...	42,718	2,670	45,388
Other Public Buildings ...	...	...	...	15,550	7,792	23,342
Minor Works, ...	...	...	...	62,426	42,702	1,05,128
Total Civil Buildings ...	...	...	...	3,60,945	59,181	4,20,126
Communications.						
Road from Dehli to Mathra, ...	12,537	2,606	15,143			
Queen's Road in the City of Dehli, ...	23,493	...	23,493			
Road from Dehli to Gurgaon *viâ* Bussunt ...	...	10,761	10,761			
Road between Hissár and Hánsi, ...	6,713	...	6,713			
Road between Hánsi and Bhiwáni ...	2,000	...	2,000			
Gurhi Hursurroo and Farraknaggar Road, ...	2,400	...	2,400			
Road from Pathán Kot to Dalhousie, ...	15,029	2,679	17,708			
Road from Amritsar to Hariki Ghat, ...	7,933	...	7,933			
Amritsar and Syálkot Road, ...	1,005	...	1,005			
Gujeránwála and Syálkot Road, ...	1,250	...	1,250			

III. B.—1.—(*Continued.*)

Details.	Total of each Station.			Total of each Class.		
	Original Works.	Repairs.	Total.	Original Works.	Repairs.	Total.
Communications (*Continued.*)						
Attok and Makhad Road,	7,496	3,268	10,764			
Ráwálpindi and Murree Road ...	25,100	3,925	29,025			
Kálka and Simla Road ...	51,477	804	52,281			
Hindustan and Tibet Road, ...	21,470	7,995	29,465			
Roads in Hazára District	...	15,795	15,795			
Roads in the Salt Range,	...	2,479	2,479			
Roads in the Kohát District ...	...	7,213	7,213			
Roads leading to Forts in the Peshāwar District	...	2,504	2,504			
Road from Ambálla to Jagádri ...	17,450	1,866	19,316			
Murree and Abbottabad Road ..	68,426	...	68,426			
Road from Dera Ismail Khan to Dera Gházi Khan ...	40,494	...	40,494			
Road between Rájanpore and Mahomedzae Outpost ...	3,708	...	3,708			
Ambála and Kálka Road	11,783	16,852	28,635			
Road from Bunnoo to Dera Ismail Khan ...	424	...	424			
Attok and Kohát Road,	41	...	41			
Tunnel Works at Bahadoor Kheyl ...	4,614	...	4,614			
Road from Baloon to Dhanéra ...	46,725	...	46,725			
Road from Dalhousie to Kutulong ...	1,654	...	1,654			
Cart road from Dalhousie to Dhanéra ...	53	...	53			
Roads in Kángra Valley ...	3,000	...	3,000			
Grand Trunk Road from Dehli to Lahore *viâ* Jullundhur ...	3,908	2,49,315	2,53,223			
Grand Trunk Road from Ludiana to Lahore *viâ* Ferozpore ...	...	35,478	35,478			
Grand Trunk Road from Lahore to Peshāwar ...	5,226	1,38,894	1,44,120			
Amritsar and Puthán Kot Road ...	...	32,038	32,038			
Hushiárpore and Dharmsála Road ...	...	7,180	7,180			
Jullundhur and Hushiárpore Road ...	...	3,666	3,666			
Roads in the Lahore District ...	...	7,665	7,665	3,85,409	5,52,983	9,38,392

III. B.—1.—(*Continued.*)

Details.	Total of each Station.			Total of each Class.		
	Original Works.	Repairs.	Total.	Original Works.	Repairs.	Total.
Communications (*Continued.*)						
Bridges on Grand Trunk Road from Dehli to Lahore, viz.:—						
Bridging the Tangree and Oomla Rivers, ...	322	...	322			
Bridge over West Beyn River ...	17,629	...	17,629			
Bridge over Boodha Sutlej Nullah ...	2,448	...	2,448			
Gaggar Bridge ...	586	...	586			
Bridge over East Beyn River ...	...	2,978	2,978			
Bridges on Grand Trunk Road from Lahore to Peshawar viz.:—						
Bridge over Bhimbar Nullah ...	208	...	208			
Pidh Nullah Bridge ...	775	...	775			
Bridge over Solan River,	46,552	...	46,552			
Bridge over Leh Nullah ..	27,200	...	27,200			
Bridge over Dína Nullah	2,578	...	2,578			
Timber Bridge over the Boodnee stream on the road from Peshâwar to Shubkadar ...	5,292	...	5,292	1,03,590	2,978	1,06,568
Minor Works ...	17,285	37,384	54,669	17,285	37,384	54,669
Total Communications ...	...	...	...	5,06,284	5,93,345	10,99,629
Miscellaneous Public Improvement.						
Monuments and antiquities ...	31,472	6,582	38,054			
Municipal Works ...	16,896	...	16,896			
Works at Kheora in the Salt Range ...	5,365	...	5,365			
Minor Works ...	3,985	5,373	9,358	57,718	11,955	69,673
Total Miscellaneous Public Improvement ...	...	...	...	57,718	11,955	69,673
Establishment ...	...	...	...	...	...	15,10,585
Tools and Plant ...	...	...	...	...	...	52,572
Profit and Loss ...	...	...	...	...	...	222
Total Public Works Proper ...	...	...	...	...	...	66,49,072

III. B.—1.—*(Continued.)*

Details.	Total of each Station.			Total of each Class.		
	Original Works.	Repairs.	Total.	Original Works.	Repairs.	Total.
State outlay on guaranteed Railways.						
Establishment ...	...	...	...	...	...	62,336
Land ...	...	...	...	...	...	293
Loss by exchange ...	...	...	...	...	...	4,81,454
Total Railway ...	...	...	...	...	...	5,44,083
Total Ordinary expenditure	...	...	...	...	...	71,93,155
Extraordinary Expenditure, Irrigation.						
Western Jumna Canal.						
Júah Drainage Channel,	8,202	...	8,202	...	...	
Kandra Drainage Channel,	5,653	...	5,653	...	...	
Rer Escape ...	52,699	...	52,699	...	...	
New Canal between Indree and Suffadon ...	10,514	...	10,514	77,068	...	77,068
Bari Doab Canal.						
Water-course from Sháhpore to Mádhopore ...	1,641	...	1,641	...	...	
Water-course heads to Rajbahas ...	34,373	...	34,373	...	...	
Kassúr and Sobraon Branches ...	3,195	...	3,195	...	...	
Remodelling Main Branch,	69,438	...	69,438	...	...	
Weir across river Rávi at Mádhopore ...	58,702	...	58,702	1,67,349	...	1,67,349
Upper Sutlej Inundation Canals.						
Kutora Canal ...	10,268	...	10,268	...	...	
Khánwáh Canal ...	12,821	...	12,821	...	...	
Upper Sohág Canal ...	5,881	...	5,881	28,970	...	28,970
Sirhind Canal.						
Survey and lining out ...	1,527	...	1,527	...	...	
Compensation for land ...	2,278	...	2,278	...	...	
Boundary roads ...	7,315	...	7,315	...	...	
Gullet excavation ...	10,723	...	10,723	...	...	
Permanent and temporary quarters ...	67,619	...	67,619	...	...	
Railway Bridge at Doraha	45,000	...	45,000	...	...	
Maintenance and Repair...	345	...	345	...	...	
Minor Irrigation Works...	9,855	...	9,855	1,44,662	...	1,44,662
Establishment ...	...	...	...	...	...	3,63,831
Tools and Plant ...	...	...	...	...	...	73,815
Total Irrigation ...	...	...	...	...	...	8,55,695

III. B.—1.—*(Concluded.)*

Details.	Total of each Station.			Total of each Class.		
	Original Works.	Repairs.	Total.	Original Works.	Repairs.	Total.
Railway,						
Punjab Northern.						
Preliminary expenses ...	10,103	...	10,103			
Land ...	19,119	...	19,119			
Construction of Line ...	13,554	...	13,554			
Ballast and permanent way ...	251	...	251			
Stations and Buildings ...	4,499	...	4,499	47,526	...	47,526
Plant ...	...	...	...	...	...	14,436
Establishment ...	...	...	...	...	...	2,59,052
						3,21,014
Indus Valley.						
Preliminary expenses ...	2,945	...	2,945	2,945	...	2,945
Plant ...	...	...	...	...	...	10,638
Establishment ...	...	...	...	...	...	29,327
						42,910
Total Railways ...	...	...	...	...	...	3,63,924
Total Extraordinary expenditure ...	...	...	...	...	...	12,19,619
Grand Total, Ordinary and Extraordinary ...	...	...	...	...	...	84,12,774

III B.—2.—STATEMENT SHEWING THE INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ON REPRODUCTIVE WORKS IN THE PUNJAB FOR THE YEAR 1869-70.

Name of Work.		Total outlay on construction to end of 1868-69.	Total realized during 1869-70.	Deduct charges for 1869-70.			Net surplus or deficit.
				Cost of maintenance including Establishment.	Interest on capital at 5 per cent.	Total charges.	
Irrigation.							
Western Jumna Canal,	...	26,12,657	11,23,606	3,84,311	1,30,633	5,14,944	6,08,662
Bárí Doab Canal,	...	1,17,14,101	7,73,378	3,43,591	5,85,705	9,29,296	1,55,918
Upper Sutlej Canals,	...	4,49,956	54,613	93,276	22,498	1,15,774	61,161
Lower Sutlej and Chenáb Canals,	...	82,411	4,064	44,497	4,120	48,617	44,553
Indus Canals,	...	3,42,545	28,089	1,42,572	17,127	1,59,699	1,31,610
Sirhind Canal,	...	1,82,754	1,585	1,397	9,138	10,535	8,950
Total Irrigation,	...	1,53,84,424	19,85,335	10,09,644	7,69,221	17,78,865	2,06,470
Railway.							
Punjab Northern (State) Railway,	...	1,76,224	1,300	...	8,811	8,811	7,511
Indus Valley (State) Railway	...	...	20	...	...	...	20
Total Railway	...	1,76,224	1,320	...	8,811	8,811	7,491

N. B.—Gain by exchange, Guaranteed Railways, is Rupees 1,84,545.

III.—C.—Statement showing the progress made in construction of Railways in the Punjab, and the state of their working, from 1st April 1869 to 31st March 1870.

Name of Railway.	Mileage open during the year.	Total miles open.	Passengers during the year. 1st Class.	2nd Class.	Intermediate.	3rd Class.	Total.	Receipts from passengers.	Receipts from merchandize and miscellaneous.	Total receipts.	Working expenses.	Net profits.	Number of European Staff.	Number of Native Staff.	Total Capital expended from commencement.	Remarks.
Punjab Railway...	...	246	6,071	19,167 ½	...	6,7,0,7,37	6,95,975 ½	4,24,355-12-3	1'98,160-4-7	10,42,516-0-10	10,70,421-5-9	*27,905-4-11	396	93 †	1,87,48,136-7-8	* Amount here shown was not *loss*. Net profits are *nil*. † On and above Rs. 50 per mensem.
Dehli Railway ...	110 ‡	284 ‡	10,147	55,034	...	768,791 ½	8,33,972 ½	9,42,777-0-3 ½	7,74,615-7-8	17,17,392-7-11 ½	10,61,273-13-0	5,56,118-10-11 ½	396	93 †	24,43,22,388-4-3	‡ Includes 13 miles of E. I. Railway from Ghazeeabad to Dehli.
N. S. Railway ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,76,123-3-1	
Indus V. Railway...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	55,414-0-3	

III. D.—1.—Crops cultivated in the Punjab, in acres (actual or approximate), during 1869-70.

Districts.	Rice.	Wheat.	Other Food grains.	Oil seeds.
Dehli, ...	6,131	92,440	268,968	6,587
Gurgaon, ...	...	60,626	819,568	8,355
Karnál, ...	34,790	128,350	237,665	5,258
Hissár, ...	7,528	47,743	1,163,559	37,838
Rohtak, ...	8,664	83,561	599,379	6,311
Sirsa, ...	6,228	29,739	442,844	37,708
Ambála, ...	118,309	170,153	413,554	24,709
Ludiana, ...	2,817	203,112	392,217	12,883
Simla, ...	625	6,210	2,626	...
Jullundhur, ...	10,586	251,521	369,631	6,257
Hushiárpore, ...	17,847	284,846	298,118	20,031
Kángra, ...	97,232	122,000	128,381	8,975
Amritsar, ...	36,237	247,221	148,328	19,406
Syálkot, ...	85,902	372,130	213,316	15,940
Gurdáspore, ...	103,221	199,622	317,634	10,890
Lahore, ...	26,330	337,711	490,081	25,532
Ferozpore, ...	7,080	186,217	811,112	31,528
Gujeránwála, ...	15,560	147,515	160,975	11,179
Ráwalpindi, ...	1,991	332,041	374,667	8,451
Jhelum, ...	1,329	341,513	247,439	39,247
Gujerát, ...	7,451	254,719	270,614	42,925
Sháhpore, ...	575	105,404	73,350	5,163
Multán, ...	9,268	187,134	99,130	7,594
Jhung, ...	152	135,628	46,215	1,348
Montgomery, ...	23,002	155,061	150,545	10,262
Mozuffurgurh, ...	5,300	143,435	138,655	12,700
Dera I. Khan, ...	628	129,150	95,898	19,528
Dera G. Kahn, ...	7,032	100,670	139,721	2,655
Bunnoo, ...	1,808	193,754	156,459	4,000
Pesháwar, ...	16,862	510,479	149,916	11,549
Kohát, ...	2,316	39,113	14,967	662
Hazára, ...	6,028	60,819	115,466	6,959
Total, ...	668,829	5,659,637	9,350,998	462,430
Spring Crop, ...	...	5,659,637	3,034,710	292,269
Autumn Crop, ...	668,829	...	6,316,288	170,161

Districts.	Sugar-cane.	Cotton.	Opium.	Fibres.
Dehli, ...	35,950	31,870	1	2,100
Gurgaon, ...	23	47,593	...	5,024
Karnál, ...	12,364	25,276	265	476
Hissár, ...	15	31,676	...	393
Rohtak, ...	12,690	24,970	...	278
Sirsa, ...	894	1,319	5	...
Ambála, ...	20,937	41,379	2,305	1,894
Ludiana, ...	11,803	11,261	1,170	3,646
Simla, ...	...	11	30	5
Jullundhur, ...	38,268	38,938	562	3,445
Hushiárpore, ...	30,865	27,160	842	4,555
Kángra, ...	3,172	6,143	638	2,322
Amritsar, ...	19,727	27,019	778	4,180
Syálkot, ...	52,986	40,199	526	4,413
Gurdáspore, ...	30,830	16,876	415	3,747
Lahore, ...	3,834	56,935	894	3,224
Ferozpore, ...	325	7,811	1,187	1,687
Gujeránwála, ...	22,114	39,898	199	890
Ráwalpindi, ...	4,430	52,916	217	2,053
Jhelum, ...	451	32.584	126	1,361
Gujerát, ...	6,894	42,844	139	2739
Sháhpore, ...	628	27,109	1,674	10
Multán, ...	4,380	29,103	63	28
Jhung, ...	123	16,429	75	...
Montgomery, ...	1,025	30,569	20	9,408
Mozuffurgurh, ...	4,100	25,800	457	50
Dera I. Khan, ...	456	26,900	195	100
Dera G. Khan, ...	3,295	22,496	789	...
Bunnoo, ...	2,693	7,279	20	265
Peshawar, ...	17,105	22,745	154	12,050
Kohát, ...	16	3,384	...	...
Hazára, ...	212	21,136	90	145
Total ...	342,605	837,628	13,836	70,488
Spring Crop, ...	...	2,575	13,619	15,442
Autumn Crop, ...	342,605	835,053	217	55,046

NOTE.—The colum headed "gram" is incorrect, this crop having in

(Concluded.)

Tobacco.	Vegetables.	Gram.	Tea.	Indigo.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
5,758	11,518	...	...	200	5,920	467,443
3,197	5,550	...	...	...	800	950,736
1,552	3,012	33,266	...	551	212	483,687
1,680	1,607	...	...	378	26,260	1,318,677
575	545	...	...	...	7,833	744,806
716	5,544	...	...	...	...	524,997
2,871	5,033	...	...	891	2,345	804,380
1,820	5,682	...	...	2,296	43,590	692,297
...	11	...	...	...	...	9,518
4790	15,344	...	...	539	14,629	754,510
4,296	5,106	...	...	1,390	10,731	705,787
370	1,034	...	5,523	...	1,333	377,123
4,366	9,906	7,514	...	...	1,67,684	692,366
5,230	31,867	...	...	...	...	822,509
6,600	4,565	...	...	...	595	691,995
3,735	2,984	...	...	...	414	951,674
6,779	17,367	...	...	...	448	1,071,541
6,731	29,110	...	...	...	...	434,171
4,907	8,949	...	...	...	1,510	792,132
618	3,615	...	...	...	...	668,283
582	16,519	...	...	53	28,546	674,025
1,096	21,029	...	...	...	...	236,038
1,777	3,190	...	...	45,256	32,488	419,411
736	41,165	...	...	77	2	241,950
6590	2,979	...	...	...	...	389,461
1,840	1,385	...	...	19,968	225	353,915
2,910	7,108	...	...	...	...	282,873
1,054	1,272	...	...	10,440	...	289,424
1,600	2,501	...	...	...	16,423	386,802
8,573	7,253	...	...	...	...	756,686
245	208	...	...	...	20,991	281,902
95	77	...	...	...	356	11,383
93,689	273,035	40,780	5,523	82,039	383,335	18,284,852
93,301	183,602	40,780	5,523	53	80,850	9,422,361
388	89,433	...	...	81,986	302,485	8,862,491

most instances been included in the column " in other food grains."

III. D.—2.—STATEMENT OF STOCK IN

DISTRICTS.	Cows and Bullocks.	Horses.	Ponies.
Dehli	151,494	1,511	1,283
Gurgaon	218,793	1,426	2,232
Karnál	194,458	3,815	1,190
Hissár	86,706	1,216	927
Rohtak	248,778	996	1745
Sirsa	53,737	551	,758
Ambála	494,298	8,944	3,547
Ludiana	266,087	1,983	1,717
Simla	670	16	40
Jullundhur	375,075	4,420	1,289
Hushiárpore	310,077	5,120	3,602
Kángra	417,481	1,510	3,035
Amritsar	240,260	2,377	1,646
Syálkot	460,469	8,960	4,411
Gurdáspore	155,827	5,647	1,664
Lahore	291,765	2,756	2,782
Ferozpore	140,586	2,685	2,647
Gujeránwála	243,222	635	1,162
Ráwalpindi	91,376	4,255	1,709
Jhelum	222,671	1,355	1,405
Gujerát	322,437	9,351	5,273
Sháhpore	154,136	1,524	1,961
Multán	182,411	2,626	815
Jhung	140,317	2,091	487
Montgomery	226,225	1,600	35
Mozuffurgurh	135,000	3,011	820
Dera Ismail Khan	149,049	2,849	433
Dera Gházi Khan	115,046	6,475	510
Bunnoo	144,397	1,974	962
Peshawar	294,686	1,311	744
Kohát	180,000	1,036	71
Hazára	90,000	2,200	400
TOTAL, ...	6,797,561	96,226	51,302

NOTE.—The information for this

THE PUNJAB FOR 1869-70.

Donkeys.	Sheep and Goats.	Pigs.	Camels.	Total Live Stock.	Carts.
5,455	50,982	32,741	718	244,184	6,538
14,831	52,175	8,522	778	298,757	7,193
11,701	70,072	7,525	901	189,662	5,887
6,937	56,236	3,365	12,689	168,076	2,760
8,001	44,270	6,572	1,688	312,050	8,392
1,781	34,354	...	5,915	97,096	470
13,231	96,337	6,905	558	623,820	13,519
6,449	60,053	299	1,952	338,540	10,754
30	1,000	100	...	1,856	...
12,919	69,236	31	807	463,777	13,548
7,180	132,444	37	823	459,283	9,087
426	355,099	901	63	778,425	...
12,326	45,620	425	678	303,332	1,595
8,640	48,408	500	151	531,539	1,158
2,471	16,475	1,915	46	184,035	2,002
8,799	71,110	200	2,065	379,447	4,425
6,506	79,556	79	3,251	235,310	9,482
7,540	21,820	...	4,558	278,937	375
13,597	130,006	112	7,886	248,941	22
7,576	73,408	...	6,979	313,394	77
15,117	66,443	...	1,272	419,893	192
9,495	172,883	...	14,908	354,934	1,612
11,659	313,087	...	11,942	522,540	99
24	292,214	...	17,353	452,486	6
4,995	270,407	...	7,912	511,174	...
3,050	89,300	...	3,641	234,822	...
8,508	384,423	...	14,154	559,416	21
8,577	170,977	...	14,364	315,949	13
20,245	81,641	...		256,835	13
			7,616		
7,753	143,373	...	1,156	449,023	20
5,796	100,500	...	1683	289,086	7
6,000	210,000	...	75	308,675	9
257,615	3,803,819	70,219	148,582	11,225,324	1,03,586

table was collected in 1868-69.

III. D.—2.—(*Concluded.*)

Districts.	Ploughs.	Boats.
Dehli	26,290	36
Gurgaon	47,132	11
Karnál	39,270	38
Hissár	34,377	1
Rohtak	39,489	...
Sirsa	19,625	24
Ambála	87,728	64
Ludiana	62,583	225
Simla	310	...
Jullundhur	81,473	416
Hushiárpore	107,200	77
Kángra	69,059	36
Amritsar	81,480	310
Syálkot	106,539	40
Gurdáspore	94,070	56
Lahore	53,540	186
Ferozpore	45,616	195
Gujeránwála	56,348	80
Ráwalpindi	70,196	68
Jhelum	52,906	276
Gujerát	68,971	205
Sháhpore	33,535	84
Multán	55,474	106
Jhung	37,565	...
Montgomery	29,999	44
Mozuffurgurh	46,935	69
Dera Ismail Khan	42,612	235
Dera Ghází Khan	31,227	148
Bunnoo	35,381	160
Peshávar	36,726	106
Kohát	19,700	7
Hazára	35,252	4
Total ...	1,648,628	3,307

Note.—The information for this table was collected in 1868-69.

III. D.—3.—Statement showing rates of Rent and Produce in the Punjab, 1869-70.

Districts.	Average rent per acre for land suited for					
	Rice.	Wheat.	Inferior grains.	Indigo.	Cotton.	Opium.
Dehli ...	8-4-10	9-6-6	6-0-0	4-8-0	7-10-8	5-0-0
Gurgaon ...	...	4-0-5	3-1-4	...	2-1-7	...
Karnál ...	8-0-0	6-0-0	4-0-0	15-0-0	8-0-0	18-0-0
Hissár ...	2-0-5	1-3-0	0-9-0	2-0-0	1-12-0	...
Rohtak ...	2-1-0	2-9-0	0-15-0	0-15-0	2-8-0	...
Sirsa ...	3-14-0	1-5-0	0-5-0	...	1-5-0	...
Ambála ...	3-0-0	3-13-0	2-5-0	4-11-0	3 13-0	11-11-0
Ludiana ...	10-0-0	8-10-8	4-0-0	5-5-3	10-0-0	8-0-0
Simla ...	1-6-10	1-6-10	1-6-10	...	1-6-10	1-6-10
Jullundhur ...	7-8-0	9-4-0	4-8-0	5-0-0	6-4-0	7-8-0
Hushiárpore ...	10-0-0	10-0-0	12-0-0	15-0-0	15-0-0	18-0-0
Kángra ...	2-13-0	2-12-0	1-15-0	...	2-4-0	1-7-0
Amritsar ...	4-7-3	2-4-0	2-0-5	...	2-0-0	2-9-0
Syálkot ...	22-3-0	15-0-0	15-0-0	...	16-0-0	16-0-0
Gurdáspore ...	12-0-0	10-0-0	5-0-0	...	7-8-0	...
Lahore ...	6-13-9	5-4-0	2-15-4	...	3-8-6	7-15-2
Ferozpore ...	1-8-0	1-9-0	0-15-0	...	2-4-0	2-4-0
Gujeránwála ...	7-0-0	6-0-0	3-0-0	...	3-0-0	4-0-0
Ráwalpindi ...	4-10-0	2-2-0	1-1-0	4-0-0	2-0-0	4-0-0
Jhelum ...	1-9-0	1-7-0	1-1-6	...	1-11-0	2-1-0
Gujerát ...	1-2-0	1-1-0	0-15-6	1-1-0	1-1-0	1-1-6
Sháhpore ...	15-0-0	16-0-0	7-0-0	20-0-0	10-0-0	30-0-0
Multán ...	10-9-6	7-14-0	5-0-0	13-9-0	8-10-8	9-6-0
Jhung ...	11-0-0	4-0-0	8-0-0	12-0-0	8-0-0	21-0-0
Montgomery ...	5-8-0	7-8-0	3-8-0	...	8-0-0	1-4-0
Mozaffurgurh ...	6-6-0	8-12-0	6-4-0	5-11-0	4-11-0	8-8-0
Dera Ismail Khan ...	10-5-0	2-7-7	2-4-7	...	1-14-5	1-0-0
Dera Ghází Khan ...	4-5-0	3-12-0	1-5-0	7-14-0	4-1-0	20-6-0
Bunnoo ...	5-0-0	3-4-6	1-9-11	...	3-1-6	4-0-0
Peshá war ...	11-3-0	4-13-0	3-12-9	...	9-4-6	6-4-0
Kohát ...	1-1-6	1-1-6	1-1-6	...	1-1-6	1-1-6
Hazára ...	2-7-0	1-9-0	0-14-0	...	2-7-0	...
Average ...	6-8-9	5-2-6	3-9-10	7-2-11	5-2-2	7-4-9

Districts.	Average rent per acre for land suited for					
	Oil seeds.	Fibres.	Sugar.	Tobacco.	Rice.	Wheat.
Dehli ...	4-5-4	6-8-4	16-8-4	12 5-4	504	752
Gurgaon ...	3-2-10	4-2-5	9-12-0	7-13-10	...	439
Karnál ...	6-0-0	8-0-0	15-0-0	11-0-0	480	468
Hissár ...	0-9-0	0-13-4	8-0-0	2-3-0	363	442
Rohtak ...	1-5-6	1-5-6	2-11-0	2-3-0	997	1,044
Sirsa ...	0-5-0	...	1-15-0	1-10-0	84	333
Ambála ...	3-13-0	3-13-0	3-13-0	4-11-0	400	800
Ludiana ...	6-0-0	5-0-0	48-5-4	7-5-4	820	1,066
Simla ...	...	1-6-10	...	...	630	540
Jullundhur ...	6-0-0	2-13-0	15-0-0	6-4-0	720	740
Hushiárpore ...	6-0-0	6-0-0	23-0-0	18-0-0	1,230	984
Kángra ...	2-14-0	1-13-0	2-9-0	2-5-0	493	205
Amritsar ...	1-8-9	3-3-2	4-13-0	2-14-6	1,286	925
Syálkot ...	9-12-0	20-0-0	40-0-0	20-0-0	800	800
Gurdáspore ...	4-0-0	3-8-0	29-8-0	19-0-0	1,148	820
Lahore ...	1-11-4	3-10-10	15-5-4	4-13-10	823	503
Ferozpore ...	0-15-0	0-15-0	2-4-0	2-4-0	440	318
Gujeránwála ...	3-0-0	3-0-0	16-0-0	5-0-0	555	683
Ráwalpindi ...	1-6-0	1-2-0	8-0-0	5-0-0	704	406
Jhelum ...	1-3-0	1-5-0	2-1-0	2-1-0	1,280	640
Gujerát ..	1-1-0	1-1-0	1-2-0	1-2-0	444	660
Sháhpore ...	7-0-0	4-0-0	50-0-0	30-0-0	480	640
Multán ...	6-8-0	1-8-0	28-0-0	12-0-0	446	606
Jhung ...	6-0-0	5-0-0	46-0-0	19-0-0	377	135
Montgomery ...	4-0-0	2-0-0	...	8-0-0	1,148	820
Mozuffurgurh ...	6-11-0	1-0-0	24-6-0	6-12-0	440	640
Dera Ismail Khan ...	1-11-7	0-8-0	2-8-0	3-3-0	656	614
Dera Ghází Khan ...	2-7-0	...	...	10-4-0	346	329
Bunnoo ...	0-11-11	4-8-0	5-0-0	5-0-0	320	480
Peshâwar ...	6-0-0	2-12-0	16-0-0	13-3-4	584	380
Kohát ...	1-1-6	1-1-6	1-1-6	1-1-6	960	560
Hazára ...	...	...	8-0-0	3-7-0	680	1,000
Average ...	3-9-2	3-7-2	15-6-4	7-13-7	690	624

* The figures in this column are in many instances manifestly incorrect, and probably

(Concluded.)

AVERAGE PRODUCE OF LAND PER ACRE IN lbs.

Inferior grains.	Indigo.	Cotton.	Opium.	Oil seeds.	Fibres.	* Sugar.	Tobacco.
650	20	76	4	320	400	1,544	1,036
445	...	42	...	147	139	640	554
400	45	60	28	320	488	1,280	640
263	2	192	...	250	66	4,328	304
538	113	125	...	318	209	1,594	2,043
307	...	41	...	235	...	820	820
480	26	80	12	400	200	1,600	480
920	66	123	10	574	246	2,706	920
570	...	87	3	...	150	...	...
480	80	92	...	498	470	1730	1,396
1,312	49	48	...	353	164	250	1,533
256	...	33	31	257	128	300	381
558	...	40	5	325	314	1,491	900
960	...	103	...	344	800	1,600	960
738	...	92	...	328	246	1,640	1,148
385	...	62	8	175	265	920	350
439	...	79	...	254	236	492	533
472	...	59	24	410	241	1,312	519
414	...	44	...	236	140	2,000	578
400	...	80	16	200	320	640	400
330	290	62	4	550	284	360	640
320	6	100	8	320	320	100	320
440	27	80	...	396	115	1,310	766
257	12	22	8	113	40	990	389
410	...	...	6	246	328	...	738
560	24	60	2	440	160	1,040	360
594	...	44	7	516	246	1,025	537
189	47	72	10	118	...	...	483
462	...	64	18	112	140	964	655
500	...	76	1	354	80	349	345
540	...	62	...	620	...	...	330
81	...	60	...	410	...	800	620
521	59	73	11	346	233	1,199	711

represent *cane* instead of *sugar*

III. E.-1.—Statement showing the Prices of Produce in the Punjab, for the year 1869-70.

Name of Articles.	Dehli.				Ambala.				Lahore.			
	On 1st June 1868.	On 1st January 1869.	On 1st June 1869.	On 1st January 1870.	On 1st June 1868.	On 1st January 1869.	On 1st June 1869.	On 1st January 1870.	On 1st June 1868.	On 1st January 1869.	On 1st June 1869.	On 1st January 1870.
	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.
Wheat, first sort ...	0-26-0	0-11-4	0-15-0	0-9-0	0-24-0	0-9-4	0-13-4	0-9-0	0-18-0	0-9-12	0-13-8	0-9-8
Flour, (Atta) first sort ...	0-21-8	0-10-4	0-13-0	0-8-8	0-23-14	0-8-8	0-12-0	0-8-0	0-15-0	0-8-8	1-11-0	0-8-0
Barley, (Jow) ...	0-38-0	0-14-8	0-20-8	0-15-0	0-32-8	0-11-0	0-18-0	0-12-8	0-31-0	0-13-0	0-18-0	0-13-0
Gram, 1st sort ...	0-28-0	0-12-8	0-13-4	0-9-0	0-28-0	0-11-8	0-13-0	0-8-8	0-26-8	0-13-0	0-12-0	0-9-0
Indian Corn, (Makki) ...	0-23-0	0-15-0	0-16-0	0-18-0	0-27-0	0-11-0	0-12-0	0-18-0	0-15-0	0-12-0	0-10-8	0-15-0
Jowar ...	0-6-0	0-5-8	0-11-0	0-21-0	0-9-0	0-6-8	0-11-0	0-23-0	0-12-0	0-8-4	0-12-0	0-16-8
Bajra ...	0-26-0	0-12-0	0-9-8	0-18-0	0-22-0	0-10-0	0-10-0	0-17-8	0-22-0	0-11-0	0-12-0	0-15-0
Rice, 1st sort ...	0-6-0	0-5-8	0-6-0	0-4-0	0-9-0	0-6-8	0-6-8	0-6-8	0-12-0	0-8-4	0-8-0	0-9-0
Oord, Dal ...	0-21-0	0-22-0	0-10-0	0-11-0	0-15-0	0-9-4	0-8-8	0-11-4	0-10-0	0-9-0	0-8-0	0-10-12
Potatoes ...	0-14-0	0-13-0	0-10-0	0-16-0	0-16-0	0-16-0	0-12-0	0-10-0	0-16-0	0-12-0	0-12-0	0-12-0
Cotton, cleaned ...	0-2-8	0-2-2	0-2-2	0-1-14	0-3-12	0-2-4	0-2-4	0-1-14	0-3-0	0-2-4	0-2-4	0-2-4
Sugar, 1st sort ...	0-2-8	0-2-10	0-2-10	0-2-8	0-3-4	0-3-8	0-2-12	0-2-8	0-2-4	0-2-8	0-2-8	0-2-0
Ghee, (cows') ...	0-1-6	0-1-6	0-1-10	0-1-4	0-1-7	0-1-8	0-1-10	0-1-7	0-1-7	0-1-5	0-1-7	0-1-6
Firewood, 1st sort ...	2-0-0	2-0-0	2-10-0	2-10-0	3-20-0	3-0-0	3-0-0	3-0-0	2-0-0	2-10-0	2-10-0	2-0-0
Tobacco ...	0-1-12	0-1-12	0-3-0	0-3-0	0-6-0	0-6-0	0-6-0	0-6-0	0-9-0	0-9-0	0-9-0	0-9-0
Salt, Lahori ...	0-8-0	0-7-14	0-7-8	0-7-8	0-8-0	0-8-0	0-8-4	0-8-0	0-9-12	0-9-12	0-9-1	0-8-9

Note.—This table shows the number of seers (2 lbs) per rupee.

III. E.—1—*(Concluded.)*

Name of Articles.	Syalkot.				Multan.				Peshawar.			
	On 1st June 1868.	On 1st January 1869.	On 1st June 1869.	On 1st January 1870.	On 1st June 1868.	On 1st January 1869.	On 1st June 1869.	On 1st January 1870.	On 1st June 1868.	On 1st anuary 1869.	On 1st June 1869.	On 1st January 1870.
	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. S.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. S.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.
Wheat, first sort ...	0-19-0	0-10-12	0-13-4	0-10-8	0-17-0	0-11-0	0-12-8	0-9-12	0-20-8	0-14-5	0-17-14	0-17-14
Flour, (Atta) first sort ...	0-15-0	0-9-8	0-11-4	0-9-4	0-14-8	0-10-8	0-11-8	0-9-0	0-17-9	0-13-0	0-16-4	0-15-0
Barley, (Jow) ...	0-31-0	0-15.0	0-20-0	0-1-6	0-28-0	0-15-8	0-17-0	0-17-8	0-33-13	0-23-6	0-37-11	0-3-9
Gram, 1st sort ...	0-22-0	0-11-4	0-11-4	0-9-12	0-21-8	0-11-12	0-11-8	0-9-12	0-11-1	0-9-1	0-6-3	0-7-8
Indian Corn (Makk i) ...	0-18-0	0-11-0	...	0-14-8	...	...	0-15-0	0-10-0	0-20-13	0-22-1	0-26-0	0-29-14
Jowar, ...	0-12-0	0-8-0	0-11-0	0-1-4	0-8-0	0-6-0	0-13-0	0-14-0	0-5-3	0-6-8	0-18-3	0-36-6
Bajra, ...	0-18-0	0-11-8	...	0-14-8	0-26-0	0-13-0	0-10-8	0-13-4	0-19-8	0-13-0	0-11-11	0-16-14
Rice, 1st sort ...	0-12-0	0-8-0	0-8-0	0-8-8	0-8-0	0-6-0	0-6-0	0-5-8	0-5-3	0-6-8	0-6-8	0-6-8
Oord, Dal ...	0-10-0	0-8-0	0-7-8	0-9-0	0-10-0	0-8-8	0-8-4	0-10-0	0-6-3	0-7-15	0-6-8	6-9-1
Potatoes ...	0-11-0	0-8-0	0-8-0	0-1-0	0-10-0	0-10-0	0-10-0	0-10-0	0-7-13	0-13-0	0-9-1	0-9-1
Cotton, cleaned ...	0-3-0	0-2-11	0-1-12	0-2-8	0-2-10	0-2-4	0-1-14	0-1-14	0-2-7	0-2-2	0-1-12	0-1-15
Sugar, 1st sort ...	0-2-12	0-2-8	0-2-0	0-2-6	0-2-12	0-2-12	0-2-12	0-2-10	0-2-4	0-2-7	0-2-7	0-2-2
Ghee (cow's) ...	0-1-10	0-1-10	0-1-8	0-1-8	0-1-9	0-1-5	0-1-7	0-1-8	0-1-11	0-1-10	0-1-8	0-1-9
Firewood, 1st sort ...	2-20-0	3-1-0	3-0-0	2-20-0	3-0-0	2-2-0	2-20-0	2-20-0	2-4-0	2-24-0	2-24-0	0-2-24
Tobacco, ...	0-8-0	0-8-0	0-8-0	0-8-0	0-4-0	0-4-0	0-4-0	0-5-0	0-9-1	0-9-1	0-9-1	0-7-13
Salt, Lahori ...	0-10-4	0.10-0	0-10-0	0-10-0	0-10-12	...	0-10-8	0-10-8	...	...	...	...

Note.—This table shows the number of Seers (2 lbs) per Rupee.

III. E.—2.—Prices of Labor in the Punjab for 1869-70.

Districts.		Wages per day. Skilled. Rs. A. P.	Wages per day. Unskilled. Rs. A. P.	Cart per day. Rs. A. P.	Camel per day. Rs. A. P.	Donkeys per score per day. Rs. A. P.	Boat per day. Rs. A. P.
Dehli	Highest Lowest	0 8 0 0 2 0	0 4 0 0 2 0	1 12 0	0 8 0 0 6 0	3 12 0	0 8 0
Gurgaon	Highest Lowest	0 6 0 0 4 0	0 2 6 0 1 6	1 12 0	0 8 0	4 0 0	0 0 0
Karnál	Highest Lowest	0 6 0 0 4 0	0 3 0 0 2 0	1 12 0	0 7 0 0 6 0	4 12 0	0 7 0 0 6 0
Hissár	Highest Lowest	0 4 0	0 2 0	1 12 0	0 8 0	1 8 0	0 0 0
Rohtak	Highest Lowest	0 5 0	0 3 0	1 12 0	0 6 0	3 2 0	0 0 0
Sirsa	Highest Lowest	0 5 0	0 2 0	1 8 0	0 8 0	3 12 0	7 0 0
Ambála	Highest Lowest	0 7 0 0 5 0	0 4 0 0 3 0	1 12 0	0 8 0	3 12 0	0 4 9
Ludiana	Highest Lowest	0 6 0	0 2 6	1 12 0	0 8 0	3 2 0	1 0 0
Simla	Highest Lowest	0 12 0 0 6 0	0 5 0 0 3 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Jullundhur	Highest Lowest	0 6 0 0 4 0	0 2 6 0 2 0	1 12 0	0 8 0 0 6 0	3 12 0	0 8 0
Hushiárpore	Highest Lowest	0 5 0	0 3 0	2 0 0	0 7 0	1 4 0	2 8 0
Kángra	Highest Lowest	0 5 0	0 3 0	3 0 0	0 7 0	3 12 0	0 0 0
Amritsar	Highest Lowest	0 8 0 0 5 0	0 3 0	1 12 0	0 8 0 0 6 0	3 12 0	5 0 0
Syálkot	Highest Lowest	0 6 0 0 4 0	0 3 0 0 2 0	2 0 0	0 8 0 0 6 0	3 12 0	2 0 0
Gurdáspore	Highest Lowest	0 6 0 0 5 0	0 3 0 0 2 6	1 12 0	0 8 0	3 12 0	8 Annas per 100 maunds tonnage.
Lahore	Highest Lowest	0 8 0 0 5 0	0 4 0 0 2 0	1 12 0	0 8 0 0 6 0	3 12 0	1 0 0 0 8 0

Ferozpore ...	Highest / Lowest	0 6 0	0 3 0	1 12 0	0 5 0	3 8 0	0 12 0
Gujeránwála	Highest	0 6 0	0 4 0	1 12 0	0 8 0	3 12 0	0 8 0
	Lowest	0 3 0	0 2 6		0 6 0		
Ráwalpindi	Highest	0 12 0	0 5 0	2 0 0	0 8 0	5 0 0	8 to 10 annas per maund.
	Lowest	0 10 0	0 3 6				
Jhelum	Highest	0 6 0	0 3 0	2 2 0	0 8 0	3 12 0	2 4 0
	Lowest	0 4 0	0 2 0		0 6 0		1 0 0
Gujerát	Highest	0 6 0	0 3 0	1 12 0	0 8 0	3 12 0	0 8 0
	Lowest	0 5 0	0 2 0				
Sháhpore	Highest	0 8 0	0 2 6	1 8 0	0 6 0	3 12 0	10 0 0
	Lowest	0 4 0	0 1 6				
Multán	Highest	0 8 0	0 4 0	2 0 0	0 6 0	3 4 0	Rates according to tonnage & distance.
	Lowest	0 4 0	0 2 0				
Jhung	Highest / Lowest	0 6 0	0 3 0	1 8 0	0 6 0	3 12 0	1 8 0
			0 2 6				
Montgomery	Highest	0 8 0	0 3 0	1 12 0	0 8 0	3 2 0	2 8 0
	Lowest	0 4 0	0 2 0				2 0 0
Mozuffurgurh	Highest	0 10 0	0 4 0	2 8 0	0 8 0	1 4 0	2 0 0
	Lowest	0 4 0	0 2 0		0 6 0		
Dera Ismail Khan	Highest	0 8 0	0 3 0	2 8 0	0 8 0	3 12 0	500 Mds. @ 1-8-0
	Lowest	0 4 0	0 2 0		0 6 0		600 ,, ,, 2-0-0
Dera Ghází Khan	Highest	0 8 0	0 3 6	2 0 0	0 8 0	1 14 0	800 ,, ,, 2-8-0
	Lowest	0 6 0	0 2 0		0 4 0		1 0 0
Bunnoo	Highest	0 12 0	0 4 0	2 0 0	0 8 0	3 2 0	2 annas per 100 Mds. per Kos.
	Lowest	0 4 0	0 3 0		0 6 0		
Peshávar	Highest / Lowest	0 7 0	0 3 ...	1 0 0	0 6 0	3 12 0	0 8 0
Kohát	Highest / Lowest	0 8 0	0 3 ...	1 12 0	0 3 6	3 12 0	1 0 0
			0 2 6				
Hazára	Highest	0 10 0	0 3 0	2 0 0	0 8 0	3 12 0	0 0 0
	Lowest	0 4 0	0 2 6				
GENERAL AVERAGE, ...	Highest	0 7 3	0 3 3	1 13 5	0 7 4	3 6 8	
	Lowest	0 4 11	0 2 5		0 6 7		

NOTE.—The statistics for this table were collected in 1868-69.

III. G.—Manufactures in the Punjab, for 1869-70.

Description.	Silk.	Cotton.	Wool.	Other Fibres.	Paper.	Wood.	Iron.	Brass and Copper.	Building.
Number of mills and large manufactories,	61	87	753	2	234	15	12	5	60
Private looms or small works ...	1,193	191,541	7,632	3,356	248	45,872	23,140	1,748	13,790
Number of workmen in large works, Male ...	603	282	1,081	49	703	355	277	60	2,375
Number of workmen in large works, Female ...	80	143	451	9	668	50	136	...	410
Number of workmen in small works, or independent artizans,	4,384	502,190	28,438	6,785	435	108,979	73,567	5,937	45,028
Number of European Superintendents in large works,	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	5
Value of block in ditto, Rs.	4,13,807	4,14,044	3,01,979	1,567	24,820	1,46,072	2,06,559	54,052	81,105
Estimated annual out-turn of all works, Rs.	18,21,916	1,11,36,114	15,94,627	3,26,315	1,17,204	52,71,476	22,08,187	10,90,887	21,85,948

III. G.—*(Concluded).*

Description.		Leather.	Gold and Silver lace, &c.	Dyeing.	Oil.	Tea.	Shawl.	Soap.	Other manufactures.	Total.
Number of mills and large manufactories,		4	...	...	...	...	10	1	11	1,255
Private looms or small works ...		20,047	7,904	3,627	8,842	30	767	36	53,779	383,551
Number of workmen in large works,	Male ...	65	...	...	...	...	1,520	36	26,601	34,007
	Female ...	...	...	...	...	...	1,005	9	105	3,066
Number of workmen in small works, or independent artizans,		93,475	15,929	13,634	12,725	400	11,315	55	116,961	1,040,237
Number of European Superintendents in large works,		...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	10
Value of block in ditto,	Rs.	25,490	33,355	2,904	12,915	...	5,00,510	325	3,93,166	2,612,670
Estimated annual out-turn of all works,	Rs.	34,72,837	24,48,093	6,72,264	7,22,664	51,319	11,00,515	3,680	42,00,959	3,842,515

III. H.—Statement showing the amount and value of External Trade of the Punjab, for the year 1869-70.

Countries and Provinces.	Imports.		Exports.		Total.	
	Maunds.	Value. Rs.	Maunds.	Value. Rs.	Maunds.	Value. Rs.
Patiála ...	2,38,862	26,45,525	2,47,978	25,21,382	4,86,840	51,66,907
Jínd ...	2,12,596	6,42,910	23,960	2,58,463	2,36,556	9,01,373
Nábha ...	44,650	2,62,447	18,430	4,42,948	63,080	7,05,395
Kotla ...	7,394	47,283	7,867	44,765	15,261	92,048
Farídkot ...	2,40,291	6,37,664	21,320	1,54,896	2,61,611	7,92,560
Kapúrthalla ...	210	1,050	...	...	210	1,050
Chamba ...	4,817	1,81,639	912	9,550	5,729	1,91,189
Bhajjí ...	1,495	7,555	12	60	1,507	7,615
Keonthal ...	51,988	1,46,749	883	7,299	52,871	1,54,048
Jubbal ...	2,643	28,581	1,059	13,815	3,702	42,396
Bassáhir ...	3,048	95,391	2,785	50,378	5,833	1,45,769
Kot Khai ...	5,202	1,57,890	725	12,856	5,927	1,70,746
Kumhársain ...	1,264	8,493	32	595	1,296	9,088
Balsan ...	949	8,933	27	483	976	9,416
Gharwál ...	1	160	...	...	1	160
Náhan ...	44	13,351	...	...	44	13,351
Cashmere ...	39,826	8,12,472	43,082	7,25,679	82,908	15,38,151
Cábul ...	57,605	44,50,797	21,475	11,12,661	79,080	55,63,458
Tírah ...	13,998	81,951	20	1,000	14,018	82,951
Bajaur ...	42,961	2,84,217	13,426	1,11,842	56,387	3,96,059
Khurasán ...	7,700	2,09,009	...	...	7,700	2,09,009
Bokhára ...	1,446	4,07,040	235	42,250	1,681	4,49,290
Yárkand ...	3,849	5,23,387	1,646	76,195	5,495	5,99,582
Ladákh ...	30	9,000	...	...	30	9,000
Ajmér ...	4	160	93,021	5,85,877	93,025	5,86,037
Alwar ...	46,128	2,85,248	65,368	4,45,930	1,11,496	7,31,178
Bíkanér ...	30,439	3,54,756	3,42,191	18,12,150	3,72,630	21,66,906
Jaipore ...	1,10,656	4,34,715	5,82,992	31,66,635	6,93,648	36,01,350
Jodhpore ...	5,46,976	9,43,709	4,04,913	23,71,464	9,69,889	33,15,173
Bháwalpore ...	43,716	8,57,369	15,763	1,46,910	59,479	10,04,279
Bhartpore ...	549	9,960	9,118	27,354	9,667	37,314
Pataodi ...	31,095	1,02,051	8,089	33,158	38,184	1,35,209
Udepore ...	...	...	90	4,560	90	4,560
Kot Bundi ...	...	...	1,032	9,124	1,032	9,124
Hyderabad (Deccan) ...	...	...	138	1,39,748	138	1,39,748
North-Western Provinces ...	10,48,253	88,21,907	4,26,158	26,65,747	14,74,411	1,14,87,654
Calcutta ...	39,136	38,95,544	1,103	3,65,042	40,239	42,60,586
Bombay ...	82,238	33,36,816	1,618	3,19,724	84,456	36,56,540
Oudh ...	...	...	3	600	3	600
Sind ...	19,733	6,81,846	1,85,026	31,90,511	2,04,759	38,72,357
Central Provinces ...	...	...	50	1,600	50	1,600
England ...	...	...	...	26,15,000	...	26,15,000
Total ...	30,00,392	3,13,87,575	25,42,547	2,34,88,251	55,42,939	5,48,75,826

IV. B. 1.—Result of the Examination of the University of Calcutta, as regards the Punjab, for the year 1869-70.

Nature of Examination.	No. of affiliated Colleges.	No. of their students.	No. of candidates.	Average age.	Educated in: Govt. Schools.	Educated in: Private Schools.	Religion: Christians.	Religion: Hindus.	Religion: Mahomedans.	Religion: Others.	Passed in: First Division.	Passed in: Second Division.	Passed in: Third Division.	Net cost to State.		
Entrance Examination ...			b 97	19	50	47	11	73	11	2	8	24	12	3,811	8	1
First Examination in Arts ...	a 3		c 17	20	13	4	1	14	2	...	2	4	2	6,585	3	7
B. A. Examination ...			3	20	3	...	1	2	...	...	...	1	1	796	1	2
Total ...			117	20	66	51	13	89	13	2	10	29	15	11,192	12	10

(a.) Lahore Mission College closed from 1st December 1869.
(b.) Exclusive of 5 students from Lahore Hindu School who were not admitted at the Examination.
(c.) Exclusive of one student of Lahore Mission College who was absent.

No. IV. B—2.—General Statement of Educational Institutions in the Punjab, for the year 1869-70.

Class of Institution.	Government Institutions. Number.	No. of students on the rolls.	Average attendance daily.	Average age.	Teachers. Christians.	Teachers. Others.	Income. Public Funds. Rs.	A.	P.	Educational cess Fund. Rs.	A.	P.	Fees. Rs.	A.	P.	Total. Rs.	A.	P.	Number of person instructed in English.	Vernacular.	General.
Colleges.																					
Arts ...	2	89	46	19	5	2	47,614	13	0	...	...	...	1,225	14	3	48,840	11	3	89	89	89
Professional* ...	1	127	123	20	3	3	53,346	0	0	...	...	...	6,493	0	0	59,839	0	0	40	87	...
Schools.																					
Higher ...	3	171	114																		
Middle ...	96	8,849	7,563	18	7	8	25,520	0	0	...	...	...	1,276	1	0	26,796	1	0	171	171	171
Lower† ...	1,155	48,491	41,119	12	9	300	1,13,024	9	3	16,784	3	0	7,273	10	0	1,37,082	6	3	1,938	8,849	8,849
Girls' Schools.				19	...	1,304	17,727	3	8	1,41,157	5	5	4,607	14	3	1,63,492	7	4	493	48,491	48,491
Higher ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Middle ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lower ...	164	3,496	3,088	8	...	152	6,502	9	9	7,038	3	9	...	...	...	13,540	13	6	35	3,496	3,496
Normal Schools.																					
For Masters ...	7	198	162	22	1	19	11,384	9	11	16,081	12	1	18	12	3	26,485	2	3	160	198	198
For Mistresses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	1,428	61,421	52,125	16	25	788	2,75,119	13	7	1,80,061	8	3	20,895	3	9	4,76,076	9	7	2,926	61,381	61,294

* Lahore medical School.
† Village a Jail schools.

Class of Institutions.	Private Institutions Aided and Unaided. — Class. — General.	Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Christians.	Total.	Average attendance daily.	Income. — From endowments. Rs.	A.	P.	From fees. Rs.	A.	P.	From Government grant. Rs.	A.	P.	Number of persons instructed in — English.	Vernacular.	General.	Grand Total, Schools.	Grand Total, average attendance.	Proportion of attendance to population.
Colleges.	*																		3	57	·0003
Arts ...	1	...	...	...	1	11	3,184	4	0	60	8	0	1,320	0	0	...	...	...	1	123	...
Professional†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Schools.																			12	1,583	·009
Higher ...	8	...	...	1	9	1,469	28,034	6	9	9,267	8	9	30,311	0	1	1,722	1,856	1,856	136	10,596	·06
Middle ...	37	1	...	2	40	3,033	61,239	9	6	5,983	1	1	47,917	9	8	1,907	3,555	3,555	1,322	48,790	·3
Lower‡ ...	166	...	...	1	167	7,671	25,650	12	8	4,628	6	10	24,757	7	1	1,876	9,781	9,781			
Girls' Schools.																			...	...	...
Higher ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	63	·0004
Middle ...	...	...	...	2	2	63	1,276	5	4	6,029	4	9	6,120	0	0	71	...	...	595	11,492	·06
Lower ...	78	239	111	3	431	8,404	32,575	6	8	1,084	10	0	24,418	15	5	108	9,588	9,588			
Normal Schools.																			8	177	·001
For Masters ...	1	...	...	...	1	15	2,748	6	6	...	...	...	1,800	0	0	...	23	23	6	145	·0008
For Mistresses ...	6	...	...	...	6	145	7,156	0	3	...	...	...	14,233	0	0	...	191	191			
Total ...	297	240	111	9	657	20,811	1,61,865	3	8	27,053	7	5	1,50,878	0	3	5,684	24,944	24,994	2,085	73,026	·41

* Closed from 1st December 1869.
† Lahore Medical School.
‡ Village and Jail Schools.

IV. C.—2.—Statement showing the Presses of the Punjab, 1869-70.

Districts.	Newspapers.						Periodicals.								Books published during the year.			
	Tri-weekly.		*Bi-weekly.*		*Weekly.*		*Weekly.*		*Bi-monthly.*		*Monthly.*		*Occasionally.*		*English.*		*Others.*	
	English.	Other.	English.	Other.	English.	Other.	English.	Other.	English.	Other.	English.	Other.	English.	Other.	No. of books.	No. of copies.	No. of books.	No. of copies.
Dehli ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	110	186,465
Gurgaon ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Karnál ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	2,365
Ambála ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ludiana ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	1,450	48	119,425
Simla ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Amritsar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	7,650
Lahore ...	...	...	1	...	...	5	...	...	...	2	1	2	...	...	5	2,000	218	226,481
Gujeránwála ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	11	4,225
Ferozpore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	600
Multán ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Peshawar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	6,200
Total ...	1	...	1	...	...	10	3	...	...	2	1	4	...	...	11	3,450	414	553,411

* These are Commercial Advertisers.

V. A.—1.—Deaths registered from different causes in the Punjab, during each month of the year 1869.

Population, Census, 1868.—Males,—9,479,752. Females,—796,913. Total,—17,448,865.

Months.	Causes of Death.																				
	Child-birth.	*Suicide.*			*Wounding.*			*Snake-bite or killed by wild beasts.*			*Accident.*			*Small-pox.*			*Cholera.*			*Diarrhœa and Bowel complaints.*		
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
January ...	166	17	9	16	15	6	21	10	2	12	135	84	219	3,407	2,900	6,307	13	5	18	788	474	1,262
February,	122	3	11	24	20	9	29	13	1	14	144	58	202	3,520	2,862	6,382	24	8	32	516	321	837
March ...	109	7	7	14	17	2	19	8	3	11	162	102	264	3,941	3,228	7,169	35	16	51	705	406	1,111
April ...	97	7	21	28	29	6	35	27	10	37	167	118	285	3,878	3,068	6,946	53	23	76	1,039	638	1,677
May ...	177	11	16	27	88	6	24	50	14	64	210	133	343	5,977	4,632	10,609	86	58	144	1,977	1,372	3,349
June ...	223	17	15	32	20	14	34	71	23	94	225	115	340	3,715	3,053	6,768	117	77	194	1,519	1,124	2,643
July ...	182	7	8	15	26	7	33	129	57	186	311	164	475	1,665	1,552	3,217	436	331	797	1,056	741	1,797
August ...	176	6	10	16	29	5	34	179	74	253	297	199	496	967	868	1,835	1,879	1,359	3,238	1,619	1,041	2,660
September,	248	9	5	14	24	5	29	145	61	206	200	147	347	523	455	978	1,350	1,041	2,391	2,333	1,721	4,054
October ...	364	15	12	27	22	8	30	88	32	120	102	80	182	308	274	582	1,131	902	2,033	3,059	2,200	5,259
November,	311	6	5	11	15	8	23	22	9	31	84	67	151	451	385	836	123	81	204	2,081	1,623	3,704
December,	180	8	6	14	17	2	19	6	4	10	100	60	160	845	721	1,566	42	38	80	1,553	1,047	2,600
Total...	2,355	113	125	238	252	78	330	748	290	1,038	2,137	1,327	3,464	29,197	23,998	53,195	5,319	3,939	9,258	18,245	12,708	30,953

V. A.—1.—(*Concluded.*)

Months.	Causes of Death.									Total Deaths from all Causes.			Ratio of Deaths per 1,000 of Population.							Number of children born dead.		
	Fevers.			*Cough and Chest diseases.*			*All other causes.*										*From all Causes.*					
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Small-Pox.	Cholera.	Diarrhœa and Bowel complaints.	Fevers.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
January ...	7,559	6,037	13,596	1,738	1,275	3,013	2,263	1,722	3,985	15,935	12,680	28,615	4·34	0·01	0·87	9·35	20	19	20	208	146	354
February,	5,560	4,370	9,930	1,517	1,095	2,612	1,973	1,361	3,334	13,300	10,218	23.518	4·39	0·02	0·57	6·83	17	15	16	158	[illegible]	281
March ...	4,782	3,948	8,730	1,555	1,162	2,717	1,975	1,510	3,485	13,187	10,493	23,680	4·93	0·03	0·76	6·00	17	16	16	170	161	331
April ...	4,912	3,957	8,869	1,427	1,076	2,503	2,053	1,520	3,573	13,592	10,534	24,126	4·78	0·05	1·15	6·10	17	16	16	163	117	280
May ...	8,155	7,013	15,168	1,817	1,423	3,240	3,205	2,266	5,471	21,506	17,110	38,616	7·30	0·10	2·30	10·43	27	26	26	188	135	323
June ...	7,216	6,318	13,534	1,355	1,091	2,446	2,728	1,892	4,620	16,983	13,945	30,928	4·65	0·13	1·82	9·31	21	21	21	173	171	344
July ...	6,120	5,462	11,582	1,146	871	2,017	2,160	1,565	3,725	13,086	10,940	24,026	2·21	0·55	1·23	7·96	16	16	16	187	152	339
August ...	8,449	7,358	15,807	1,257	975	2,232	2,460	1,796	4,256	17,142	13,861	31,003	1·26	2·23	1·83	10·87	22	21	21	211	180	391
September,	12,792	11,218	24,010	1,315	1,034	2,349	2,647	2,010	4,657	21,338	17,945	39,283	0·67	1·64	2·79	16·51	27	27	27	263	197	460
October, ...	29,373	27,250	56,623	1,409	1,131	2,540	3,053	2,236	5,289	38,560	34,489	73,049	0·40	1·40	3·62	38·94	49	52	50	372	257	629
November,	30,655	29,262	59,917	1,148	1,036	2,184	2,169	1,707	3,876	36,754	34,494	71,248	0·57	0·14	2·55	41·21	46	52	49	265	206	471
December,	18,591	16,589	35,180	1,233	882	2,115	2,122	1,683	3,505	24,517	21,212	45,729	1·08	0·05	1·79	24·19	31	32	31	174	130	304
Total ...	144,164	128,782	272,946	16,917	13,051	29,968	28,808	21,268	50,076	245,900	207,921	453,821	3·05	0·53	1·77	15·64	26	26	26	2,532	1,975	4,507

V. A.—1½—Death Rate of undermentioned Towns in the Punjab, during the year 1869.

Districts.	Towns.	Death Rate per 1,000 of Population per annum.	Description of town, whether irrigated from canals or wells, or by rain-fall.
Ambala	Ambála ...	11	Rain-fall.
	Jagádri ...	24	Wells.
	Búria ...	44	Canal.
	Thanesar ...	34	Rain-fall.
	Sháhabád ...	12	Do.
	Sadhaura ...	26	Do.
	Manimajra ...	19	Canal.
	Rúpar ...	30	Rain-fall.
Amritsar	Amritsar ...	69	Canal and wells.
	Majitha ...	15	Do. do.
	Jhandiála ...	40	Wells.
	Bundala ...	37	Do.
	Ramdass ...	49	Wells and rain-fall.
Bunnoo	Esa Khail ...	33	Canal.
	Kálabágh ...	24	Wells.
	Bange Khel ...	11	Rain-fall.
	Wan Bhuchran ...	8	Wells and rain-fall.
	Nimmal ...	15	Do. do.
Dehli...	Dehli ...	46	
	Do. suburbs within munl. limits ...	21	
	Sonepat ...	14	Canal and wells.
	Ballabgurh ...	37	Wells and rain-fall.
	Farídabád ...	35	Wells.
Dera Ghazi Khan ...	Dera Gházi Khan ...	27	Canal, wells, rain-fall and hill torrents.
	Choti ...	3	Canal, wells, and rain-fall.
	Jámporo ...	12	Canal and wells.
	Dajal ...	22	Rain-fall and hill streams.
	Rujhan ...	7	Inundation.
Dera Ismail Khan ...	Dera Ismail Khan ...	17	Wells, inundation and rain-fall.
	Paniala ...	3	Hill stream.
	Kuláchi ...	15	Rain-fall.
	Takwara ...	17	Do.
	Bhakhar ...	23	Wells, and inundation.
	Leia ...	25	Do.
	Karor ...	15	Do.
Ferozpore	Ferozpore ...	22	Wells.
	Dharmkot ...	29	Do.

V. A.—1½.—(*Continued*).

Districts.	Towns.		Death Rate per 1,000 of Population per annum.	Description of town whether irrigated from canals or wells, or by rain-fall.
Gujeránwala	Gujeránwála	...	17	Wells and rain-fall.
	Emanabad	...	31	Do. do.
	Wazírabád	...	46	Do. do.
	Akálgarh	...	12	Do. do.
	Rámnaggar	...	32	Do. do.
Gujerat...	Gujerát	...	24	Wells.
	Jalálpore	...	36	Do.
	Kunjah	...	61	Do.
Gurdaspore...	Dínanaggar	...	50	Canal and wells.
	Kálanaur	...	32	Wells.
	Sujanpore	...	80	Canal.
	Batála	...	29	Canal and wells.
	Srigobindpore	...	33	Rain fall.
	Dera Nanak	...	84	Wells and rain-fall.
Gurgaon ...	Sehnah,	...	36	Wells and rain-fall.
	Farraknaggar	...	51	Do. do.
	Riwári,	...	47	Do. do.
	Ferozpore,	...	57	Do. do.
	Palwal,	...	42	Do. do.
	Hodal,	...	27	Do. do.
Hissar ...	Hissár,	...	72	Canal.
	Hánsi,	...	52	Do.
	Bhiwáni,	...	34	Rain-fall.
Hushiarpore	Hushiárpore	...	44	Wells.
	Hariána	...	25	Canal, wells, and rainfall.
	Tanda	...	51	Wells and rain-fall.
	Urmur	...	22	Do. do.
	Miáni	...	18	Do. do.
	Garshankar	...	30	Do. do.
	Nandpore	...	37	Canal, wells, and rain-fall.
Jullundhur...	Jullundhur	...	25	Wells and rain-fall.
	Basti Shaikh	...	20	Do. do.
	Alwalpore	...	46	Do. do.
	Kartárpore	...	27	Do. do.
	Rahún	...	54	Do. do.
	Philor	...	42	Do. do.
	Rurkakalan	...	35	Do. do.
	Bilgah	...	41	Do. do.
	Jhandiála	...	30	Do. do.
	Nurmahál	...	25	Do. do.
	Malsian	...	11	Do. do.
	Nákodar	...	24	Do. do.
	Mehatpore	...	21	Do. do.
Jhelum ...	Jhelum	...	66	Wells.
	Chakwál	...	27	Do.
	Lava	...	15	Do.
	Pind Dádan Khan	...	67	Do.

V. A.—1½—(Continued).

Districts.	Towns.	Death Rate per 1,000 of Population per annum	Description of town, whether irrigated from canals or wells, or by rain-fall.
Jhung ...	Chaniot ...	27	Wells.
	Maghiána ...	30	Do.
	Jhung ...	39	Do.
Kangra ...	Kángra ...	54	Rain-fall.
	Núrpore ...	54	Do.
Karnal ...	Karnál ...	36	Canal and wells.
	Kunjpura ...	43	Wells and rain-fall.
	Sivan ...	10	Rain-fall.
	Kaithal ...	13	Do.
	Pánipat ...	14	Canal and wells.
Kohat ...	Kohát ...	47	Stream and rain-fall.
Lahore ...	Lahore ...	42	Canal and wells.
	Do. suburbs within munl. limits ...		
	Chúnian ...	24	Canal, wells, and rain-fall.
	Kassúr ...	23	Wells and rain-fall.
	Khem Karn ...	34	Do. do.
	Patti ...	33	Do. do.
Ludiana ...	Ludiana ...	32	Wells and rain-fall.
	Raikot ...	19	Do. do.
	Jagraun ...	27	Do. do.
	Machiwara ...	41	Do. do.
Montgomery ...	Kamália ...	29	Inundation.
	Pak Pattan ...	54	Wells and inundation.
Mozuffurgurh ...	Parhar ...	15	Canal and wells.
Multan ...	Multán ...	8	Wells and inundation.
	Do. suburbs within munl. limits		
	Shújabád ...	23	Canal and wells.
	Kehror ...	30	Do. do.
Peshawar ...	Pesháwar ...	57	Canal.
	Naushera ...	8	Wells and rain-fall.
	Tangi Nasratzai ...	16	Canal.
	Charsada ...	10	Do.
Rawalpindi ...	Ráwalpindi ...	56	Wells and rain-fall.
	Pindighéb ...	14	Do. do.
	Hazrú ...	15	Do. do.

V. A.—1½—(*Concluded.*)

Districts.	Towns.	Death Rate per 1,000 of Population per annum.	Description of town, whether irrigated from canals or wells, or by rain-fall.
Rohtak ...	Rohtak ...	31	Canal and rain-fall.
	Sangi ...	27	Canal.
	Beri ...	31	Rain-fall.
	Majra ...	11	Do.
	Mehim ...	45	Do.
	Kalanaur ...	19	Wells and rain-fall.
	Gohana ...	16	Canal.
	Butana ...	13	Do.
	Baroda ...	13	Do.
	Mandlana ...	11	Do.
	Sisana ...	12	Do.
	Bahádurgarh ...	32	Wells and rain-fall.
	Jhajjar ...	27	Do. do.
Shahpore ...	Saiwál ...	39	Do. do.
	Bhera ...	30	Do. do.
	Miáni ...	36	Wells.
	Khusháb ...	31	Wells and rain-fall.
Sirsa ...	Sirsa ...	36	Rain-fall.
Syalkot ...	Syálkot ...	29	Wells.
	Daska ...	34	Do.
	Kila Soba Sing ...	26	Wells and rain-fall,
	Pasrúr ...	26	Do. do.
	Zaffarwál ...	35	Do. do.
	Chavinda ...	30	Wells.

V. A.—2.—Deaths registered from different causes in each District of the Punjab, during the year 1869

Districts.	*Population, Census, 1868.*			Cause of Death						
					Suicide.			*Wounding.*		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Child-birth.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Ambála	550,673	458,279	1,008,952	168	1	3	4	9	2	11
Amritsar	465,074	367,676	832,750	96	8	7	15	4	2	6
Bunnoo	154,061	133,486	287,547	42	1	2	3	12	4	16
Dehli	322,817	279,816	602,633	114	3	6	9	11	...	11
Dera Gházi Khan	167,699	138,204	305,903	115	3	1	4	4	2	6
Dera I. Khan	207,619	181,914	389,533	51	3	1	4	17	5	22
Ferozpore	293,595	239,821	533,416	23	3	1	4	...	1	1
Gujeránwála	306,296	244,280	550,576	34	2	3	5	1	3	4
Gujerát	331,919	284,428	616,347	41	...	4	4	4	1	5
Gurdáspore	501,247	404,879	906,126	162	4	5	9	6	2	8
Gurgaon	366,903	323,619	690,522	81	6	5	11	10	2	12
Hazára	189,100	175,224	364,324	34	...	...	...	30	5	15
Hissár	266,847	217,834	484,681	26	1	1	2	4	2	6
Hushiárpore	504,393	434,497	938,890	126	15	18	33	3	5	8
Jullundhur	429,187	353,833	783,020	28	11	13	24	2	1	3
Jhelum	264,690	236,298	500,988	29	1	3	4	8	4	12
Jhung	193,624	154,403	348,027	36	...	...	...	1	1	2
Kángra	393,680	350,482	744,162	389	17	22	39	1	...	1
Karnál	330,763	280,164	610,927	111	2	1	3	4	2	6
Kohát	74,664	65,545	140,209	20	2	5	7	30	4	34
Lahore	428,286	347,265	775,551	69	5	4	9	7	1	8
Ludiana	319,342	264,103	583,445	45	3	4	7	3	2	5
Montgomery	200,016	159,421	359,437	22	3	1	4	6	3	9
Mozuffurgurh	162,122	133,425	295,547	77	2	3	5	4	1	5
Multán	252,747	207,033	459,780	113	1	1	2	4	3	7
Peshávar	265,782	232,697	498,479	47	3	3	6	38	4	42
Ráwalpindi	376,665	322,982	699,647	76	4	...	4	12	8	20
Rohtak	292,415	244,580	536,995	34	4	4	8	5	1	6
Shálpore	195,823	172,973	368,796	26	...	...	...	4	2	6
Simla	15,946	10,456	26,402	6	...	...	...	1	...	1
Sirsa	117,052	93,743	210,795	19	...	...	...	2	...	2
Syálkot	538,705	455,753	994,458	95	5	4	9	5	5	10
Total	9,479,752	7,969,113	17,448,865	2,355	113	125	238	252	78	330

V. A—2.—

Districts.	Snake-bite or killed by wild beasts.			Accident.			Small-Pox.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Ambála	31	16	47	161	84	243	251	139	390
Amritsar	24	11	35	100	36	136	3,223	2,650	5,873
Bunnoo	6	4	10	37	23	60	63	40	103
Dehli	18	7	25	54	77	131	2,003	1,677	3,680
Dera G. Khan	31	7	38	28	15	43	9	6	15
Dera I. Khan	15	11	26	58	29	87	7	3	10
Ferozpore	11	10	21	31	18	49	1,879	1,432	3,311
Gujeránwála	47	6	53	65	35	100	275	205	480
Gujerát	25	9	34	52	62	114	209	166	375
Gurdáspore	26	20	46	93	57	150	2,265	1,898	4,163
Gurgaon	13	15	28	69	94	163	3,973	3,166	7,139
Hazára	6	4	10	77	43	120	269	247	516
Hissár	16	10	26	43	24	67	426	296	722
Hushiárpore	23	10	33	149	80	229	1,637	1,585	3,222
Jullundhur	6	7	13	117	80	197	2,188	2,151	4,339
Jhelum	26	15	41	74	25	99	199	236	435
Jhung	33	10	43	35	22	57	648	560	1,208
Kángra	19	16	35	139	59	198	83	67	150
Karnál	29	8	37	56	44	100	443	327	770
Kohát	2	...	2	13	6	19	167	141	308
Lahore	77	22	99	99	29	128	3,113	2,455	5,568
Ludiana	11	1	12	73	33	106	325	291	616
Montgomery	25	5	30	40	30	70	2,278	1,960	4,238
Mozuffurgurh	36	8	44	38	25	63	20	8	28
Multán	26	7	33	41	24	65	115	101	216
Peshawar	5	1	6	34	23	57	267	199	466
Ráwalpindi	41	15	56	105	55	160	15	21	36
Shábpore	20	14	34	59	66	125	9	1,008	2,037
Simla	30	8	38	52	43	95	1,831	257	558
Sirsa	...	...	...	10	1	11	303	1	4
Syalkot	15	1	16	18	9	27	376	[illegible]	707
	55	12	67	117	78	195	328	284	612
Total ...	748	290	1,038	2,137	1,327	3,464	29,197	23,998	53,195

(Continued.)

OF DEATH.

Cholera.			*Diarrhœa and Bowel complaints.*			*Fevers.*		
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
24	24	48	1,153	711	1,864	7,491	6,384	13,875
2,113	1,495	3,608	547	311	858	8,906	7,585	16,491
73	51	124	241	154	395	1,876	1,656	3,532
31	16	47	1,568	1,412	2,980	3,213	2,792	6,005
1	1	2	58	33	91	1,866	1,364	3,230
2	...	2	124	71	195	3,378	3,042	6,420
14	6	20	413	217	630	2,552	2,105	4,657
61	28	89	169	88	257	2,339	1,987	4,326
44	17	61	180	74	254	4,327	3,760	8,087
84	71	155	882	595	1,477	11,286	10,538	21,824
352	284	636	2,028	1,664	3,692	3,192	2,699	5,891
7	5	12	131	45	176	3,393	2,867	6,260
152	149	301	783	550	1,333	4,226	3,245	7,471
22	5	27	2,228	1,723	3,951	10,726	10,618	21,344
8	1	9	540	347	887	7,263	6,903	14,167
6	1	7	450	300	750	4,904	5,202	10,106
1	..	1	85	66	151	1,616	1,293	2,909
44	34	78	1,726	1,450	3,176	6,500	5,878	12,378
18	21	39	844	535	1,379	4,816	3,742	8,558
291	217	508	21	8	29	585	538	1,123
197	100	297	386	141	527	6,888	5,932	12,820
12	7	19	859	515	1,374	5,323	4,548	9,871
8	8	16	73	33	106	3,442	2,759	6,201
...	...	...	43	19	62	3,144	2,635	5,779
2	...	2	143	85	228	3,877	3,130	7,007
1,658	1,327	2,985	115	58	173	2,434	1,987	4,421
10	3	13	262	114	376	8,303	8,229	16,532
25	21	46	614	435	1,049	4,034	3,144	7,178
1	...	1	257	160	417	2,281	2,067	4,348
2	...	2	36	21	57	49	69	163
31	41	72	501	261	762	1,815	1,529	3,344
25	6	31	785	512	1,297	8,074	8,555	16,629
5,319	3,939	9,258	18,245	12,708	30,953	144,16	128,782	272,946

Districts.	Causes of death.					
	Cough and Chest diseases.			All other Causes.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Ambála	847	684	1,531	1,510	941	2,451
Amritsar	764	585	1,349	1,802	1,545	3,347
Bunnoo	108	105	1,213	431	295	726
Dehli	718	752	470	2,361	1,599	3,960
Dera G. Khan, ...	102	64	166	199	99	298
Dera I. Khan, ...	78	65	143	445	306	751
Ferozpore	420	307	727	646	524	1,170
Gujeránwála...	399	254	653	599	383	982
Gujerát	616	430	1,046	789	488	1,277
Gurdáspore	862	628	1,490	1,905	1,429	3,334
Gurgaon	421	364	785	1,403	910	2,313
Hazára	56	40	96	338	242	580
Hissár	400	261	661	578	310	888
Hushiárpore...	2,034	1,549	3,583	1,371	1,112	2,483
Jullundhur	1,867	1,574	3,441	683	501	1,184
Jhelum	369	266	635	1,164	942	2,106
Jhung	205	157	362	540	386	926
Kángra	801	408	1,209	2,030	1,736	3,766
Karnál	481	367	848	1,099	559	1,658
Kohát	39	30	69	61	49	110
Lahore	524	413	937	1,518	1,071	2,589
Ludiana	752	641	1,393	1,107	949	2,056
Montgomery...	106	87	193	388	375	763
Mozuffurgurh, ...	61	43	104	197	114	311
Multán	148	92	240	485	363	848
Peshawar	152	155	307	242	160	402
Ráwalpindi	191	148	339	791	635	1,426
Rohtak	241	189	430	293	154	447
Sháhpore	258	152	410	886	611	1,497
Simla	37	21	58	77	58	135
Sirsa	147	92	239	399	307	706
Syálkot	2,713	2,128	4,841	2,471	2,115	4,586
Total ...	16,917	13,051	29,968	28,808	21,268	50,076

(Concluded.)

Total Deaths from all Causes.			Ratio of Deaths per 1,000 of Population.							Number of children born dead.		
							From all Causes.					
Males.	Females.	Total.	Small-Pox.	Cholera.	Diarrhœa and Bowel complaints.	Fevers.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
11,478	9,154	20,632	0·39	0·05	1·85	13.75	21	20	20	73	30	103,2
17,491	14,323	31,814	7·05	4·33	1·03	19·80	38	39	38	233	220	453
2,848	2,376	5,224	0·36	0·43	1·37	12·28	18	18	18	8	2	10
9 980	8,452	18,432	6·11	0 08	4·94	9·96	31	30	30	159	124	283
2,301	1,707	4.008	0·05	0·01	0 30	10·56	14	12	13	19	5	24
4,127	3,584	7,711	0·02	0·01	0·50	16·48	20	20	20	92	47	139
5,969	4,644	10,613	6·21	0·04	1·18	8·73	20	19	20	15	27	42
3,957	3,026	6,983	0·87	0·16	0·47	7·86	13	12	13	47	39	86
6,246	5,052	11,298	0 61	0·10	0·41	13·12	19	18	18	25	21	46
17,413	15,405	32,818	4·49	0·17	1·63	24·08	35	38	36	197	165	362
11,467	9,284	20,751	10·34	0·92	5·35	8·53	31	29	30	111	86	197
4,307	3,532	7,839	1·42	0·03	0·48	17·18	23	20	21	6	4	10
6,629	4,874	11,503	1·49	0·62	2·75	15·41	25	22	24	6	8	14
18,208	16,831	35,039	3·43	0·03	4·21	22·73	36	39	37	19	28	47
12,685	11,606	24 291	5·54	0·01	1·13	18·09	29	33	31	69	64	133
7,201	7,023	14,224	0·87	0·01	1·50	20·17	27	30	28	78	74	152
3,164	2,531	5,695	3·47	0·00	0·43	8·36	16	16	16	52	43	95
11,360	10,059	21,419	0·20	0·10	0·27	16·63	29	29	29	217	194	411
7,792	5,717	13,509	1·26	0·06	2·26	14·01	23	20	22	21	12	33
1.211	1,018	2,229	2·20	3·62	0·21	8·01	16	15	16	1	1	2
12,814	10,237	23,051	7·18	0·38	0·68	16 53	30	29	30	89	62	151
8,468	7,036	15,504	1·05	0 03	2·35	16·92	26	27	26	28	30	58
6,369	5,283	11,652	11·79	0·04	0·29	17·25	32	33	32	128	98	226
3,545	2,933	6,478	0·09	...	0·21	19·55	22	22	22	16	23	39
4,842	3,919	8,761	0·47	...	0·49	15·24	19	19	19	120	76	196
4,948	3,964	8,912	0·93	5·99	0·35	8·87	19	17	18	9	5	14
9,734	9,304	19,038	0 05	0·02	0·54	23·63	26	29	27	41	28	69
7,134	5,160	12,294	5·47	0·08	-1·95	13·37	24	21	23	7	5	12
3,070	3,326	7,396	1·51	...	1·13	11·79	21	19	20	26	24	50
260	177	437	0·15	0·07	2·16	6·17	16	17	16	1	...	1
3,304	2,590	5,894	3·35	0·34	3·61	15·86	28	28	28	10	14	24
14,578	13,794	28,372	0·61	0·03	1·30	16·72	27	30	28	609	416	1,025
2,45,900	207,921	453,821	3·05	0·53	1·77	15·64	26	26	26	2,532	1,975	4,507

V. B.—DISPENSARIES

Districts.	Number of dispensaries.	Income. In hand on 1st January 1869.	Received during the year. From Imperial Revenue.	From Local Funds.	From private subscriptions and interest on invested money.	Total.	Expenditure. Establishment.	Native medicines.	Dieting.	Contingencies.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Dehli ...	2	60	3,096	6,196	1,179	10,531	5,137	60	236	833
Gurgaon ...	4	215	1,750	2,516	391	4,872	2,967	261	464	152
Karnál ...	4	561	2,184	2,588	1,171	6,504	3,281	409	937	563
Hissár ...	2	1,178	685	3,486	383	5,732	2,823	282	322	160
Rohtak ...	1	330	456	390	357	1,533	720	98	156	104
Sirsa ...	3	94	946	1,910	65	3,015	1,725	436	204	116
Ambála ...	4	2,002	3,655	3,979	1,936	11,572	5,813	312	1,224	591
Ludiana ...	2	840	1,872	1,633	...	4,345	2,460	121	369	292
Simla ...	3	888	2,028	403	2,161	5,480	3,106	174	599	551
Jullundhur ...	4	2,627	2,658	874	297	6,456	2,900	319	293	701
Hushiárpore ...	3	...	1,555	1,305	735	3,595	1,783	162	877	165
Kángra ...	5	962	2,171	1,249	1,494	5,876	2,898	301	333	423
Amritsar ...	5	113	3,228	8,699	...	11,440	6,802	708	2,260	1,124
Gurdáspore ...	3	984	2,971	1,357	2,263	7,575	3,577	174	282	819
Syálkot ...	5	391	3,599	3,731	300	8,021	4,642	324	670	389
Lahore ...	3	456	6,956	1,209	1,520	10,141	4,892	774	2,557	434
Gujeránwála ...	3	90	1,469	7,087	1,302	9,948	1,949	185	114	216
Ferozpore ...	1	443	1,656	7,656	169	9,924	2,808	186	249	227
Ráwalpindi ...	2	1,378	1,877	2,014	2,125	7,394	2,852	515	1,165	380
Jhelum ...	4	2,474	2,179	2,275	3,389	10,317	3,144	378	307	199
Gujerát ...	6	831	682	2,488	177	4,178	2,577	205	229	200
Sháhpore ...	6	1,386	215	1,612	2,391	5,604	2,333	292	4[illegible]	825
Multán ...	3	2,122	2,006	1,904	1,425	7,457	3,244	566	675	507
Mozuffurgurh ...	3	473	1,288	1,937	234	3,932	1,905	178	62	151
Jhung ...	1	314	557	552	130	1,553	822	198	148	54
Montgomery ...	1	49	216	142	347	754	444	60	78	25
Dera Ismail Khan	5	1,300	2,883	5,452	1,255	10,890	4,988	562	512	966
Dera Gházi Khan	2	147	1,025	2,029	2,681	5,882	2,324	716	830	1,052
Bunnoo ...	3	916	1,188	1,608	447	4,159	2,179	289	551	512
Peshâwar ...	3	438	2,254	8,818	975	12,485	3,005	358	1,841	534
Kohát ...	1	263	1,079	152	709	2,203	75	315	208	196
Hazára ...	2	549	1,392	790	1,438	4,169	1,881	528	648	581
Total ...	99	24,874	61,77[illegible]	87,441	33,446	2,07,537	92,736	10,446	19,810	13,891

IN THE PUNJAB, 1869.

DITURE.					PATIENTS TREATED.						
						In-patients.		*Out-patients.*			
Erecting new buildings.	Repairing old buildings.	Sums invested out of surplus income.	Total.	Remaining in hand on 31st December 1869.	Remaining on 1st Jany. 1869.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Remaining on 31st December 1869.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.							
...	244	...	6,510	4,021	268	468	72	13,689	3,270	17,767	12[illegible]
...	868	...	4,712	160	137	778	119	8,248	3,026	12,308	179
735	227	..	6,152	352	121	1,258	291	21,678	6,979	30,327	179
...	150	559	4,296	1,436	118	529	174	8,847	2,667	12,335	137
...	79	...	1,157	376	46	265	48	5,249	645	6,253	67
...	323	...	2,804	211	139	453	162	6,183	2,419	9,356	103
1,020	321	1,000	10,281	1,291	179	1,428	271	36,423	10,275	48,578	196
...	235	...	3,387	958	54	225	140	7,597	4,733	12,749	64
...	6	...	4,436	1,044	97	350	61	6,586	906	8,000	85
44	136	...	4,393	2,063	174	485	90	13,198	6,430	20,377	226
...	244	...	3,169	426	120	455	140	12,302	3,517	16,534	136
...	45	...	4,000	1,876	118	502	91	13,127	3,010	16,848	138
...	365	...	11,239	181	246	941	173	30,708	11,367	4[illegible],435	230
2,349	348	...	7,549	26	54	302	45	14,153	4,943	19,497	99
1,671	54	...	7,750	271	80	507	90	17,953	5,646	24,276	198
154	328	478	9,617	524	136	1,334	216	18,545	6,846	27,077	145
6,138	...	500	9,102	846	112	121	20	9,209	4,267	13,729	64
5,782	197	...	9,449	475	15	277	56	4,732	1,184	6,264	26
...	496	611	6,019	1,375	98	1,103	154	18,454	5,230	25,039	197
574	151	3,009	7,762	2,555	203	634	77	16,690	5,694	23,307	239
...	172	...	3,383	795	213	181	19	19,474	6,233	26,120	242
...	22	500	4,382	1,222	157	542	81	23,498	10,787	35,065	148
...	28	1,400	6,420	1,037	96	665	83	8,259	3,102	12,205	130
731	32	...	3059	873	82	158	29	6,540	1,885	8,694	71
...	...	...	1,222	331	43	290	77	3,497	1,099	5,006	2[illegible]
...	58	...	665	89	22	355	65	2,072	327	2,841	29
2,361	167	...	9,556	1,334	170	1,032	361	25,430	11,053	38,046	[illegible]66
...	280	...	5,202	680	108	700	115	11,288	3,958	16,149	171
...	...	...	3,532	627	92	634	102	15,735	5,167	21,730	84
6,262	129	...	12,129	356	119	1,900	270	13,717	2,515	18,521	170
...	200	300	1,974	229	34	187	79	5,181	1,227	6,708	30
453	68	...	4,159	10	112	779	43	15,137	3,175	19,246	115
28,274	5,973	8,357	1,19,487	28,050	3,763	19,838	3,814	433,408	143,562	604,385	4,508

V. C.—Return of Vaccine Operations in the Punjab during the year 1869.

	No. of Operators.	Persons treated, Successful.	Persons treated, Unsuccessful.	Persons treated, Total.	Cost of operations during the year.	Total number of successful operations recorded to date.	Remarks.
Punjab Vaccine Establishment,...	111	169,537	3,960	173,497	48,095-6-5	743,337	The last column gives the total of successful cases from the formation of the Punjab Vaccine Establishment in 1864.
Dispensary Establishment ...	53	48,970	11,533	60,503	5,526-1-5	346,852	
Municipal and other Vaccinators	25	15,807	3,777	19,584	1,115-4-8	15,807	
Total, ...	189	234,314	29,270	253,584	54,736-12-6	1,105,996	

VI.—Statement showing the towns and places in the Punjab and its dependencies in which Municipal Income was realised at the close of 1869-70.

Districts.	Municipalities constituted under Act XXVI. of 1850.	Municipalities constituted under Act XV. of 1867.	Class.	Towns in which a municipal income was realized, but which were not Municipalities constituted under Act XXVI of 1850, or Act XV. of 1867.
Dehli	Dehli	Najafgurh	III	
		Ballabgurh	III	
		Farídabád	III	
		Sonepat	III	
Gurgaon		Riwári	III	Shahjahánpore.
		Ferozpore	III	Sonah.
		Palwal	III	Punahana.
		Farraknaggar	III	Hattín.
				Bádshahpore.
				Jacombpura.
				Jhársa.
				Noh.
				Tauru.
				Hodal.
				Hassanpore.
				Sakras
				Nagína.
				Pínangwa.
Karnál		Karnál	II	
		Pánipat	III	
		Kunjpura	III	
		Kaithal	III	
		Indri	III	
		Pundri	III	
		Gaorah	III	
		Naultá	III	
Hissár		Hissár	II	Fattehabád.
		Hánsi	III	Rattiah.
		Bhiwáni	III	Tohána.

VI.—*(Continued.)*

Districts.	Municipalities constituted under Act XXVI. of 1850.	Municipalities constituted under Act XV. of 1867.	Class.	Towns in which a municipal income was realized, but which were not Municipalities constituted under Act XXVI. of 1850, or Act XV. of 1867.
Rohtak ...		Rohtak ...	II	Bahádurgurh.
		Bheri ...	III	Karkhoda.
		Jhajjar ...	III	Gohána.
				Meham.
				Assoda.
				Mandhoti.
Sirsa ...		Sirsa ...	II	Ellenabad.
		Fázilka ...	III	Ránia.
				Rori.
Ambála ...		Ambála ...	II	Kharar.
		Jagádri ...	III	Siswán.
		Sadhaura ...	III	Morinda.
		Rúpar ...	III	Biláspore.
		Búria ...	III	Pehoa.
		Thanesar ...	III	Radaur.
		Sháhabád ...	III	Ládwa.
				Khezrabád.
Ludiana ...		Ludiana ...	II	Khanna.
		Jagraon ...	III	Bhylolpore.
		Raikot ...	III	
		Machíwára ...	III	
Simla ...	Simla			
Jullundhur ...		Jullundhur (including suburbs)	II	
		Kartárpore ...	III	
		Aláwalpore ...	III	
		Adampore ...	III	
		Bungeh ...	III	
		Náwashahar ...	III	
		Jadála ...	III	

VI.—(*Continued.*)

Districts.	Municipalities constituted under Act XXVI. of 1850.	Municipalities constituted under Act XV. of 1867.	Class.	Towns in which a municipal income was realized, but which were not Municipalities constituted under Act XXVI. of 1850, or Act XV. of 1867.
Jullundhur ...		Rahún ...	III	
		Awar ...	III	
		Philor ...	III	
		Rurkha ...	III	
		Bílga ...	III	
		Núrmahál ...	III	
		Máhídpore ...	III	
		Nákodar ...	III	
Hushiárpore ...		Hushiárpore ...	II	Miáni.
		Umar Tanda ...	III	
		Mukerian-*cum*-Tikkowál	III	
		Dassuah-*cum*-Kaíthan	III	
		Anandpore ...	III	
		Hariána ...	III	
		Gardiwlá ...	III	
		Unah ...	III	
Kángra ...		Dharmsála ...	I	
		Núrpore ...	III	
		Joála Mukhi ...	III	
		Harripore ...	III	
		Tíra ...	III	
Amritsar ...		Amritsar, (City and Station)	I	Majítha.
				Jhandiála.
				Taran Tárn
				Fattehabád.
				Govindwál.
				Naushera Pannuyán.
				Bairowál.

VI.—*(Continued.)*

Districts.	Municipalities constituted under Act XXVI. of 1850.	Municipalities constituted under Act XV. of 1867.	Class.	Towns in which a municipal income was realized, but which were not Municipalities constituted under Act XXVI. of 1850, or Act XV. of 1867.
Amritsar ...		Amritsar, (City and Station)	I	Jalálabád.
				Attári.
				Chamyari.
				Vanniki.
				Rámdás.
				Bhullar
Gurdáspore ...		Dalhousie ...	I	Dorángla.
		Gurdáspore ...	III	Táragurh.
		Batála ...	III	Gharota.
		Dínanaggar ...	III	Darmán.
		Kalanaur ...	III	Manga.
		Pathánkot ...	III	Núrkot.
		Narot ...	III	Doda.
		Sujánpore ...	III	Kánowán.
		Nainakot ...	III	Bárapind.
		Bahrámpore ...	III	Shahpore.
				Sukhuchak.
				Dera Nának.
				Srigovindpore
				Fattehabád.
				Kadián.
				Dharamkot.
				Chahmal.
Syálkot ...		Syálkot ...	II	Chaprár.
		Jámki ...	III	Sálehpore.
		Daska-*cum*-kot Daska	III	Somryál.
				Metranwála.
		Zaffarwál ...	III	Kálakhattai.
		Sankhatra ...	III	Mírowál.
		Chavinda ...	III	Gota Fattehgurh.

VI.—(*Continued.*)

Districts.	Municipalities constituted under Act XXVI. of 1850.	Municipalities constituted under Act XV. of 1867.	Class.	Towns in which a municipal income was realized, but which were not Municipalities constituted under Act XXVI. of 1850, or Act XV. of 1867.
Syálkot ...		Killa Sobha Sing ...	III	Jhandiala.
		Pasrúr ...	III	Jassar.
		Nárowál ...	III	Awán Lobána.
				Chowbàra.
				Gadgor.
				Nonár.
				Buddomalli.
				Seránwáli.
				Kalálwála.
				Wadála.
Lahore ...		Lahore (including Anárkalli)	I	Sharrakpore.
				Khánpore.
		Kassúr ...	III	Mangu Toru.
		Khem Karn ...	III	Patti.
		Chunián ...	III	Soyráb.
				Kudián.
				Mokal
				Shámkot.
				Mangah.
				Niázbeg.
				Khudpore.
Ferozpore ...		Ferozpore ...	II	Zíra.
		Mokatsar ...	III	Dharamkot.
				Kot Ise Khan.
				Makhu.
				Fattehgurh.
Gujeránwála ...		Gujeránwála ...	II	Rámnaggar.
		Wazírabád ...	III	Akálgurh.
				Emnabád.
				Pindi Bhattián.
				Jalálpore.

VI.—*(Continued.)*

Districts.	Municipalities constituted under Act XXVI. of 1850.	Municipalities constituted under Act XV. of 1867.	Class.	Towns in which municipal income was realized, but which were not Municipalities constituted under Act XXVI of 1850, or Act XV. of 1867.
Gujeránwála ...				Gondlawála.
				Sodhra.
				Killa Didár Singh.
				Hafizabad.
				Killa Mían Singh.
				Shekhupúra.
				Vaneki.
				Chak Bhatti.
				Jhandiála Sher Khan.
Ráwalpindi ...	Murree	Ráwalpindi ...	II	Fattehjang.
		Attok ...	III	Hassan Abdál.
		Hazro ...	III	Kahúta.
				Kallar.
				Makhad.
				Pindi Gheb.
				Sukho.
Jhelum ...		Jhelum ...	II	Ahmadabád.
		Pind Dádan Khan	III	Kalla.
				Chukowál.
				Tallagang.
				Jabba.
Gujerát ...		Gujerát (including surrounding villages)	II	Kunjáh.
				Shádiwál.
				Maghowál.
		Jalálpore ...	III	Killadár
				Lakhanwál.
				Bhágowál
				Kádirabád.
				Dinga.
				Hastánwála.
				Kohár.

VI.—(*Continued.*)

Districts.	Municipalities constituted under Act XXVI. of 1850.	Municipalities constituted under Act XV. of 1867.	Class.	Towns in which a municipal income was realized, but which were not Municipalities constituted under Act XXVI. of 1850, or Act XV. of 1867.
Sháhpore ...		Miáni ...	III	Jhoworia.
		Sàhiwál ...	III	Sháhpore (including Civil Station).
		Khusháb ...	III	Sháh Yúsuf
		Bhera ...	III	Fíroka.
				Bhakkar.
				Chak Músa.
				Fattehgurh.
				Midh.
				Girot.
				Núrpore.
				Jowra.
				Mitha Tiwána.
				Hadali.
Multán ...		Multán ...	II	Tolamba.
		Shújabád ...	III	Jalálpore.
		Kahror ...	III	Duniapore.
				Músa Kotla.
				Ràniwahn.
				Lúdan.
				Jalla.
				Sahúka.
				Mailsi.
				Karmpore.
				Khanpore.
Jhung ...		Jhung-*cum*-Maghiána	II	Shorkot.
				Ahmadpore.
		Chiniot ...	III	Gurmáharája.
Montgomery ...		Montgomery ...	II	Gugera.
		Pák Pattan ...	III	Syadwála.
		Kamália ...	III	Hujra,
				Attári.
				Depálpore.

VI.—*(Concluded.)*

Districts.	Municipalities constituted under Act XXVI. of 1850.	Municipalities constituted under Act XV. of 1867.	Class.	Towns in which a municipal income was realized, but which were not Municipalities constituted under Act XXVI. of 1850, or Act XV. of 1867.
Mozuffurgurh ...				Mozuffurgurh. Alipore. Sítpore. Jatohi. Shahr Sultán. Khairpore. Khángurh. Kínjar. Rangpore. Kot Adú. Dera Dín Panneh.
Dera Ismail Khan		Dera Ismail Khan Koláchi ... Bhakkar ...	II III III	Leia. Karor. Kot Sultán. Mankera. Tánk.
Dera Gházi Khan		Dera Ghází Khan...	III	Towsa-*cum*-Mangrota. Jámpore. Dajil-*cum*-Naushera. Hájipore. Harrand. Rájanpore. Mithankot. Rojhán. Fázilpore.
Bunnoo ...		Edwardesabád ...	II	Kálabágh. Isakhail.
Pesháwar ...		Pesháwar ...	II	Shankargurh.
Hazára ...		Harripore ... Abbottabád (Suddar Bazár) ...	III III	Náwashahar.